



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

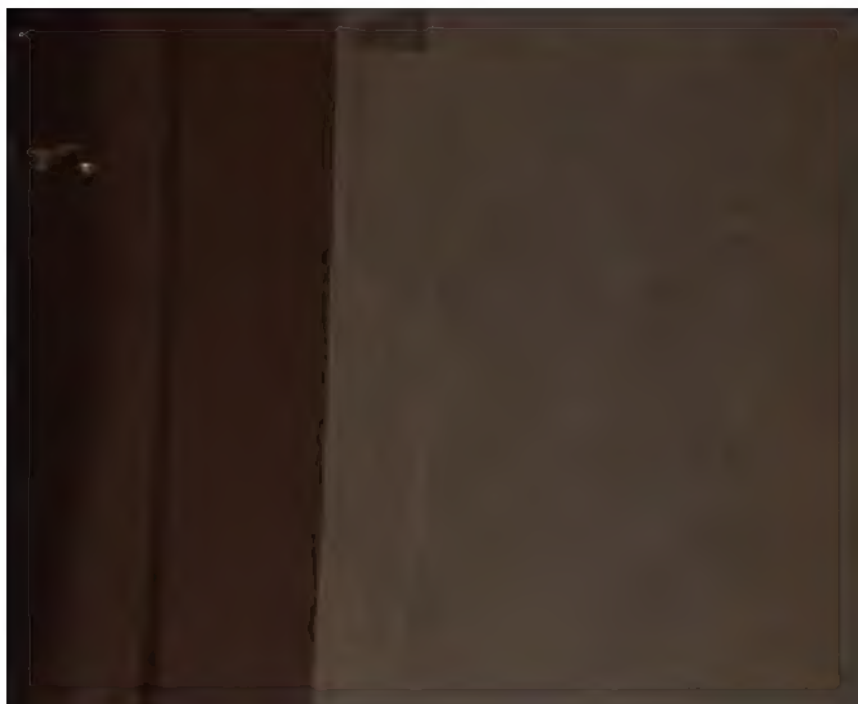
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



LANE

MEDICAL



LIBRARY

Gift
Dr. Margaret M. Bullard.



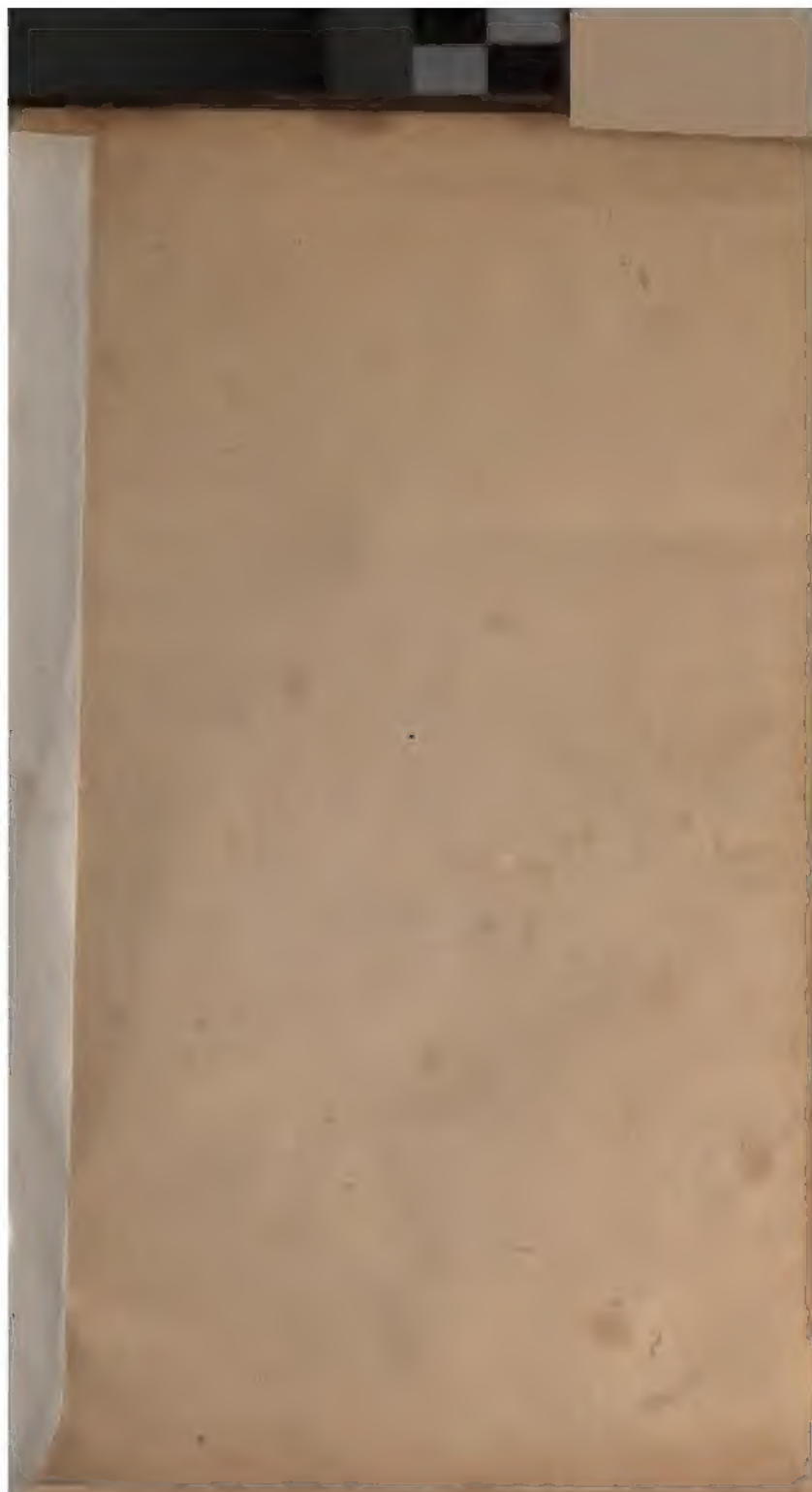
LANE

MEDICAL

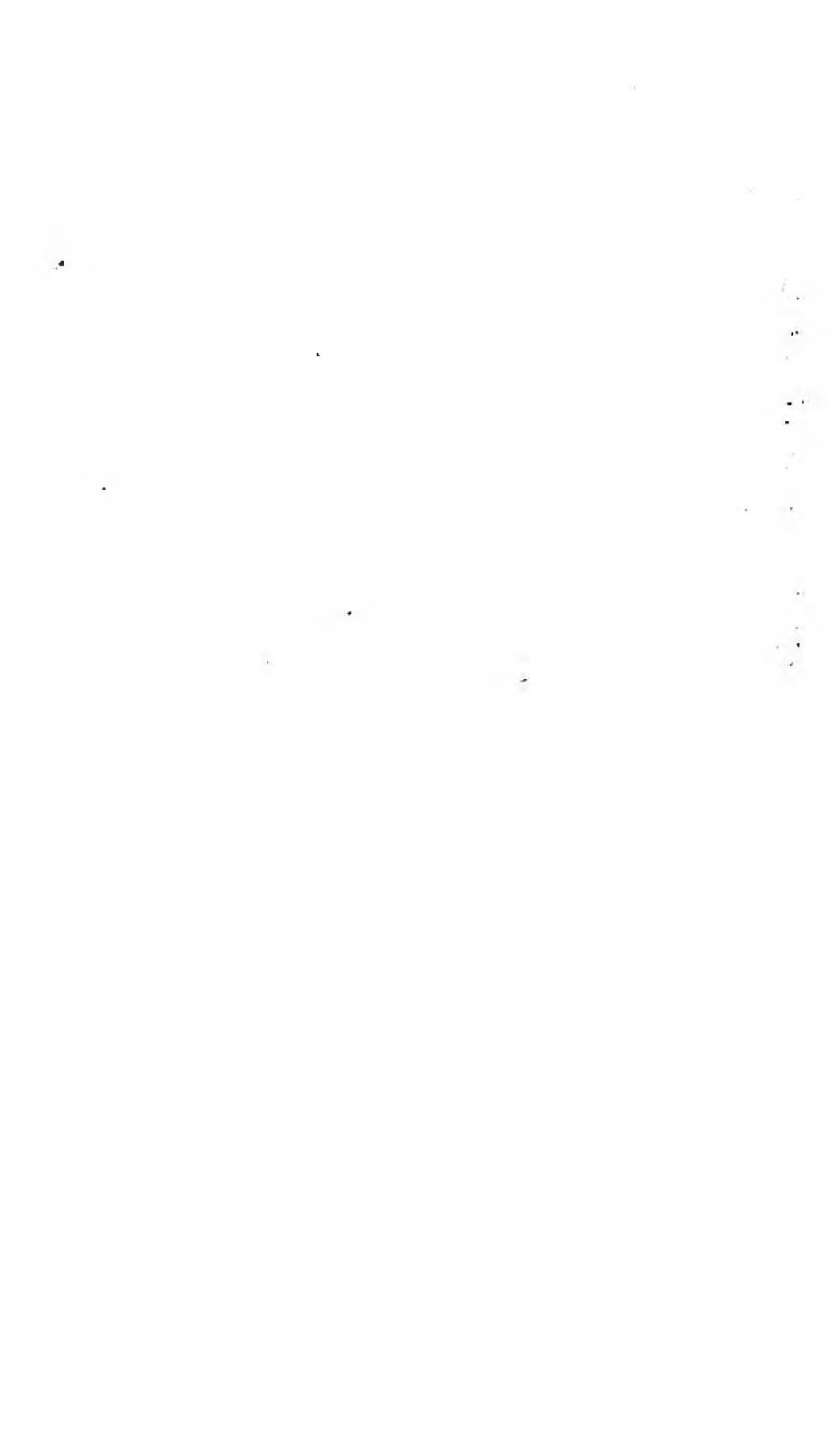


LIBRARY

Gift
Dr. Margaret M. Bullard.









A COMPENDIUM.
OF
MODERN PHARMACY
AND
DRUGGISTS' FORMULARY.

CONTAINING THE
RECENT METHODS OF MANUFACTURING AND PREPARING

ELIXIRS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
EMULSIONS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINES
AND LIQUORS; ALSO, PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, LIN-
DMENTS, PILLS, POWDERS, OINTMENTS, SYRUPS,
ANTIDOTES TO POISONS, WEIGHTS AND MEAS-
URES, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
INDISPENSIBLE TO THE PHARMACIST.

FOURTH EDITION.

BY
WALTER B. KILNER,
PHARMACEUTIST.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
H. W. ROKKER, PUBLISHER.

1886.

19

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1881, by
WALTER B. KILNER,
in the Office of the Librarian of Congress. All rights reserved.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
H. W. BOKKER, PRINTER, BINDER
AND STEREOTYPED,
309 South Fifth Street.

W. B. KILNER

PREFACE.

The labor of writing such a book as is here presented, was not undertaken without a firm conviction that a work of this kind was really needed. Only upon the earnest solicitation of many professional friends, was the author prevailed upon to publish this volume. He has, therefore, as a guide to the druggist and the pharmacist, after many years of earnest study, labor and great expense, brought together a vast amount of information suitable, in every respect, to the wants of the compounder of new and elegant preparations. With this object in view, standard works on every subject connected therewith, have been carefully and freely consulted.

Many of the working formulæ found in this volume have been kindly donated by eminently successful pharmaceutical chemists, of great learning and wide experience.

Many of his own formulæ, tested and repeatedly manipulated in the Laboratories of Europe and America, and drawn from a practical experience of twenty years, will be found in this volume.

"On all great subjects," says John Stewart Mill, "much yet remains to be said;" and this is equally true with

respect to the subject before us, as with other sciences and departments of scientific investigation.

Systematic treatises on the subject of what may be called the elegant preparations, have been so unreliable and costly, that a volume of this kind, with formulæ tested and approved through a period of a busy life, cannot, it seems to the author, fail to meet with a fair share of public favor.

The intention has been to exhibit this branch of industry as it really exists in this year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and eighty, and not that of forty or fifty years ago—to bring it up to the high standard of recent investigation; also, to place before the busy practitioner information which can alone be found in the private working formulæ of the practical chemist, or in the huge, costly volumes of authors whose prolific pages one has to hunt through, in order to arrive at the knowledge of which they profess to be the vehicles. The subjects, in the volume before you, are so arranged that any desired item of information can be readily found, with scarcely more loss of time than would be entailed by reference to a dictionary.

As an enterprising druggist, it is necessary that you should manufacture yourself, the different kinds of tinctures, elixirs, syrups, perfumery, cosmetics, and, indeed, every delicate, important and costly article usually found in the stock of every respectable druggist.

In conclusion, the author wishes to be fully understood that, on the whole, this book is but a compilation of for-

mulæ, gathered from an astonishingly large number of volumes, all of which no man's private library would be likely to contain. The merit, then, if in your judgment there be any, consists in the work of gathering and compressing, in the space of one volume, so large a fund of valuable information, and in words and formulæ as brief as is consistent with clearness.

To steer clear of the fault of saying too much, on the one hand, and too little on the other, was a work of no little trouble. The author is aware of many omissions which the reader will no doubt detect. He does not claim infallibility, as perfection is unattainable and especially is this the case in the science of Pharmacy and Chemistry, as the goal of either, to-day, may be but the startling point of the morrow.

Clearness, brevity, precision and accuracy have been the aims of the author, and how far he has succeeded, after a careful perusal of this work, judge ye.

The words of the philosopher covers the case: "To rest short of his own aims, is incident to every man whose views are comprehensive and whose fancy is lively; neither is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little."

THE AUTHOR.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., JUNE 1st, 1880.



PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

Upon presenting this, the second edition, to my brother druggists, a few words will not be out of place. The generous favor with which the first edition has been received, and its ready sale, are convincing proofs that such a work was needed. It is with pleasure I now present for your favorable notice, in its new dress, and thoroughly revised, this second edition; free, I trust, from many of the errors and imperfections which will, of almost a certainty, be found in any new work. Of its usefulness little need be said, as the many words of kind encouragement I have received will amply show. It is not the aim or intention of the author to supply the place of the United States Pharmacopœia, or text books of like character, but to furnish a work of ready reference, a compilation of unofficinal formulæ, as well as those of an officinal character, from the cream of the drug and medical publications of the world, that will be of use to the profession. The author will devote his future time to the collection of additional matter, which will be issued in supplement form from time to time, thus placing before the busy druggist, in a convenient shape, all formulæ that are new and desirable, thereby saving him much valuable time and money.

THE AUTHOR.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., MARCH 15th, 1881.



COMPENDIUM
OF
MODERN PHARMACY
AND
ELEGANT PREPARATIONS.

CHAPTER 1.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 drams (dr.)	make 1 ounce,	written oz.
16 ounces	" 1 pound,	" lb.
25 pounds	" 1 quarter,	" qr.
4 quarters	" 1 hundred weight,	written cwt.
20 hundred weight	make 1 ton,	written T.

NOTE 1.—The standard avoirdupois pound of the U. S. is the weight taken in the air of $27 \frac{713}{10000}$ cubic inches of distilled water at a temperature of $39 \frac{23}{100}$ degrees F., the barometer being at 30 inches.

NOTE 2.—Medicines are usually bought and sold by this weight.

NOTE 3.—The pound avoirdupois contains 7000 grains. The ounce avoirdupois contains $437 \frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Troy Weight.

24 grains (gr.)	make 1 pennyweight,	written pwt.
20 pennyweight	" 1 ounce,	" oz.
12 ounces	" 1 pound,	" lb.

REMARK.—The troy pound adopted by the U. S. is equal to the weight taken in air of $22\frac{7944}{10000}$ cubic inches water.

The pound troy contains 5760 grains.

The ounce " " 480 "

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	make 1 scruple,	written ℥.
8 scruples	" 1 drachm,	" 3.
8 drachms	" 1 ounce,	" 3.
12 ounces	" 1 pound,	" lb.

REMARK.—In this weight the pound, ounce and grain are the same as troy weight.

It often happens that a druggist is called upon to change a quantity from one weight to its equivalent in another, which, at the best, is tedious. I append a rule for effecting such a change.

**To Change a Quantity from One Weight to its
Equivalent in Another.**

RULE.—Reduce the given quantity to grains, and then find their value in denominations of the weight required.

Suppose we wish to convert 13 lbs. 6 oz. Avoirdupois to Troy weight, we proceed thus:

13 lbs. \times 7000 equals 91000 grains

6oz. \times 437½ " 2625 "

5760)93625(16 lbs. troy.

5760

36025

84560

1465

12

5760)17580(3 oz.

1728

30

20

5760)8000(1 pwt.

5760

240

24

5760)5760(1 gr.

5760

EXPLANATION.—We multiply 13 lbs. by 7000 because there are 7000 grains in a pound Avoirdupois; this gives us 91000 grains. We multiply 6 oz. by 437½ because there are 437½ grains in an ounce Avoirdupois; this gives us 2625 grains. We now add 91000 grains and the 2625 grains, making a total of 93625 grains. We now make our divisor 5760, because there are 5760 grains in a pound Troy weight. Our remainder, 1465, we multiply by 12 because there are 12 ounces in a pound Troy. We multiply the remainder, 300, by 20, because there are 20 pwts. in an ounce, and remainder of 240 by 24 because there are 24 grains in a pwt.

GIVEN.—16 lbs. 8 oz. 1 pwt. 1 gr. troy weight to find its equivalent in avoirdupois weight :

16 lbs. \times 5760	equals 92160 grains
8 oz. \times 480	" 1440 "
1 pwt. 1 gr.	" 25 "
	<hr/>
	7000)93625(13 lbs.
	7000
	<hr/>
	23625
	21000
	<hr/>
	2625
	16
	<hr/>
	7000)42000(6 ounces.
	42000
	<hr/>

Table of Equivalents.

- 1 lb. Av. equals 7000 grains = 1 lb. 2 oz. 11 pwt. 16 grs. Troy.
- 1 lb. Tr. or Apoth. equals 5760 grains = 13 oz. $2\frac{1}{2}$ dr. Av.
- 1 oz. Tr. or Apoth. equals 480 grains = 1 oz. $1\frac{3}{4}$ dr. Av.
- 1 oz. Av. equals $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains = 18 pwts. $5\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Troy.
- 1 dr. Apoth. equals 60 grains = $2\frac{3}{4}$ dr. Avoirdupois.
- 1 dr. Av. equals $27\frac{1}{2}$ grains = $18\frac{11}{32}$ -gr. Troy.
- 1 pwt. Troy equals 24 grains = $\frac{788}{875}$ dr. Avoirdupois.
- 1 \oslash Apoth. equals 20 grains = $\frac{127}{175}$ dr. Avoirdupois.
- 1 \oslash Troy or Apoth. equals 1 = $\frac{52}{576}$ dr. Avoirdupois.

Domestic Measure.

A tuncup is equal to 4 fluid ounces.

A wineglass " 2 "

A tablespoon " $\frac{1}{2}$ "

A teaspoon " 1 drachm.

Rules to Proportion the Doses of Medicine.

In prescribing, the following circumstances should be kept in view: Age, sex, temperament, habit, climate, the condition of the stomach and idiosyncrasy.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be 1 drachm, then,—

Under 1 year the dose would be $\frac{1}{12}$ drachm.

" 2 years " " $\frac{1}{6}$ "

" 3 " " " $\frac{1}{4}$ "

" 4 " " " $\frac{1}{3}$ "

" 7 " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "

" 14 " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "

" 20 " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "

RULE.—Make the age of the child the numerator of the fraction, and for denominator also, place the age and add 12, thus: Suppose the child's age is 2 years, then, according to our rule, we make 2 the numerator, and place it in this way $2 \div (2 + 12) = \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7}$ of the dose you would administer to an adult.

CHAPTER II.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

To enter into an argument either for or against the metric system of weights and measures, is not the intention of the author.

It is eminently right and proper to know just what the system is, for to be able to dispense correct by and intelligently in both systems, is a duty we owe to the profession, as we cannot be ignorant of the fact that many of the leading physicians of our country prescribe invariably in the metric system, hence the necessity of this chapter.

Surgeon General Woodworth, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, has issued a circular, with the approval of Secretary Sherman, requiring medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service to make use hereafter, for all official medical and pharmaceutical purposes, of the metric system of weights and measures, which has already, under the act of July 28, 1866, been adopted by this service for the purveying of medical supplies.

Now, what is the Metric System?

The word "metric" is from the Greek word *metron*, a measure, and is pronounced *met-ric*. In this system, it is the gramme, written *gram*, and the cent gram and the cubic centimeter, which concerns the physicians.

To facilitate the ready conversion of the old into the new terms of weights and measures, the following simple rules are appended.

1.—To express quantities by weight of the apothecaries' system in metric terms, or to write medical prescriptions in metric weights.

RULE A.—Reduce each quantity to grains, then divide the number by 10 (or move the decimal point one place to the left), and from the quotient subtract one-third. The remainder is in each case the number of grammes representing nearly the same quantity.

RULE B.—Reduce each quantity to drachms, and multiply by 4. The product is in each case the number of grammes representing (nearly) the same quantity.

RULE C.—Reduce each quantity to ounces, and multiply the number by 32, the product is in each case the number of grammes representing (nearly) the same quantity.

REMARK.—To insure greater accuracy, if in any case deemed necessary, three per cent. may be deducted from the answer arrived at by either of the rules A, B and C.

2.—To express quantities by measure of the apothecaries' system in metric terms, or to write medical prescriptions in metric cubic measure.

RULE D.—Reduce each quantity to minims, then divide the number by 10, or move the decimal point one place to the left, and from the quotient subtract one-third. The remainder is in each case the number of cubic centimeters representing (nearly) the same quantity.

RULE E.—Reduce each quantity to fluid drachms, and multiply the number by 4. The product is in each case the number of cubic centimeters representing (nearly) the same quantity.

RULE F.—Reduce each quantity to fluid ounces, and multiply the number by 32. The product is in each case the number of cubic centimeters representing (nearly) the same quantity.

REMARK.—To ensure greater accuracy, if in any case deemed necessary, eight per cent. may be deducted from the answer arrived at by either of the rules D, E and F, reducing the error to less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ minims for every fluid ounce.

In applying the above rules for writing prescriptions, the metric quantities should be adjusted so as to be expressed in as simple decimal terms as may be practicable, without materially changing the dose or the character of the formulae.

The terms "gramme" and "cubic centimeter" are generally abbreviated into *Gm.* and *C. C.* To preclude the possibility, in careless writing, however, of mistaking the sign "*Gm.*" for the sign "*Gr.*" (gram), the number should invariably precede the sign, using the common Arabic numerals, thus: 10 *Gm.*

In writing, the abbreviated metric denominations should always be underscored, but the preceding number should not, as above.

A few examples will suffice to illustrate the foregoing rules and suggestions:

R. —Mur.	Tinc.	Ferri.	$\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$.
Chlo.	Potass.		$\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$.
Hyposulphite	Soda		$\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$.
Sul.	Quinine	Gr.	\mathfrak{xv} .
Aqua			$\mathfrak{f}\frac{3}{4}\text{vi}$.

Would, in metric terms, be written :

R. — Mur. Tinc. Ferri.	8 <u>Gm.</u>	See rule B.
Chlo. Potass.	12 <u>Gm.</u>	" "
Hyposulphite Soda	4 <u>Gm.</u>	" "
Sul. Quinine	1.00 <u>Gm.</u>	" A.
Aqua	256.00 <u>C. C.</u>	

R. — Bromide Potass.	3 <u>vi.</u>
Iodide Potass.	Gr. <u>vi.</u>
Aro. Spts. Ammonia	3 <u>ju.</u>
Infusion Columbo	f 3 <u>vii.</u>

would, in metric terms, be written :

R. — Bromide Potass.	24 <u>Gm.</u>	See rule B.
Iodide Potass.	0.4 <u>Gm.</u>	" A.
Aro. Spts. Ammonia	12 <u>C. C.</u>	" E.
Infusion Columbo	224 <u>C. C.</u>	" "

R. — Extract Coloc Comp.	3 <u>jas.</u>
" Coloc Acet.	Gr. <u>xv.</u>
" Digitalis	Gr. <u>vi.</u>

would, in metric terms, be written :

R. — Extract Coloc Comp.	6 <u>Gm.</u>	Rule B.
Extract Coloc Acet.	1.00 <u>Gm.</u>	" A.
Extract Digitalis	0.4 <u>Gm.</u>	" "

R. — Bromide Potass.	3 <u>j.</u>
Elixir Aurantii	f 3 <u>viii.</u> — Mix.

would, in metric terms, be written :

R. — Bromide Potass.	32 <u>Gm.</u>	Rule B.
Elixir Aurantii	256 <u>C. C.</u>	" E.

R.—Hyd. Chlo. Corros.	Gr. j.
Iodide Potass.	Gr. xxx.
Liq. Potass. Arsenitis	M. xxxvi.
Alcohol	f 3 j.
Fl. Ex. Sarsaparilla	f 3 jii.
Aqua Cinnamon	f 3 xii.

would, in metric terms, be written :

R.—Hyd. Chlo. Corros.	0.06 <u>Gm.</u>
Iodide Potass.	2.0 <u>Gm.</u>
Liq. Potass. Arsenitis	2.40 <u>C.C.</u>
Alcohol	32.00 <u>C.C.</u>
Fl. Ex. Sarsaparilla	96.00 <u>C.C.</u>
Aqua Cinnamon	384.00 <u>C.C.</u>



TABLE FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO METRIC WEIGHTS.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

19

TRUY WEIGHT.	GRAMMES.	APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.	LIGHTER THAN WATER.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF WATER.	HEAVIER THAN WATER.
GRAINS.		MINIMS.			
1	.004	1	.005	.06	.08
10	.005	2	.10	.12	.15
15	.006	3	.16	.13	.24
10	.008	4	.22	.24	.32
1	.010	5	.28	.3	.40
1	.016	6	.32	.36	.48
1	.02	7	.38	.42	.55
1	.03	8	.45	.5	.65
1	.05	9	.50	.55	.78
1	.065	10	.55	.6	.80
1	.13	12	.65	.72	.96
2	.20	14	.76	.85	1.12
3	.26	16	.80	.90	1.20
4					

TABLE FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
 INTO METRIC WEIGHTS.—Continued.

TROY WEIGHT.	GRAMMES.	APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.	LIGHTER THAN WATER.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF WATER.	HEAVIER THAN WATER.
GRAINS.		MINIMS.			
5	.32	16	.90	1.00	1.32
6	.39	20	1.12	1.25	1.60
7	.47	25	1.40	1.55	2.00
8	.52	30	1.70	1.90	2.50
9	.59	35	2.00	2.20	2.90
10	.65	40	2.25	2.50	3.30
12	.78	48	2.70	3.00	4.00
14	.90	50	2.80	3.12	4.15
15	1.00	60 (f 3j)	3.40	3.75	5.00
16	1.05	65	3.60	4.00	5.30
18	1.18	72	4.05	4.05	6.00
20	1.3	80	4.50	5.00	6.65
24	1.5	90 (f 3 ias)	5.10	6.60	7.50
30	1.95	96	5.40	6.0	8.00
32	2.1	100	5.60	6.25	8.30
36	2.3	120 (f 3 ii)	6.75	7.50	10.00

40	2.6	130 f 3 lbs	8.50	9.50	12.50
45	3.0	160	9.00	10.00	13.00
50	3.2	180 f 3 lb	10.10	11.25	15.00
60	3.9	210 f 3 lb	11.80	13.0	17.50
70	4.55	240 f 3 lb	13.50	15.0	20.00
80	5.2	f 3 v	16.00	18.75	25.00
90	5.9	f 3 v88	18.00	20.75	27.50
100	6.5	f 3 v1	20.25	22.50	30.00
110	7.1	f 3 viii	23.00	26.25	35.00
120	7.90	f 3 viii (f 3 l)	27.00	30.00	40.00
150	9.75	f 3 ix	30.40	33.75	45.00
180	11.65	f 3 x	38.75	37.50	50.00
240	15.5	f 3 xii	40.50	45.00	60.00
300	19.4	f 3 xiv	47.25	52.50	70.00
360	23.3	f 3 j1	51.00	60.00	80.00
420	27.2	f 3 j88	67.50	75.00	100.00
480	31.1	f 3 j1	81.00	90.00	120.00
	32.2	f 3 j88	94.50	105.00	140.00
	124.4	f 3 j1	108.00	120.0	160.00

NOTE.—A few liquids like ether, chloroform, and sulphuric acid, cannot be said to belong to any class, and therefore not represented in the above lists.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
 INTO METRIC WEIGHTS.—Continued.

GRAINS.	T.	GRAMMES.	APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.	LIGHTER THAN WATER.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF WATER.	HEAVIER THAN WATER.
			MINIMS.			
5		.82	16	.90	1.00	1.92
6		.89	20	1.12	1.25	1.60
7		.47	25	1.40	1.55	2.00
8		.52	30	1.70	1.90	2.50
9		.59	35	2.00	2.20	2.90
10		.65	40	2.25	2.50	3.30

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND

CHAPTER III.

ELIXIRS.

How to Calculate Formulae for Elixirs.

Suppose you desired to prepare an elixir that shall contain Sulphate of Quinine 2 grains, Sulphate of Morphia $\frac{1}{20}$ grain, Arsenious Acid $\frac{1}{20}$ grain, Strychnia $\frac{1}{30}$ grain, Ex. Aconite $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in each fluid drachm. Proceed thus: Choose a convenient number of fluid drachms, divisible by all the fractionable denominators, and, calculating on that basis, the quantity of each product needed to bring the elixir to the proper strength. In the present case we take 60,—the lowest number divisible by the three denominators, 2, 20 and 30,—and the formula will read thus:

Sulphate of Quinine,	(60×2)	120 grains.
Sulphate of Morphia,	$(\frac{1}{20} \times 60)$	3 “
Arsenious Acid,	$(\frac{1}{20} \times 60)$	3 “
Strychnia,	$(\frac{1}{30} \times 60)$	2 “
Ex. Aconite,	$(\frac{1}{2} \times 60)$	30 “

Simple elixir sufficient to complete 60 fl. drachms. The manipulation will be the usual one—that is, each

substance will have to be dissolved separately in the menstruum, with the help of the appropriate solvents, and the whole mixed together and filtered. Instead of 60, its multiples, 120, 180, etc., may be taken as a basis of calculation, and formulas will be obtained free from awkward fractions of a grain, that are represented by no weight procurable.

General Rule in Making Elixirs Requiring Percolation.

Take of the drug or drugs set down in the formula; next take of the percolating menstruum (see p. 26,) sufficient to make 13 ounces, with five ounces of Sugar and one ounce of Prepared Flavoring, and proceed as directed in the U. S. Pharmacopæia, which is as follows: The substance to be subjected to percolation, after having been reduced by sifting to a uniform powder of the fineness indicated in the formula, is to be put into a basin and rubbed with a portion of the menstruum until uniformly moistened. A portion of the powder is now to be carefully placed upon the diaphragm (a piece of cotton or cloth placed in the neck of the percolator), and pressed gently until the mushm resting against the sides of the percolator, just above the neck, is covered with a uniform layer. The remainder of the powder is then to be transferred to the percolator, and compressed evenly and firmly, and the leveled surface covered with a circular piece of moistened mushm or paper, so that the liquid poured upon it may penetrate equally and not disarrange the powder. The percolator being now properly supported, with its neck in a bottle previously marked for the quantity or quantities of liquid to be percolated, the menstruum is to be poured on until the

space above is nearly filled; and a layer of it must be constantly maintained above the powder, so as to prevent the access of air to its interstices, until it has been added, or until the requisite quantity of percolate has been obtained.

NOTES.

1st. We give a number of formulas for Simple Elixirs, but for cost, ease of manufacturing in small quantities and for general results, we prefer Formula No 8, which is the one adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association; the remarks there made are applicable to all elixirs. The paper pulp can be easily made and kept on hand by tearing up filtering paper, putting in wide mouth bottle and filling up with water, changing the water often.

2d. Should any cloudiness still appear, a little powdered charcoal in the filter will usually remove it.

3d. By filtering through animal charcoal the color can be removed from such wines as Sherry, etc., and many articles which are desired to be colorless. In many others, simply Carbonate Magnesia will answer.

4th. Remove Tannin from wines before making any preparations containing Iron, Pepsin, etc., by adding 3 oz. milk (hot boiled) to every gallon, and shaking well; let stand twenty-four hours and test a portion with Tinct. Iron; if it should show any trace of Tannin repeat the process and, lastly, filter.

5th. In using Strychnia, too much care cannot be used in seeing that it is thoroughly dissolved, and where not contra indicated, Hall's Solution is recommended, one ounce of the solution representing one grain of Strychnia.

6th. Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium can be dissolved by the addition of two drachms of hot water to each drachm of the salt, and the careful addition of Aqua Ammonia till the solution is clear.

7th. Pyrophosphate of Iron can be dissolved with two drachms of hot water to the drachm of Iron, continuing the heat till all dissolved.

8th. Quinine and Cinchonidia may be dissolved by rubbing with separate portions of the Elixir and allowing to stand till solution is complete. In cold weather heat will be found to expedite matters, or Citric Acid can be used, *rubbing the Salts with a portion of the Elixir*, and dissolving the Acid in another portion; add together, let stand a short time and neutralize with Aqua Ammonia, care being taken not to add an excess, or the Salts will be precipitated.

9th. Soluble Citrate of Iron and Quinine, Iron and Strychnia, Iron and Ammonia; dissolve in hot water, two drachms to one drachm of the Salts.

10th. For detannating, use Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, or milk. The former can be made by taking Solution Persulphate of Iron U. S. P. 16 ounces, mix with two gallons water in open crock that will hold four or five gallons; add Aqua Ammonia, stirring constantly until the Ammonia can be detected by the odor after standing. After a slight excess of Ammonia has been added, fill the jar with fresh water, stir and let stand till precipitate settles, pour off water, add fresh, and so continue for a number of waters. Collect precipitate upon a cloth strainer, drain and put into wide-mouth bottle, and add, if desired to keep any length of time, from two or four

ounces of Glycerine. Of this preparation from one-half to three ounces may be added to the pint of Elixir, shaking well and let stand twenty-four hours, filter and test with Tinc. Iron.

Percolating Menstruum.

Alcohol, 40 ounces.

Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Mix and filter through Carb. Magnesia.

Flavoring No. 1.

Fresh Orange Peel, 120 grains.

Star Anise, 30 "

Cardamom, 20 "

Caraway Seed, 10 "

Coriander Seed, 20 "

Cassia Seed, 10 "

Alcohol (diluted), 4 ounces.

Make a tincture.

Flavoring No. 2.

Oil of Coriander, 1 drachm.

" Anise, $\frac{1}{2}$ "

" Orange, 2 ounces.

" Cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

" Cloves, 10 drops.

Alcohol, 1 pint.

Mix.

Flavoring No. 3.

Oil Sweet Orange,	1 ounce.
" Caraway Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
" Coriander "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Ceylon Cinnamon,	15 drops.
" Anise,	15 "
Alcohol to make,	5 ounces.

Mix.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the above flavoring with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Carbonate Magnesia, rub in Mortar and gradually add two and one fourth pints of water, filter and add nineteen ounces of Alcohol and one and a fourth pounds of Sugar, solve and again filter.

From the "Pharmacist and Chemist," 1881.

COLORING FOR ELIXIRS AND TINCTURES.**Powder of Cochineal.**

Powdered Cochineal,	120 grains.
Alum in powder,	120 "
Carbonate of Potassium,	120 "
Bitartrate of Potassium,	240 "

Pulverize and keep air tight.

Compound Tincture of Cochineal.

Powder of Cochineal,	120 grains.
Diluted Alcohol,	2 fl. ounces.

Slightly warm the Diluted Alcohol and mix with the powder, macerate and filter.

This formula, as well as the former, is used principally for coloring Elixirs, and does it handsomely. Both, however, are incompatible with *acids*.

Red Elixir.

Compound Tinc. Cochineal,	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ounce.
Simple Elixir,	16 fl. ounces.
Mix.	

Simple Elixir No. 1.

Fresh Orange Peel,	120 grains.
Cardamom Seed,	20 "
Star Anise "	30 "
Simple Syrup,	5 fluid ounces.
Alcohol,	4 " "
Water,	9 " "

Exhaust the aromatics with the Alcohol and Water mixed together, and add the Syrup. Color with carmine, if desirable.

Simple Elixir No. 2.

Fresh Orange Peel,	4 drachms.
Oil of Juniper Berries,	5 drops.
Oil of Cinnamon,	1 drop.
Coriander Seed,	20 grains.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	2 pints.
Water sufficient for	1 gallon.

Macerate for seven days the Aromatics in the Alcohol and Water; add the simple Syrup, and filter.

To make Red Elixir, add to the above two drachms of Cudbear or Cochineal.

Simple Elixir No. 3.

Cinnamon,	1½	drachms.
Star Anise,	1	"
Coriander,	1½	"
Nutmeg,	½	"
Caraway,	1½	"
Oil Sweet Orange,	½	"
Dilute Alcohol,	2	pints.
Syrup,	2	pints.

Perecolate the Aromatics with the dilute Alcohol previously mixed with the Oil of Orange, continuing the percolation until two pints of Aromatic Tincture are obtained, and mix with the Syrup.

Simple Elixir No. 4.

Alcohol,	4	ounces.
Water,	9	"
Sugar,	4½	"
Oil Sweet Orange,	½	drachm.
Oil Caraway,	15	drops.
Oil Coriander,	10	"
Oil Cassia,	10	"

Mix and shake with Paper Pulp, or rub with one ounce Carbonate Magnesia and filter.

Simple Elixir No. 5.

Bitter Orange Peel,	2	drachms.
Cloves,	10	grains.
Cannella,	10	"
Cinnamon water,	6	ounces.
Orange Flower water,	4	"
Holland Gin,	4	"
Sugar,	4½	"

Mix the liquids and the solid ingredients. After macerating a few days, filter.

Simple Elixir No. 6.

Oil Orange,	5 parts.
Oil Ceylon Cinnamon,	2 "
Alcohol,	876 "
Sugar, granulated,	958 "
Water, distilled,	1886 "

Make a solution of the Oils in the Alcohol, and form a syrup by dissolving the Sugar in the Water without the use of heat. Add the Syrup to the Alcoholic solution of the Oils until a milkiness or a slight precipitation of Oil is produced, then pour the mixture into the remaining Syrup, constantly stirring during the whole process. Filter through a double plaited filter, or use Paper Pulp made from filter paper as described in No. 4 of formulas.

Simple Elixir No. 7.

Orange Flower water,	8 ounces.
Bitter Almond water,	2 "
Syrup,	2 "
Glycerine,	2 "
Alcohol,	2 "

Mix.

The 3rd and 4th formulas are used more generally and are similar to those used in many elixir "factories." The 5th is sometimes called Elixir of Orange, and is better known as Aromatic Elixir. It is quite similar in flavor to the old curacoa cordial, but not so strongly alcoholic.

Simple Elixir No. 8.

Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Cinnamon Water,	6 "
Simple Syrup,	6 "
Spirits of Orange, (see Spirits of Orange),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Mix.	

The above makes a turbid mixture, but by throwing filtering paper, torn into shreds, into the mixture and allowing to stand twenty-four hours, and before filtering, if an additional quantity of torn filtering paper be placed in the filter and the mixture allowed to pass slowly through it, a beautiful solution is the result.

NO. 9.**Elixir of Anise.**

Take of Anise Seed, in fine powder, 1 ounce.
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

NO. 10.**Elixir of Arsenic.**

Take Fowler's Solution, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces;
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Each fluid drachm contains 5 drops of Fowler's Solution.

NO. 11.**Elixir of Arsenic and Strychnia**

Take of Hall's Solution, 2 ounces.
Elixir of Arsenic, 1 pint.

Mix, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains 5 drops of Fowler's Solution and one sixty-fourth gr. of Strychnia

NO. 12.**Elixir of Stillingia.**

Fluid Extract Stillingia, 2 fluid ounces.

Simple Elixir, 14 ounces.

Mix and filter.

No. 13.**Elixir of Arsenic and Quinia.**

Sulphate Quinia, 128 grains.

Citric Acid, 10 "

Fowler's Solution, 1½ ounces.

Simple Elixir sufficient for 1 pint.

Rub the Quinia with a part of the Elixir, then add the Citric Acid, after being dissolved. After this, add the remainder of the Elixir, let it stand until the solution is perfectly clear, and lastly add Fowler's Solution, and filter.

To the fluid drachm of this mixture there are five drops of Fowler's Solution, with one grain of Quinia.

NO. 14.**Elixir of Quinia, Strychnia and Arsenic.**

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 ounces.

Elixir of Arsenic and Quinia, 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

To each drachm of this there is one grain of Quinia, five drops of Fowler's Solution and one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia in form of solution.

NO. 15.**Elixir of Assafoetida.**

Take of Tincture of Assafoetida,	2 ounces.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Elixir, enough to make	14 ounces.
Tincture Cardamom Comp.,	2 "

Rub the Tr. Assafoetida and Cardamom with the Magnesia, gradually adding the Elixir. Filter.

NO. 16.**Elixir of Beef, No. 1.**

Extract of Beef,	1 ounce.
Warm Water, q. s., or	1 ounce.
Simple Elixir,	15 ounces.

Dissolve the Extract of Beef in the Water; add enough Simple Elixir to complete one pint, and filter.

NO. 17.**Elixir of Beef, No. 2.**

Take Liebig's Extract of Meat,	1 ounce.
Citric Acid,	5 grains.
Simple Elixir Sufficient to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Acid and Extract of Meat in the Elixir by trituration, and filter.

NO. 18.**Elixir of Beef and Iron.**

Take Citrate of Iron and Ammonium,	64 grains.
Elixir of Beef,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron in Water, and add the Elixir; filter. Each tablespoonful contains one ounce of Beef.

NO. 19.**Elixir of Bismuth.**

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium, 256 grains.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth. (See Solutions). Add Elixir and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains soluble Citrate of Bismuth.

NO. 20.**Elixir of Cinchonidia.**

Sulphate of Cinchonidia, 256 grains.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Cinchonidia in 20 grains of Citric Acid and a little hot water, and mix.

Each teaspoonful will contain two grains of Cinchonidia.

NO. 21.**Elixir of Bismuth and Strychnia.**

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium, 256 grains.
Hall's Solution, 2 ounces.
Simple Elixir sufficient to make, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth in q. s. hot water; then add the Solution and Elixir, and filter.

In each fluid drachm there is found two grains of Bismuth, with one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia.

NO. 22.

Elixir of Bismuth, Strychnia and Iron.

Citrate of Iron and Ammonium,	125 grains.
Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium,	125 "
Hall's Solution,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir sufficient for	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron and Bismuth in q. s. hot water, and add Solution and Elixir, and filter.

Every drachm of this contains one grain of Bismuth, one grain of Iron and one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

NO. 23.

Compound Elixir of Aasarum.

Canada Snake Root (bruised),	1 ounce
Juniper Berries,	4 drachms.
Anise Seed,	2 "
Caraway Seed,	2 "
Pleurisy Root,	1 "

Diluted Alcohol and simple Syrup, each of sufficient quantity. Macerate the drugs in Alcohol, sufficient to cover them, for five days; then change to a percolator, and percolate 10 fluid ounces of tincture, add 6 fluid ounces of simple Elixir. Mix and filter.

This Elixir is an aromatic tonic stimulant, with diaphoretic and diuretic properties.

NO. 24.

Elixir of Eucalyptus Globulus.

Wild Cherry Bark,	4 drachms.
Liquorice Root,	4 "
Eucalyptus Leaves,	2 troy ounces.
Simple Elixir,	a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the leaves and liquorice root with diluted Alcohol, and the Wild Cherry with water. After letting this stand twelve hours, transfer the whole to a percolator, and add enough simple Elixir to make one pint of percolate.

NO. 25.

Elixir of Calisaya with Alkaloids.

Sulphate of Quinia,	72 grains.
" Cinchonidia,	12 "
" Cinchonia,	24 "
" Quinidia,	20 "

Elixir of Orange. 8 pints.

Triturate the mixed Sulphates with 1 pint of the Elixir. Pour into a glass flask, and heat in water bath till solution is effected, and then add remainder of Elixir. Or, triturate the salts with sufficient hot water and Citric Acid, add Elixir, and filter.

NO. 26.

Elixir of Orange.

Spirits of Orange,	4 fluid ounces.
Simple Syrup, } of each,	48 " "
Water, }	
Alcohol,	28 " "
Caramel,	4 drachms.

Mix, and clarify with paper pulp.

NO. 27.

Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth.

Saccharated Pepsin,	256 grains.
Citrate of Bismuth,	64 "
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Orange-Flower Water,	6 "
Water,	4 "
Glycerine, } each,	2 "
Syrup }	

Triturate the Pepsin with the Water and Glycerine. Dissolve the Bismuth in the Orange Water with a drop or two of Water of Ammonia; then mix the two solutions together, and filter.

NO. 28.

Elixir of Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Saccharated Pepsin,	256 grains.
Citrate of Bismuth,	64 "
Hall's Solution,	2 ounces.
Water,	6 "
Orange-Flower Water,	4 "
Syrup,	2 "
Glycerine,	2 "

Proceed as in No. 27.

NO. 29.

Elixir of Rhubarb and Magnesia.

Rhubarb, coarsely powdered,	4 ounces.
Calcined Magnesia,	2 drachms.
Sugar,	4 ounces.
Spirits of Peppermint,	1 drachm.
Water, {	each, sufficient.
Alcohol, }	

Percolate the Rhubarb with a Menstruum composed of Alcohol one part and water four parts sufficient for two pints; to this add the Magnesia. Sugar and Spirits of Peppermint, after standing two days. Filter.

30.

Elixir of Hops.

Fluid Extract of Hops,	1 ounce.
Simple Elixir,	15 ounces.

Mix. The dose is from one to two table-spoonfuls. If the extract is not to be had, the drug itself may be percolated with the Simple Elixir in the corresponding proportions.

NO. 31.

Elixir of Blackberry Root.

Take of Blackberry Root, in coarse powder,	2 ounces.
Percolating Menstruum,	1 pint.
Sugar (avoirdupois weight,	5 ounces.
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.

Percolate the Blackberry with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Prepared Flavoring and the Sugar by agitating, and lastly filter.

Each fluid drachm contains eight grains of Blackberry Root.

NO. 32.

Elixir of Calisaya.

(Ferro Phosphorated - Parrish.)

Take Pyrophosphate of Iron,	128 grains.
Extract of Calisaya,	24 "
Sugar,	4 ounces.
Tincture of Fresh Orange Peel,	2 "
Water,	2 "
Sherry Wine,	10 fluid ounces.

Triturate the Iron with q. s. hot water; add the Extract and Sugar, dissolve, then add the Tincture and the Wine, and filter twice.

NO. 33.**Elixir of Pepsin, Quinia and Strychnia.**

Saccharated Pepsin,	256 grains.
Sulphate of Quinia,	64 "
Hall's Solution of Strychnia,	2 ounces.
Orange Flower Water,	6 "
Alcohol,	8 "
Water,	8 "
Syrup,	2 "

Citric Acid, sufficient.

Mix S. A. Filter.

A fluid drachm of this will contain 2 grains of Pepsin, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of Quinia, and one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia. The dose will be a teaspoonful.

NO. 34.**Compound Elixir of Rhamnus Frangula.**

Fluid Extract of Rhamnus Frangula,	2 ounces.
" " " Rhubarb,	2 "
Simple Elixir,	12 "

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 35.**Elixir Valerianate of Ammonia.**

Take Valerianate of Ammonia in Crystals,	256 grains.
Compound Tincture of Cochineal,	$\frac{1}{4}$ fl. drachm.
Simple Elixir,	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Dissolve the Valerianate of Ammonia in two ounces of Simple Elixir and carefully add Water of Ammonia until the solution is exactly neutral to test paper, mix and add Compound Tincture Cochineal.

NO. 36.**Ferrated Elixir of Gentian.**

Take Extract of Gentian, 128 grains.

Simple Elixir, 15 ounces.

Warm Water, 4 drachms.

Muriatic Acid, 66 drops.

Water, 4 drachms.

Iron Filings sufficient, or about 1 drachm.

Dissolve the extract in the warm water and add it to the Elixir. In a glass matress place the Iron Filings, with the acid and water, and when the evolution of gas has nearly ceased, bring the liquid to boiling point and filter, add the filtrate to the Elixir and filter again through paper.

NO. 37.**Elixir of Chloroform.**

Take Tinct. of Opium 12 fluid drachms.

" " Camphor, 12 " "

Chloroform, 1 ounce.

Brandy, 2 fluid ounces.

Arom Spts. Ammonia, 12 " drachms.

Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Mix. Dose, half a drachm or less in spasmodic affection of the stomach, cholera, etc.

NO. 38.**Aromatic Elixir of Liquorice.**

Take Alcohol,	4 pints.
Water,	16 "
Liquorice Root,	32 ounces.
Star Anise,	16 drachms.
Cinnamon,	16 "
Caraway Seeds,	6 "
Coriander,	10 "
White Sugar,	80 troy ounces.

Macerate the Aromatics with two pints of Alcohol and one pint of water, for seven days, frequently shaking, transfer to a percolator, and when the liquid ceases to drop, add enough of the mixture to complete three pints. Digest the Liquorice with the water for two hours, then bring to the boiling point and boil fifteen minutes, now mix the decoction with the aromatic percolate and let stand twenty-four hours and filter, now add sugar and remainder of alcohol and filter again.

NO. 39.**Elixir Monobromated Camphor.**

Take Monobromated Camphor,	9 grains
Glycerine,	5 drachms.
Alcohol of 90%,	6 "
Orange Flower Water,	5 "

Mix the last three together and dissolve the Monobromated Camphor in the menstruum by a slight heat.

NO. 40.**Elixir Black Cohosh Comp.**

Take Black Cohosh in coarse powder,	1 ounce.
Colebicum Root in " "	1 "
Iodide of Potassium,	256 grains.
Percolating Menstruum,	1 pint.
Sugar,	5 ounces.
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.

Percolate the powders with the percolating menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Iodide of Potassium, sugar and flavoring, and filter.

NO. 41.**Elixir Bromide of Ammonium.**

Take of Bromide of Ammonium,	640 grains.
Elixir to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Bromide in the Elixir, and filter. Each fluid drachm contains 5 grains of Bromide of Ammonium. Useful in convulsions.

NO. 42.**Elixir of Hydrate of Chloral.**

Take Hydrate of Chloral,	640 grains.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Mix.

Each fluid drachm contains 5 grains. Dose, from one to three teaspoonfuls.

NO. 43.**Elixir of Coca.**

Coca Leaves, in moderately fine powder,	4 ounces.
Alcohol and water, each a sufficient quantity.	
Oil of Orange,	6 drops.
Oil of Cinnamon,	2 "
Syrup,	4 ounces.

Mix three measures of Alcohol with one of water. Moisten the powder with two fluid ounces of the mixture. Percolate till you have eleven and a half ounces. Dissolve the oils in half an ounce of Alcohol. Finally, add the syrup. Each fluid-drachm will contain fifteen grains of the drug.

NO. 44.**Elixir of Bromide of Calcium.**

Bromide of Calcium,	640 grains.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Bromide in the Elixir, and filter. Each fluid drachm contains five grains of Bromide of Calcium.

NO. 45.**Elixir Pepsin, Iron, Quinine, Bismuth and Strychnia.**

Elixir of Pepsin, Iron, Quinine and Bismuth,	14 ounces.
Hall's Solution,	2 "

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful.

No. 46.**Elixir of Svapna.**

Svapna,	128 grains.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Dissolve Svapna in one ounce of hot water. When cool, add the Simple Elixir. Each tea-spoonful contains one gram of Svapna.

NO. 47.**Elixir of Hydrate of Chloral and Bromide of Potassium.**

Hydrate of Chloral,	2 ounces.
Bromide of Potassium,	2 "
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Bromide of Potassium and Chloral Hydrate in the Elixir. Color with Carmine, and filter. Each drachm contains fifteen grains of Hydrate of Chloral and Bromide of Potassium combined.

Dose, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful.

NO. 48.**Elixir of Bromide of Potassium.**

Bromide of Potassium,	2½ troy ounces.
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

Mix. Each fluid drachm contains ten grains. Color with Tine. Carmine.

No. 49.**Astringent or Blackberry Elixir.**

Fluid Extract Blackberry Root,	3½ ounces.
Tincture Cardamom Comp.,	2 "
Tincture Ginger,	1 ounce.
Phosphate Soda,	½ "
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Dose, tea to tablespoonful as needed to control the bowels.

For Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, and generally for relaxed conditions of the bowels, etc.

It acts as an astringent without producing costiveness, and is pleasant to take.

NO. 50.**Elixir of Bromide of Sodium.**

Bromide of Sodium, 1280 grains.

Simple Elixir, 16 ounces.

Mix.

Each fluid drachm contains 10 grains of Bromide of Sodium.

Flavor with one ounce of Flavoring.

NO. 51.**Elixir of Buchu.**

Fluid Extract Buchu, 4 ounces.

Simple Elixir, 28 "

Mix and filter.

NO. 52.**Elixir of Buchu Comp.**

Fluid Extract Buchu, 2 ounces.

"	"	Pareira Brava,	} each,	1 ounce
"	"	Stone Root,		

Simple Elixir, 12 ounces.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains about eight grains Buchu, and four grains each Pareira Brava and Stone Root.

NO. 53.

Elixir of Calisaya.—(DETANNATED.)

Calisaya Bark,	24 ounces.
Bitter Orange Peel,	16 "
Corander Seed,	4 "
Cardamom Seed,	1 ounce.
Ceylon Cinnamon,	3 ounces.
Anise Seed,	1 ounce.

Reduce the drugs to a moderately fine powder, and exhaust it with a mixture of one part (by measure) of Alcohol and three of water. From six pints of the official solution of Tersulphate of Iron, prepare hydrated Oxide of Iron. Wash it well, measure it, and to every four measures add one of Alcohol; then add of this to the Percolate sufficient to deprive it of its Cinchotannic Acid. Strain through muslin, and wash the residue with a sufficient mixture, composed of one part of Alcohol and three of Water, till five gallons of strained liquid is obtained.

To the above add

Tincture of Fresh Orange Peel,	1 ounce.
White Sugar,	15 pounds.

Dissolve and filter.

NO. 54.

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Pyrophosphate of Iron	128 grains.
Hot Distilled Water,	1 fluid ounce.
Simple Elixir,	15 " ounces.

Dissolve the salt in the hot water, add the solution to the Elixir and filter.

NO. 55.

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron and Quinine.

Pyrophosphate of Iron,	128 grains.
Hot Distilled Water,	1 fluid ounce.
Sulph. Quinine,	64 grains.
Simple Elixir,	15 ounces.

Dissolve the Iron in the hot water, then dissolve the Quinine in a portion of the Elixir, with just enough Citric Acid to effect the solution. Let the two solutions stand a few hours; mix, add the rest of the Elixir, and filter.

NO. 56.

Elixir Aphrodisiac Comp.

Fluid Ext. Damiana,	1 ounce.
Dialysed Iron,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tinct. Cantharides,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Acid Phosphoric, (diluted),	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Lemon Juice,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Glycerine,	2 "
Simple Elixir q. s. to make	1 pint.

Mix.

Dose, one teaspoonful, three times a day. A most efficient nerve tonic; useful in all cases of sexual debility.

NO. 57.

Elixir of Bismuth, Pepsin and Iron.

Elixir Pepsin and Bismuth	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,	128 grains.
Water (boiling),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Iron in the water by trituration and then add to Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth. Filter.

Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 58.

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia and Strychnia.

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia, 14 ounces.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 "

Mix by thorough agitation. Each fluid drachm of this Elixir contains two grains of Ammonia and one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia in solution.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 59.

Elixir of Bismuth, Protoxide of Iron, and Quinine.

Syrup Protoxide of Iron, 8 ounces.

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia, 256 grains.

Water (boiling), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Sulphate of Quinia, 128 grains.

Sulphuric Acid, diluted, sufficient.

Elixir, Simple, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Dissolve the Bismuth in the Water, and add to the Syrup of Iron. Then, in a different vessel, dissolve the Quinine in the Acid, and add the Simple Elixir; then mix both mixtures. The Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia should make a clear solution; if otherwise, add a little Carbonate of Ammonia. Each teaspoonful contains two grains of Bismuth and Ammonia, one of Iron and one of Quinia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 60.

Elixir of Bismuth, Pepsin and Pancreatin.Elixir of Bismuth and Pepsin, $15\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Pancreatin, 64 grains.

Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Bicarbonate of Sodium, sufficient, or 30 grains.

Allow the Pancreatin to stand in the Water for a day or two, then triturate the solution with the Bicarbonate of Sodium, and then add to the Elixir of Bismuth and Pepsin. Filter.

NO. 61.

Elixir of Calisaya, Columbo and Quassia.

Elixir Calisaya,	16 ounces.
Fluid Extract Columbo U. S.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
“ “ Quassia “	$\frac{1}{2}$ “
Flavoring,	1 “

Mix thoroughly, and filter through paper.

NO. 62.

Elixir of Calisaya, Citrate of Iron, Ammonia and Strychnia.

Elixir of Calisaya,	15 ounces.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Water (boiling),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Hall's Solution of Strychnia,	2 ounces.

Dissolve the Citrate in the water by trituration, and then add to the Elixir, and, lastly, add the Strychnia. Mix thoroughly.

Each fluid drachm contains about five grains of Calisaya, two of Iron and one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia.

NO. 63.

Elixir of Salicin.

Salicin,	640 grains.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Mix.

Each teaspoonful contains five grains of Salicin.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

NO. 64.

Elixir of Corrosive Sublimate.

Corrosive Sublimate,	16 grains.
Alcohol,	Q. S.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Rub the Sublimate with Alcohol till dissolved. Add to Elixir, and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains one-eighth grain of Corrosive Sublimate.

NO. 65.

Elixir of Calisaya, Bismuth and Citrate of Iron.

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Citrate of Iron	" " 256 "
Water (hot),	1 ounce.
Elixir Calisaya,	15 ounces.

Dissolve the Citrate of Ammonia and Bismuth in the water, at the same time adding a few grains of Carbonate of Ammonia. Dissolve the Iron in two ounces of the Elixir of Calisaya by trituration. Mix both the solutions with the remaining solution, and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains 2 grains, each, of Iron and Citrate of Bismuth.

NO. 66.

Elixir of Calisaya, Bismuth, Iron and Strychnia.

Elixir of Calisaya, Bismuth and Iron,	15 ounces.
Hall's Solution Strychnia,	2 "
Mix.	

W. A. S. S. L.

NO. 67.**Elixir of Lactopeptine.**

Simple Elixir,	15 ounces.
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.
Lactopeptine,	640 grains.

Dissolve the Lactopeptine in a portion of the Elixir, agitate and add remainder, together with the flavoring. Filter to remove the undissolved sugar of milk.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains of Lactopeptine.

NO. 68.

Elixir of Lactopeptine and Bismuth.

Elixir of Lactopeptine,	15½ ounces.
Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Boiling Water,	½ ounce.

Dissolve the Bismuth in the water, adding a few grains of Carbonate of Ammonia. Add this to the Elixir.

NO. 69.

Elixir of Lactopeptine, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Elixir of Lactopeptine,	14 ounces.
Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Water (boiling),	½ ounce.
Hall's Solution of Strychnia,	2 ounces.

Mix as in No. 68.

Each teaspoonful contains one sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia.

NO. 70.**Elixir of Lactopeptine, Calisaya and Iron.**

Elixir Calisaya and Pyrophosphate of Iron, 16 ounces.
Lactopeptine, 640 grains.

Dissolve the Lactopeptine in the Elixir by trituration and filter through paper.

NO. 71.**Elixir of Gentian with Iron.**

Simple Elixir, sufficient quantity.
Distilled Water, 1 ounce
Fluid Extract Gentian, 1 "
Tinct. Muriate of Iron, 1 "
Neutral Citrate of Potassium, 180 grains.

Dissolve the Potassium in the Water, and to the solution add the Iron, then the fluid Extract of Gentian. Lastly, add sufficient Simple Elixir to make the whole measure sixteen ounces.

NO. 72.**Elixir of Sulphate Cinchonia.**

Simple Elixir, 14 ounces.
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce.
Sulphate Cinchonia, 256 grains.
Water hot), 1 ounce.
Aro. Sulph. Acid, Q. S.

Dissolve the Cinchonia with the Acid and Water, and add the Flavoring and Elixir.

Color with Tincture of Carmine.

Each teaspoonful contains 2 grains Cinchonia.

NO. 73.

Elixir of Cinchonia, Iron and Quinia.

Elixir of Cinchonia,	16 ounces.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Sulphate of Quinia,	128 "
Aro. Sulphuric Acid,	Q. S.
Water,	1 ounce.

Rub the Citrate of Ammonia and Iron with water; dissolve the quinia in just enough acid, add the two solutions to the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains 2 grains Cinchonia, two of Iron and Ammonia, and one of Quinia.

NO. 74.

Elixir of Cinchonia, Iron and Strychnia.

Elixir of Cinchonia,	16 ounces.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Hall's Solution of Strychnia,	2 ounces.

Dissolve the Iron in the Elixir; lastly; add the solution of Strychnia. Shake thoroughly, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains Cinchonia, two of Iron and Ammonia, and one sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia.

NO. 75.

Elixir of Quinia.

Sulphate of Quinia,	256 grains.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Rub the Quinia in mortar, with the Elixir, and Q. S. Citric Acid; when dissolved, allow to stand a short time, then filter.

NO. 76.**Elixir Ohio Buckeye Comp.**

Fluid Ext. Ohio Buckeye,	1 ounce.
“ “ Horse Chestnut,	1 “
Alcohol,	4 “
Water,	4 “
Simple Elixir,	6 “

Mix and filter. Dose, one teaspoonful.

Used in Hemorrhoids, almost a specific.

NO. 77.**Elixir of Nux Vomica.**

Tincture of Nux Vomica,	2 drachms.
Curacoa Cordial,	3 ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel,	2½ “
Tincture Angustura,	½ “

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 78.**Elixir of Bromide of Iron and Citrate of Potassa.**

Bromide of Iron,	384 grains.
Citrate of Potassium,	640 “
Simple Elixir to make	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Citrate of Potassium in the Elixir, and the Bromide of Iron in two ounces of hot water. Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains three grains of Bromide of Iron and five grains Citrate Potass.

NO. 79.**Elixir of Pepsin.**

Saccharated Pepsin,	256 grains.
Sherry Wine,	14 ounces.
Syrup,	2 "
Oil of Orange,	5 drops.

Let the Pepsin remain in two ounces of the Wine for two days; then add the remainder of the Wine with the other ingredients. Filter.

NO. 80.**Elixir of Pepsin and Quinia.**

Elixir Pepsin,	16 ounces.
Sulphate Quinia,	128 grains.
Aro. Sulphuric Acid,	sufficient quantity.

In one ounce of the Elixir, and with the help of the Acid, dissolve the Quinia, and then add the mixture to the remaining Elixir.

NO. 81.**Elixir of Pepsin and Iron.**

Saccharated Pepsin,	256 grains.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,	128 "
Syrup,	2 ounces.
Sherry Wine,	12 "
Oil of Orange,	10 drops.
Hot Water,	Q. S.

Dissolve the Pepsin in 2 ounces hot water, slightly acidulated.

Dissolve the iron in a small quantity of Sherry Wine, and when dissolved as much as possible, add the remaining ingredients, and triturate and filter.

NO. 82.

Elixir of Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Calisaya.

Fld. Ex. Calisaya,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	12 "
Citrate Bismuth and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Citrate Iron and Ammonia,	128 "
Saccharated Pepsin,	256 "
Water,	2 ounces.

Rub the Pepsin with the Water, and allow it to stand for two or three days; then dissolve the Bismuth and Ammonia in the Water, with the help of a few grains of Carbonate of Ammonia. Rub the Iron and Ammonia with the Elixir until dissolved. Mix the two solutions with the ferrated Calisaya, and allow to remain for a few days undisturbed, and filter if necessary.

NO. 83.

Elixir of Salicylic Acid.

Salicylic Acid,	256 grains.
Bicarbonate of Soda,	256 "
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Acid, with the Soda and a portion of the Elixir, then add the rest of the Simple Elixir and filter. Each teaspoonful contains two grains of the Acid.

NO. 84.

Elixir of Buchu, Juniper and Acetate of Potassium.

Fld. Ex. Buchu,	2 ounces.
Fld. Ex. Juniper Berries,	1 ounce.
Acetate Potassium,	640 grains.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.

Dissolve Acetate Potassa in Elixir, and filter.
Dose, dessertspoonful.

ELIXIRS.

87

NO. 85.

Elixir of Dandelion.

Fluid Extract of Dandelion, 2 ounces.

Simple Elixir, 14 "

Mix and filter.

NO. 86.

Elixir of Wild Cherry and Iron.

(Ferrophosphated) Elixir of Wild Cherry.)

Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains

Elixir Wild Cherry, 1 pint.

Hot Water, Q. S.

Dissolve the Iron by adding to it two drachms and a half of hot water, when dissolved add the Elixir.

A teaspoonful contains four grains of Wild Cherry and one grain Pyrophosphate of Iron.

NO. 87.

Elixir of Wild Cherry.

Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry, 2 fluid ounces.

Simple Elixir, 14 " "

Mix and filter.

NO. 88.

Elixir of Pink Root Comp.

Fluid Extract Pink Root, 2 ounces.

" " Senna, 1 ounce.

" " Balmomy, 1 "

Simple Elixir, 20 ounces.

Mix and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains five grains of Pink, and 2½ each of Senna and Balmomy.

NO. 89.

Elixir of Corydalis.

Fluid Extract of Turkey Corn,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	18 "
Flavoring (Prepared),	1 ounce.
Mix and filter.	

NO. 90.

Elixir of Corydalis Comp.

Fluid Extract Turkey Corn,	} each, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
" " Yellow Dock,	
" " Tag Elder,	
" " Fig Wort,	
" " Mandrake,	
Flavoring,	2 ounces,
Sugar,	5 "
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Gradually add the above, and lastly add sugar, dissolve and filter.

NO. 91.

Elixir of Liquorice Comp.

Liquorice Root (coarse powder),	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Wild Cherry, " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Coriander Seed (fine) "	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Tannin,	30 grains.
Flavoring (Prepared),	1 ounce.
Sugar,	5 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol,	14 "

Percolate the drugs in the menstruum; then add tannin and other ingredients, and filter.

NO. 92.**Elixir of Pepsin and Water Ash.**

Fluid Extract Water Ash	1½ ounces.
Elixir Pepsin,	14 "
Flavoring,	½ ounce.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains five drops of Water Ash.

Elixir of Black Cohosh.

(Cimicifuga.)

Fluid Extract Black Cohosh,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	13 "
Flavoring (Prepared),	1 ounce.

Mix and filter.

NO. 94.

Elixir of Black Cohosh Comp.

Fluid Extract Black Cohosh,	1 ounce.
" " Colchicum,	½ "
Iodide Potassium,	256 grains.
Sugar,	5 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	20 "

Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium in a portion of the Elixir; add the Extracts, remainder of the Elixir, mix and filter, then add Sugar.

NO. 95.

Elixir of Curacao.

Oil of Orange Peel,	10 drops.
" Lemon Peel,	6 "
" Anise,	1 drop.
" Cloves,	1 "
" Cinnamon,	1 "
Alcohol,	42 fluid drachms.
Simple Syrup,	7 ounces.
Orange Flower Water,	2 drachms.
Extract Fresh Orange Peel,	1 drachm.
Water,	18 drachms.

Dissolve the Oils in the Alcohol; add the Extract of Orange Peel, then the Syrup. Shake well. Let stand for an hour and filter, having previously mixed the Cordial with two drachms of Carbonate of Magnesia in powder.

NO. 96.

Elixir of Santonine.

Santonine,	128 grains.
Alcohol (hot),	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	14 "

Rub Santonine in mortar, with Alcohol, till dissolved. Add Elixir and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain of Santonine.

NO. 97.

Elixir of Ergot.

Fluid Extract of Ergot,	2 ounces.
Flavoring,	1 ounce.
Simple Elixir,	13 ounces.

Mix and filter.

This has the same strength as Tinc. of Ergot.

NO. 98.

Elixir of Helonias.

Fluid Extract of Partridgeberry,	2 ounces.
“ “ “ Cramp Bark,	1 ounce.
“ “ “ Blue Cohosh,	1 “
“ “ “ Unicorn Root,	1 “
Flavoring,	1 “
Sugar,	5 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Each teaspoonful contains five drops of Partridgeberry and 2½ drops each of Cramp Bark, Blue Cohosh and Unicorn Root Extracts.

NO. 99.

Elixir of Phosphorus.

Phosphorus,	1 grain.
Æther Sulphuric,	1 fluid drachm.
Alcohol,	1 ounce.
Tincture Mentha Pip.,	4 drachms.
Glycerine, Q. S. to make	12 ounces.

The Phosphorus completely dissolves in the Ether in about twenty-four hours. (Care must be taken to introduce no Water into the Ether with the Phosphorus.) Next add the Alcohol, then the Glycerine in small quantities, and the mixture should be shaken after each addition, and allowed to stand till it becomes clear.

This preparation contains one-ninety-sixth grain of Phosphorus to the drachm or teaspoonful.

NO. 100.

Elixir of Opium.

Opium, in fine powder,	128 grains.
Simple Elixir,	14 ounces.
Alcohol,	2 "

Macerate the Opium in the Alcohol for a few days, and add Elixir, then filter.

Each teaspoonful contains one grain of Opium.

NO. 101.

Elixir of Ipecacuanha.

Wine of Ipecacuanha,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Balsam Tolu,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gum Benzoin,	2 drachms.
Opium,	2 "
Saffron,	2 "
Oil Anise,	1 drachm.
Camphor,	2 scruples.
Alcohol,	2 pints.

Digest, express and filter.

Dose, one to two drachms, as a stimulating sudorific.

NO. 102.

Elixir of Cyanide of Potassium.

Cyanide of Potassium,	16 grains.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Mix thoroughly.

Each teaspoonful contains one-eighth of a grain of Cyanide of Potassium.

NO. 103.**Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia, with Quinine.**

Sulphate Quinine, 128 grains.

Elix. Valerianate of Ammonia, 16 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the Quinine in Aro. Sulph. Acid Q. S., and add the Elixir.

Filter if necessary.

NO. 104.**Elixir of Iodo-Bromide of Calcium.**

Iodide of Calcium, 160 grains.

Bromide of Calcium, 160 "

Curacao Cordial, 1 pint.

Dissolve and filter.

The dose will be from one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 105.**Elixir of Damiana.**

Fluid Extract Damiana, 2 ounces.

Simple Elixir, sufficient for 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains about eight drops Fl. Ext. Damiana.

NO. 106.**Elixir of Grindelia Robusta.**

Fluid Extract Grindelia, 2 ounces.

Simple Elixir, sufficient for 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains eight drops Grindelia.

NO. 107.**Elixir of Jaborandi.**

Fluid Extract Jaborandi,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir, sufficient for	1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains eight drops Jaborandi.

NO. 108.**Elixir of Liquorice.—(Aromatic.)**

Powdered Coriander Seed,	108 grains.
“ Caraway Seed,	108 “
“ Cinnamon,	93 “
“ Star Anise,	62 “
“ Tonka,	62 “
“ Caneilla,	31 “
“ Nutmegs,	31 “
“ Cloves,	31 “
Ext. Glycyrr. (Powd.,)	620 “
Oil of Orange,	31 drops.
Alcohol,	16 ounces.
Syrup,	48 “

Place the Aromatics in a suitable percolator, and exhaust with a menstruum composed of the Oil of Orange, Alcohol and Water. Mix the percolate with the Syrup, and dissolve the Liquorice in a small quantity of boiling Water. Mix, and add sufficient Water to make 5 pints.

NO. 109.**Elixir of Pepsin, Iron and Quinine.**

Elixir of Pepsin and Iron,	16 ounces.
Sul. Quinine,	128 grains.

Mix.

NO. 110.

Elixir of Morphia.

Magendie's Solution of Morphia, 1 ounce.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains about one-eighth of a grain of Morphia.

NO. 111.

Elixir of Dandelion Comp.

Fluid Extract Dandelion, 6 fluid drachms.
" " Wild Cherry, 4 " "
" " Gentian, 30 drops.
" " Liquorice, 30 "
Simple Elixir, 14½ fluid ounces.

Mix.

NO. 112.

Elixir of Calisaya Bark and Iron.

Elixir of Calisaya (detannated), 1 pint.
Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains.

Dissolve the Pyrophosphate in a small quantity of hot water and mix it with the Elixir. Filter.

NO. 113.

Elixir of Citrate of Caffeeine.

Citrate of Caffeeine, 64 grains.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Mix.

NO. 114.**Elixir of Guarana.**

Guarana, Fl. Extract, 4 ounces.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Mix.

NO. 115.**Elixir of Juniper Berries.**

Juniper Berries (bruised), 4 ounces.
Boiling Water, 10 "
Simple Syrup, 2 "
Holland Gin, 5 "

Pour the boiling water on the berries placed in a covered vessel. When the infusion is cold add to it the Holland Gin and allow the whole to macerate twenty-four hours. Then strain it through a cotton cloth and express. To the dregs add enough to obtain in all fourteen fluid ounces of liquor, mix it with the syrup; filter.

NO. 116.**Elixir of Yerba Santa.**

(Mountain Balm.)

Yerba Santa, 6 ounces.
Orange Peel, 2 "
Cinnamon, 3 drachms.
Cloves, 3 "
Cardamom Seed, 3 "
Caraway Seed, 2 "
Coriander Seed, 2 "
Anise Seed, 2 "
Red Saunders, 1 drachm.
Alcohol, 8 ounces.
Water sufficient,
Glycerine, 1 pint.
Sugar, 4 pounds.

Exhaust the drugs, powdered moderately fine, with menstruum indicated, so as to obtain four pints percolate. In it dissolve the sugar, and filter.

NO. 117.**Elixir Chloroform.**

Chloroform, 384 drops.
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Mix, and if needed, filter.

Each teaspoonful contains three drops Chloroform.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 118.

Elixir of Long Life.

Aloes,	9 drachms.
Gentian Root,	1 drachm.
Rhubarb,	1 "
Zedoary,	1 "
Saffron,	1 "
Larch Agaric,	1 "
Diluted Alcohol,	8 ounces by weight.

Exhaust drugs by maceration or displacement, then add Simple Elixir to make one pint.

NO. 119.

Elixir of Salicylate of Soda.

Salicylate of Soda, 640 grains.

Dissolve in 4 ounces of water (hot), and add Simple Elixir sufficient to make one pint.

Each teaspoonful contains five grains Salicylate of Soda.

NO. 120.

Elixir of Calisaya, Bismuth and Pepsin.

Elixir of Calisaya,	14 ounces.
Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Saccharated Pepsin,	256 "
Boiling water,	2 ounces.

Allow the Pepsin to swell in two ounces of the Elixir of Calisaya for a day.

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth, with the help of a few grains of Carbonate of Ammonia.

Mix both solutions with the Elixir of Calisaya, and filter if necessary.

Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 121.

Elixir Mandrake Compound.

Mandrake, in powder,	1 ounce.
Culver's Root, "	1 "
Senna, "	1 "
Sugar, "	8 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Perecolating Menstruum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Percolate the Powders, and add prepared flavoring if required.

Each fluid drachm contains three grains, each, of the powdered drugs.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 122.

Elixir of Calisaya, Pyrophosphate of Iron, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Elixir of Calisaya, Pyrophosphate of Iron and
Bismuth, 14 ounces.
Hall's Solution Strychnia, 2 "

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 123.

Elixir of Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.

Elixir of Citrate of Iron, 14 ounces.
Hall's Solution Strychnia, 2 "

Mix and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains 2 grains Citrate of Iron and one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 124.

Elixir of Phosphate of Iron.

Simple Elixir, 15 ounces.
Phosphate of Iron, 256 grains.
Muriatic Acid, Dil., Q. S.
Water, 1 ounce.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Iron in the water and Muriatic Acid, and add the Elixir.

Each teaspoonful contains two grains Iron.

Dose one teaspoonful.

NO. 125.**Elixir of Protoxide of Iron.**

Simple Elixir, 7½ ounces.
Syrup of Protoxide of Iron, 8½ "

Mix thoroughly.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 126.**Elixir of Calisaya and Rhubarb.**

Elixir of Calisaya, 15 ounces.
Fluid Ext. Rhubarb, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 127.**Elixir of Citrate of Iron.**

Simple Elixir, 15 ounces.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia, 256 grains.
Water (hot), 1 ounce.

Rub the Citrate of Iron and Ammonia with the Water, and add the Simple Elixir. Filter.

Contains two grains Iron and Ammonia to each fluid drachm.

Dose, teaspoonful.

NO. 128.**Elixir of Citrate of Iron and Quinine.**

Elixir of Citrate of Iron, 16 ounces.
Sulphate of Quinine, 128 grains.
Sulphuric Acid. Aro., 1 drachm.

Dissolve the Quinine with the Acid, and add the Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains Citrate of Iron and one grain of Sulphate of Quinine.

NO. 129.

Elixir of Citrate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

Elixir of Citrate of Iron and Quinine, 16 ounces.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 "

Mix thoroughly.

Each teaspoonful contains about two grains of Iron, one of Quinine, and one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 130.

Elixir Calisaya, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Elixir of Calisaya, 14 ounces.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 "

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia, 128 grains.

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia in a little hot water and Carbonate of Soda, add to the liquids, and filter.

Contains one grain Bismuth and Ammonia, and one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia to each fluid drachm.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 131.

Elixir of Calisaya and Phosphate of Iron.

Elixir of Calisaya, 16 ounces.

Phosphate of Iron, 256 grains.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Iron in a little water, adding a little Muratic Acid, very slowly, then add the Elixir and mix thoroughly. Filter.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains of Iron and five grains Calisaya.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 132.**Elixir Calisaya with Hypophosphites.**

Hypophosphite of Calcium, 256 grains.

Hypophosphite of Sodium, 256 "

Elixir of Calisaya Bark, to make 1 pint.

Rub the Salts in a small amount of Elixir, separately.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains of Hypophosphite of Lime, two grains of Hypophosphite of Soda, and five grains of Calisaya Bark.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 133.**Elixir of Sarsaparilla Compound.**

Sarsaparilla, in powder, 3 ounces.

Guaiaec Wood, in powder, 180 grains.

Liquorice Root, 120 "

Senna, 120 "

Rose Leaves, 120 "

Percolating Menstruum, 8 ounces.

Mix the Powder and percolate with Menstruum, then add Simple Elixir to make one pint. Filter.

Dose, from one to two tablespoonfuls.

NO. 134.**Elixir of Calisaya Bark, Iron and Pepsin.**

Elixir of Pepsin, 1 pint.

Elixir of Calisaya Bark and Iron, 1 "

Mix.

Each fluid drachm contains two and one-half grains of Calisaya Bark, one-half grain of Iron, and one of Pepsin.

Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 135.**Elixir of Calisaya Ferri Phosphated.**

Pyrophosphate of Iron, 256 grains.

Elixir Calisaya Bark, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron in hot water; add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains of Calisaya Bark and two of Iron.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 136.**Elixir of Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.**

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia, 256 grains.

Elixir Cinchona, Ferrated, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Salt in the least amount of hot water, add Elixir and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains of Cinchona, one grain of Iron, and two grains of Bismuth and Ammonia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 137.**Elixir of Calisaya Bark, with Tincture of
Muriate of Iron.**

Elixir Calisaya Bark, 1 pint.

Citrate of Potassa, 4 drachms.

Tincture Muriate of Iron, 640 drops.

Solve the Salt, mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, and five drops Muriate Tincture of Iron.

NO. 138.

Elixir of Pepsin, Iron, Bismuth, Quinine and Strychnia.

Elixir of Pepsin, Iron, Bismuth and Quinine, 16 ounces.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 "

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Contains one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia to the drachm.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 139.

Elixir of Iodide of Potassium.

Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Iodide of Potassium, 256 grains.

Triturate the Iodide in a portion of the Elixir; mix and filter.

Contains two grains Iodide Potassium to the fluid drachm.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 140.

Elixir of Quinine, Arsenic and Strychnia.

Elixir of Quinine, 8 ounces.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 "

Fowler's Solution, 4 drachms.

Simple Elixir, to make 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Contains one grain of Quinine and one-sixty-fourth grain, each, of Strychnia and Arsenic to the fluid drachm.

NO. 141.**Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia.**

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 ounces.
Elixir Calisaya Ferri Phosphated, 14 "

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 142.**Elixir Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Peppin.**

Elixir of Peppin, 16 ounces.
Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth, 16 "

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 143.**Elixir Sumbul Comp.**

Fluid Extract Sumbul, 6 drachms.
Alcohol, 1½ ounces.
Elixir Valerianate Ammonia, 8 "
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 144.**Elixir of Muriate of Iron.**

(Tasteless)

Citrate of Potassium, 400 grains.
Tincture Muriate of Iron, 640 drops.
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains five drops of Tincture of Iron, and about three grains Citrate of Potassa.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 145.**Elixir of Rhubarb and Potassa.**

(Neutralizing Mixture.)

Rhubarb, in coarse powder,	160 grains.
Bicarbonate of Potassa,	160 "
Cinnamon,	80 "
Golden Seal,	80 "
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.
Sugar,	8 ounces.

Percolate, and proceed as for Mandrake Compound formula.

Dose, tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 146.**Elixir of Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron.**

Pyrophosphate of Iron,	256 grains.
Elixir of Calisaya Bark,	1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 147.**Elixir Cathartic Compound.**

Senna, in coarse powder,	2 ounces.
Liquorice Root, in coarse powder,	1 ounce.
Epsom Salts,	2 ounces.
Ginger, in fine powder,	48 grains.
Coriander, in fine powder,	48 "
Scammony, and Jalap, each	160 "
Prepared flavoring,	1 ounce.
Sugar,	8 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Percolate all the powders except the Scammony with the Elixir until twelve ounces have passed, then dissolve

the Scammony by rubbing in a mortar with the mixture, and then the Sugar and Epsom Salts, by shaking until dissolved. Lastly add the Prepared Flavoring and remainder of the Elixir, and filter.

The above is similar to Reed & Carnick's preparation.

NO. 148.**Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia and Morphia.**

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia, 16 ounces.

Sulphate of Morphia, 16 grains.

Rub the Morphia with one ounce of the Elixir, when dissolved add the remainder of Elixir.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Contains two grains Valerianate of Ammonia and one-eighth of a grain of Sul. Morphia to the fluid drachm.

Dose, teaspoonful.

NO. 149**Elixir of Bismuth, Pepsin, Strychnia and Iron.**

Elixir of Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron, 14 ounces.

Hall's Solution Strychnia, 2 "

Mix thoroughly. Filter.

Each teaspoonful contains one-sixty-fourth of a grain Strychnia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 150.**Elixir of Bismuth, Pepsin and Quinia.**

Elixir of Bismuth and Pepsin, 16 ounces.

Sulph. Quinine, 256 grains.

Sulphuric Acid, Aro., Sufficient.

Dissolve the Quinine in the Acid, mix and filter.

Contains two grains Quinine to each teaspoonful.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 151.

Elixir of Matico Compound.

Matico, 1 ounce.

Cubeba, 1 "

Buchu, 1 "

Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Sugar, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed for Mandrake Compound.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 152.

Elixir of Muriate of Ammonia.

Powdered Muriate of Ammonia, 640 grains.

Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Muriate of Ammonia in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains of Ammonia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 153.**Elixir of Ipecacuanha and Opium.**

(Liquid Dover's Powder.)

Opium,	128 grains.
Wine of Ipecac,	4 ounces.
Elixir,	12 "

Macerate the powder for five days in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain each of Opium and Ipecac, and is equivalent to ten grains of Dover's Powders.

NO. 154.**Elixir of Lupulin.**

Simple Elixir,	14 ounces.
Fluid Extract of Lupulin,	2 "

Mix them thoroughly and filter.

Dose one teaspoonful.

NO. 155.**Elixir of Pancreatin.**

Simple Elixir,	14 ounces.
Pancreatin,	480 grains.
Water,	2 ounces.
Bi-Carbonate of Soda,	125 grains.

Allow the Pancreatin to remain in the water for a day or two, then add sufficient Bi-Carbonate of Soda to dissolve it, then add the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains four grains of Pancreatin.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 156.**Elixir of Pancreatin and Pepsin.**

Simple Elixir,	18 ounces.
Pancreatin,	256 grains.
Saccharated Pepsin,	884 "
Water,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed in preceding formula with Pancreatin.

Add Elixir, and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains two grains Pancreatin, and three grains Pepsin.

NO. 157.**Elixir of Calisaya and Protoxide of Iron.**

Elixir of Calisaya,	14½ ounces.
Solution of Protoxide of Iron,	1½ "

Mix thoroughly. Filter.

Each fluid drachm contains nearly two grains Iron and five grains Calisaya.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 158.**Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron and Quinia.**

(Osarwell & Hazard's.)

Sulphate of Quinia,	128 grains.
Phosphoric Acid, Dilute,	1½ ounces.
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	256 grains.
Aqua Ammonia, q. s., or	1 drachm.
Simple Elixir sufficient to make 1 pint.	

Dissolve the Quinia in eight ounces of the Simple Elixir and the Phosphoric Acid. Dissolve the Iron in

one ounce of hot water, and a portion of the Elixir. When the two solutions are made, add the one containing the Quinia *very slowly* to the one containing the Iron, giving time for the precipitate formed to dissolve, each time, before adding more. When all is added, if not clear, add enough Aqua Ammonia, drop by drop, to clear it, add rest of Elixir and Filter. Always add the Quinia Solution to the Iron Solution, and *very gradually*.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains of Iron and one grain of Quinia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 159.

Elixir of Calisaya, Phosphate of Iron and Strychnia.

Elixir of Calisaya and Phosphate of Iron, 14 ounces.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 "

Mix thoroughly. Filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 160.

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron and Gentian.

Simple Elixir, 14 ounces.

Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains.

Fine Extract of Gentian, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Water, 1 "

Triturate the Pyrophosphate of Iron with the water, when dissolved, neutralize with water of Ammonia, then add the Simple Elixir and Fid. Ex. Gentian.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain Iron and nearly two grains of Gentian.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

No. 161.**Elixir of Calisaya, Protoxide of Iron and Bismuth.**

Elixir of Calisaya and Protoxide of Iron, 15½ ounces.

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia, 32 grains.

Boiling Water, ½ ounce.

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia in the water (if not perfectly soluble, add a few grains of Carbonate of Ammonia), add to the Elixir, and filter, if necessary.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 162.

Elixir of Pepsin and Strychnia.

Elixir of Pepsin, 14 ounces.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 "

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains 2 grains Pepsin and one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 163.

Elixir of Pepsin, Iron, Bismuth and Quinine.

Elixir of Pepsin, Iron and Bismuth, 16 ounces.

Sulph. of Quinine, 64 grains.

Dissolve the Quinine in a little Aro. Sulphuric Acid, mix and filter.

NO. 164.

Elixir of Rhubarb, Columbo, Iron and Ginger.

Simple Elixir,	14 ounces.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Fluid Extract of Columbo,	1 ounce.
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fluid Extract of Ginger,	1 drachm.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Dissolve Cit. Iron and Ammonia in smallest quantity of hot water, add to Elixir, finally add Extracts.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains Cit. Iron and Ammonia, and nearly four grains Columbo and two of Rhubarb.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 165.

Elixir of Valerian.

Simple Elixir,	14 ounces.
Fluid Extract of Valerian,	2 "

Mix them and filter.

Dose, tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 166.

Elixir of Calisaya, Protoxide of Iron and Quinine.

Elixir of Calisaya and Protoxide of Iron,	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Sulphate of Quinine,	128 grains.
Citric Acid,	5 "

Rub the Quinine with a small portion of Elixir (say one-half ounce), and the Citric Acid till dissolved, then add the rest of the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain Quinine.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 167.

Elixir of Calisaya, Protoxide of Iron and Strychnia.

Elixir of Calisaya and Protoxide of Iron, 15 ounces.

Hall's Solution Strychnia, 1 ounce.

Mix them thoroughly and filter.

. Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 168.

Elixir of Protoxide of Iron, Rhubarb and Columbo.

Elixir of Protoxide of Iron, 14 ounces.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb (detannated), 1 ounce.

Fluid Extract of Columbo, 1 "

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 169.

Elixir of Protoxide of Iron, Valerianate of Ammonia and Strychnia.

Elixir of Protoxide of Iron, 14 ounces.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia, 2 "

Valerianate of Ammonia, 256 grains.

Rub the Valerianate of Ammonia with a portion of the Elixir. Mix with the remainder of the Elixir. Add Hall's Solution and filter.

Dose, half to one teaspoonful.

NO. 170.**Elixir of Protoxide of Iron with Iodide of Calcium.**

Elixir of Protoxide of Iron, 15 ounces.

Iodide of Calcium, 128 grains.

Hot Water, 1 ounce.

Triturate the Iodide of Calcium with the hot water, filter, and add the Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 171.

Elixir of Protoxide of Iron and Iodide of Potassium.

Elixir of Protoxide of Iron, 15 ounces.

Iodide of Potassium, 2 drachma.

Water, 1 ounce.

Dissolve the Iodide in water, and add the Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 172.

Elixir of Protoxide of Iron and Quinine.

Elixir of Protoxide of Iron, 15½ ounces.

Sulphate of Quinine, 128 grains.

Aro. Sulphuric Acid. ½ ounce.

Dissolve the Quinine in the Acid, and add the Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 173.

Elixir of Citrate of Bismuth.

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia,	256 grains.
Warm Distilled Water,	4 fl. ounces.
Water of Ammonia,	Sufficient.
Simple Elixir,	12 fl. ounces.

Dissolve the Bismuth in the water, with the help of a small quantity of Ammonia added, drop, by drop, mix with the Simple Elixir, and filter. Each ounce contains two grains of the Bismuth Salt to the fluid drachm.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 174.

Elixir of Gentian with Chloride of Iron.

Extract of Gentian (solid),	128 grains.
Warm Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Tincture of Chloride of Iron,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Simple Elixir,	15 "

Dissolve the Extract in the warm water, add the Elixir, and, lastly, the Tincture. Filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

No. 175.

Elixir Arsenic and Mercury.

[Donovan Elixir.]

Donovan's Solution	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains nearly four drops Donovan's Solution.

Dose, one-half to teaspoonful.

No. 176.**Elixir Iodide of Potassium and Iron.**

Iodide of Potassium,	884 grains.
Syrup of Iodide of Iron,	4 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Dose, teaspoonful.

NO. 177.

Elixir of Calisaya Bark and Strychnia.

Hall's Solution Strychnia, 2 ounces.

Elixir of Calisaya, 14 "

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia and nearly five grains Calisaya Bark.

Dose, teaspoonful.

NO. 178.

Elixir of Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth with Lactopeptine.

Lactopeptine, 256 grains.

Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth, 1 pint.

Macerate the Lactopeptine for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, then filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 179.

Elixir of Calisaya, Phosphate of Iron, and Bismuth.

Elixir of Calisaya,	15½ ounces.
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	256 grams.
Boiling water,	½ ounce.
Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia,	1 drachm.

Dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia in half an ounce of the Elixir, and the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the half ounce of water, using a little water of Ammonia to neutralize the preparation.

Mix and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 180.

Elixir of Quinine, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Hall's Solution Strychnia,	2 ounces.
Sulph. of Quinine,	1 ounce.
Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia,	34 grams.

Simple Elixir to make one pint. Dissolve the Quinine in the solution, and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 181.

Elixir of Gentian, Iron and Strychnia.

Hall's Solution, Strychnia,	2 ounces.
Elixir of Gentian and Iron,	14 "

Mix and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

No. 182.**Elixir Creosote.**

Creosote,	10 drops.
Acetic Acid (Glacial),	5 "
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Mix Creosote with Acetic Acid, gradually add Elixir and filter. Dose, teaspoonful.

NO. 183.**Elixir of Gentian, Iron and Bismuth.**

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia, 128 grains.

Elixir of Gentian and Iron, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth in the Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 184.**Elixir of Cincho Quinine.**

Cincho Quinine 256 grains

Citric Acid, 30 "

Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Rub Cincho Quinine with a portion of the Elixir, the Acid with another portion, mix the solutions and allow to stand twenty-four hours or till dissolved, then add enough water of Ammonia to neutralize the Acid and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 185.**Elixir of Gentian, Chloride of Iron and Quinine.**

Elixir of Chloride of Iron and Gentian, 1 pint.

Sulph. of Quinine, 128 grains.

Rub the Quinine in the Elixir and filter. Each drachm contains one grain of Quinine, two of Gentian and six drops of Tincture of Iron.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

NO. 186.**Elixir of Golden Seal.**

Fluid Extract Hydrastis, 2 ounces.
Simple Elixir, 14 "

Mix and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 187.**Elixir of Iodide of Iron.**

Tasteless Iodide of Iron, 240 grains.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodide in the Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 188.**Elixir of Ustilago Maidis.**

(Ergot of Corn.)

Fluid Extract Ustilago Maidis, 2 ounces.
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce.
Simple Elixir, 18 ounces.

Mix and filter.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 189.**Elixir of Lobelia Compound.**

Fluid Extract Lobelia Herb, 1 ounce.
Fluid Extract Blood Root, 1 "
Fluid Extract Skunk Cabbage, 1 "
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Dose, one-half to teaspoonful.

NO. 190.

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia, with Hydrate of Chloral.

Hydrate of Chloral, 640 grains.

Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Chloral in the Elixir and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains five grains Chloral and two grains Valerianate Ammonia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 191.

Elixir of Phosphate of Calcium.

Simple Elixir, 16 ounces.

Phosphate of Calcium, 640 grains.

Acetic Acid, Q. S.

Water, Sufficient.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Lime in sufficient water and Acetic Acid, and then add the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains Phosphate of Lime.

Dose, from one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 192.

Elixir of Citrate of Lithium.

Simple Elixir, 15 ounces.

Citrate of Lithium, 320 grains.

Water, 1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Dose, from one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 193.

Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

Sulph. Quinine,	64 grains.
Strychnia,	1 grain.
Citric Acid,	5 grains.
Stronger Alcohol,	3 fl. ounces.
Spirits of Orange,	80 minims.
Syrup,	6 fl. ounces.
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	256 grains.
Distilled Water,	7 fl. ounces.
Water of Ammonia,	Suf. Quantity.

Triturate the Sulphate of Quinine, Strychnia and Citric Acid together until minutely divided, then add the Alcohol and Spirits of Orange. Warm the Syrup slightly to about 150° F., and add to the turbid mixture, when, upon stirring, the mixture becomes clear. To this add the Pyrophosphate of Iron previously dissolved in the Distilled Water, and, finally, carefully add Water of Ammonia, drop by drop, until the Elixir is perfectly neutral to test paper—filter. The finished preparation has a greenish-yellow color, a pleasant flavor of Orange, and is permanent.

This preparation is also known as Phosphate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnia, and is as valuable in every particular.

Each fluid drachm contains one-half grain of Quinine, two grains Pyrophosphate of Iron, and $\frac{1}{128}$ of a grain of Strychnia.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 194.

Elixir of Yerba Buena.

Fluid Extract of Yerba Buena,	3 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	13 "

Mix and filter.

The dose is one teaspoonful, containing about twelve drops of the Fluid Extract.

NO. 195.**Elixir of Pepsin - No. 2.**

Saccharated Pepsin (Scheffer's formula),	256 grains.
Sherry Wine,	14 fl. ounces.
Simple Syrup,	2 " "
Fluid Extract Ginger,	25 drops.

Dissolve the Pepsin in the Wine; mix the Fluid Extract of Ginger with the Syrup, and mix all together; filter if necessary.

Contains two grains of Pepsin to the fluid drachm.

NO. 196.

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron, Quinine and Arsenic.

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron and Quinine,	15½ ounces.
Fowler's Solution of Arsenic,	½ ounce.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Containing one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Arsenious Acid, two grains Iron, and one grain of Quinine in each fluid drachm.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

NO. 197.

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron and Strychnia.

Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron,	14 ounces.
Hall's Solution,	2 "

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Containing one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia, and nearly two grains of Iron to each fluid drachm.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 198.**Elixir of Lactate of Iron.**

Solution of Protoxide of Iron, 1 ounce.
Lactic Acid Concentrated, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Elixir to make 1 pint.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain of Lacto-Citrate of Iron.

NO. 199.**Elixir of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.**

Solution of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Simple Elixir, 14 " "

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one and one-half grains of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

NO. 200.**Elixir of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime and Iron.**

Solution of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Solution of Lacto-Phosphate of Iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Solution of Phosphoric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Elixir, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

NO. 201.**Elixir of Pepsin and Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.**

Elixir of Pepsin, 16 ounces.
Elixir Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime and two of Pepsin.

NO. 202.

**Elixir of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, Pepsin and Pan-
creatin.**

Elixir of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime with Pepsin, 1 pint.
Powdered Pancreatin, 384 grains.

Macerate the Pancreatin for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter. Each fluid drachm contains one grain Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, two of Pepsin and three of Pancreatin.

NO. 203.

Elixir Rhubarb.

Rhubarb (F. I.) powdered,	2 ounces.
Percolating Menstruum,	14 "
Sugar,	6 "
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.

Percolate the Rhubarb with the Menstruum, then add the Sugar and flavoring mixture. Filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 204.

Elixir of Atropia.

Sulph. Atropia,	2 grains.
Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve Atropia in Alcohol, Q. S. and mix.

Each teaspoonful contains one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Atropia.

NO. 205.**Elixir Belladonna.**

Fld. Ext. Belladonna Leaves, 384 drops.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Mix thoroughly and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains three drops Fld. Ext. Belladonna.

NO. 206.**Elixir Bromide of Morphia.**

Bromide of Morphia, 20 grains.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Mix.

Each fluid drachm contains about one-sixth grain of Bromide of Morphia.

NO. 207.**Elixir of Capsicum.**

Fld. Ext. Capsicum, 128 drops.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain of Capsicum.

NO. 208.**Elixir Chlorate of Potassium.**

Chlorate of Potassium, 384 grains.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Powder the Potassium and dissolve in a little hot water, add the Elixir and filter. Each fluid drachm contains three grains of Chlorate of Potassium.

NO. 209.**Elixir Phosphoric Acid.**

Glacial Phosphoric Acid, 256 grains.

Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Acid in the Elixir, mix and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains two grains of Glacial Phosphoric Acid.

NO. 210.**Elixir Hyoscyamus.**

Hyoscyamus, powdered, 640 grains.

Percolating Menstruum, 1 pint.

Sugar, 6 ounces.

Flavoring Mixture, 1 ounce.

Percolate the Hyoscyamus with the Menstruum, then add Sugar and Flavoring. Filter.

NO. 211.**Elixir Leptandria.**

Leptandria, 640 grains.

Percolating Menstruum, 1 pint.

Sugar, 6 ounces.

Flavoring Mixture, 1 ounce.

Proceed as for Elixir of Hyoscyamus.

NO. 212.**Elixir of Gentian and Strychnia.**

Hall's Solution, 2 ounces.

Elixir of Gentian, 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains of Gentian and one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia.

NO. 213.**Elixir of Phosphate of Lime.**

Solution of Pyrophosphate of Lime, 3 ounces.
Simple Elixir, 18 "

Mix thoroughly.

NO. 214.**Elixir of Gelsemium.**

Gelsemium in fine powder, 512 grains.
Percolating Menstruum, 12 ounces.
Sugar, 8 "
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce.

Percolate the powder with the Menstruum, add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring. Each fluid drachm contains about four grains of Gelsemium.

NO. 215.**Elixir Acetate of Potassium.**

Acetate of Potassium, 640 grains.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains of Acetate of Potassium.

NO. 216.**Elixir Brom. Iodide of Calcium, Comp.**

Solution Bromide of Calcium (Tilden's), 2 ounces.
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla Comp., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 217.**Elixir Valerianate of Zinc.**

Valerianate of Zinc,	64 grains.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Zinc in the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one-half grain of Valerianate of Zinc.

Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 218.**Elixir Valerianate of Ammonia and Iron.**

Pyrophosphate of Iron,	256 grains.
Valerianate of Ammonia,	256 "
Hot Water, quantity sufficient.	
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron and the Ammonia separately with hot water, add the two solutions to the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains of Iron and two of Ammonia.

Dose, one-half to a teaspoonful.

NO. 219.**Elixir Valerianate of Strychnia.**

Valerianate of Strychnia,	4 grains.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve Valerianate of Strychnia by rubbing in mortar with different portions of the Elixir, and filter. Care must be used that the Strychnia is dissolved thoroughly.

Each fluid drachm contains one-thirty-second of a grain of Valerianate of Strychnia.

NO. 220.

Elixir Valerianate of Iron.

Valerianate of Iron,	128 grains.
Citric Acid,	60 "
Citrate Potassium,	64 "
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve Citric Acid and Iron in ten ounces of the Elixir, the Potassium in remainder; add the solutions, let stand three or four hours and filter.

Dose one teaspoonful.

NO. 221.

Elixir Rhubarb, Pepsin and Ginger, Comp.

Pulv. Rhubarb,	4 ounces.
" Cinchona,	1 ounce.
" Orange Peel,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Ginger,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tincture of Cardamom,	4 ounces.
Pepsin (Scheffer's)	576 grains.
Sherry Wine,	1 pint.
Simple Elixir,	1 "

Mix the Powdered Drugs with the Sherry Wine and percolate. Dissolve the Pepsin as per formula for Liquid Pepsin, add the rest of the Ingredients and Elixir, and filter.

This Elixir is useful in Dyspepsia with acidity of stomach. Each drachm contains two grains of Pepsin.

Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 222.**Elixir Iodide Calcium.**

Iodide Calcium, 128 grains.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodide in the Elixir, and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains one grain Iodide Calcium.

Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 223.**Elixir Blue Flag.**

Fluid Extract Blue Flag, 2 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Add Fluid Extract to Simple Elixir, and filter.

Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls.

NO. 224.**Elixir Bromide Calcium.**

Bromide Calcium, 640 grains.
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve Bromide Calcium in Simple Elixir, and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains five grains of Bromide Calcium.

Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

NO. 225.**Elixir Valerianate of Quinine.**

Valerianate of Quinine, 128 grains.
Citric Acid, 20 "
Simple Elixir, 1 pint.

Rub Valerianate of Quinine and Acid together, add Elixir, dissolve and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain Valerianate of Quinine.

Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

NO. 226.

Elixir Rhubarb, Aromatic.

Rhubarb,	2 ounces.
Cloves,	1 ounce.
Cinnamon,	1 "
Nutmegs,	3 drachms.
Golden Seal,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Elder Flowers,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Simple Elixir,	10 ounces.
Glycerine,	2 "
Water,	2 "
Alcohol,	2 "

Grind drugs to moderately fine powder; macerate with Alcohol, Water and Glycerine, percolate till six ounces of percolate has passed, then add Simple Elixir, and filter.

Dose, tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 227.

Alterative Elixir.

Black Cohosh,	1 ounce.
Blood Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Poke Root,	1 drachm
Elder Flowers,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sassafras Bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Spikenard Root,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Alcohol,	4 "
Water,	4 "
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Macerate the drugs with Alcohol and water and after a few days transfer to percolator. Percolate till clear, then add to Simple Elixir.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. Useful in the treatment of Scrofula, Syphilis, Rheumatism and impurities of the blood.

NO. 228.

Elixir Gentian, Compound.

Gentian,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Balmony,	2 ounces.
Spikenard Root,	1 ounce.
Prickly Ash Berries,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Liquorice Root,	1 "
Pleurisy "	1 "
Chamomile Flowers,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Poplar Ash Bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Water,	4 "
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Grind the drugs, and macerate several days with the Alcohol and Water, pack in percolator and percolate until half pint has passed, when clear add Simple Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 229.

Peptogenic Elixir.

Dextrine,	1 ounce.
Rum,	2 ounces.
Syrup,	6 "
Water (warm),	12 "

Mix the Dextrine and warm water till thoroughly dissolved, add Syrup and lastly Rum, and filter.

Useful in cases of Dyspepsia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 230.

Elixir of Cinchona and Iron.

Elixir of Cinchona, (detannated),	1 pint.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,	128 grains.
Hot Water, quantity sufficient.	

Dissolve the Citrate of Iron and Ammonia in hot water, mix with the Elixir of Cinchona and allow to stand, and, lastly, filter.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains of Cinchona and one grain of iron.

Dose one teaspoonful.

NO. 231.

Elixir Diaphoretic, Comp.

Bayberry,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Pleurisy Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Wild Ginger,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Sassafras Bark,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Lady's Slipper,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ginger Root,	1 drachm.
Cloves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Wood Betony,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Glycerine,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Alcohol,	6 "
Water,	6 "
Simple Elixir,	8 "
Piperine,	8 grains.

Grind drugs to a coarse powder, pack in percolator, add Water and Alcohol, percolate till clear, dissolve Piperine in Percolate, add Simple Elixir and Glycerine, and filter.

Dose, teaspoonful in water.

NO. 232.

Laxative Elixir.

Fluid Ext. Senna,	4 ounces.
“ “ Liquorice,	2 “
“ “ Ginger,	1 drachm.
Sulph. Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Simple Elixir,	10 ounces.

Rub the Sulph. Magnesia in the Extracts until all is dissolved, then add the Simple Elixir and filter.

Dose, one to three tablespoonfuls.

NO. 233.

Elixir Corydalis, Comp.

Baptisia Tinctoria,	2½ ounces.
Coca Leaves,	2 “
Corydalis Formosa,	1½ “
Galangal,	2 “
Grindelia Robusta,	1 ounce.
Grindelia Squarrosa,	1 “
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder and mix with two pints of diluted Alcohol, let stand and macerate for twenty-four hours, then add Glycerine one pound, pack in a percolator and percolate till clear, then add Simple Elixir.

Useful in nervous prostration.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 234.**Elixir of Coca and Jamaica Dogwood.**

Fluid Ext. Coca Leaves,	2 ounces.
" " Jamaica Dogwood,	2 "
" " Cascara Sagrada,	1½ "
" " Berberis Aquifolium,	1½ "
Glycerine,	2 "
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Mix Elixir and Extracts and filter, then add the Glycerine.

Said to be a specific for the opium habit.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

NO. 235.**Elixir Arbor Vitae, Comp.**

Fluid Ext. Dita Bark,	2 drachms.
" " Alstonia Constricta,	1 drachm.
" " Arbor Vitae,	3 drachms.
Pulverized Blessed Thistle,	6 "
" Chionanthus Virginica,	5 "
" Hollyhock Flowers,	1 ounce
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Water,	4 "
Glycerine,	2 "
Simple Elixir, q. s. to make	1 pint.

Macerate the drugs with Alcohol and water for several days, then pack in a percolator and percolate till clear, then add the Extracts, Glycerine and Simple Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 236.

Elixir of Wahoo.

Fluid Ext. Wahoo, 4 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains fifteen drops Wahoo.

Dose, a teaspoonful.

Useful as a diuretic in dropsy, as a laxative, alterative and expectorant.

NO. 237.

Elixir of Peach Leaves.

Fluid Ext. Peach Leaves, 4 ounces.
Piperine, 8 grains.
Oil Sassafras, 1 drachm.
Brandy, 4 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Rub Piperine and Oil Sassafras together, add Brandy, then Fluid Extract and lastly Simple Elixir and filter.

Dose, tablespoonful.

For Flux, Dysentery, &c.

NO. 238.

Elixir Black Haw, Comp.

Fluid Ext. Black Haw, 2 ounces.
" " Judas Tree, 1 ounce.
" " High Cranberry, 1 "
Alcohol, 2 ounces.
Glycerine, 2 "
Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Add Extracts to Alcohol and Simple Elixir, filter, and add the Glycerine.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 239.

Elixir Matico, Comp.

Matico Leaves,	1	ounce.
Phytolacca Decandra,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Red Shank, (Jersey Tea.)	1	"
Cimicifuga Racemosa,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Bitter Root, (Dog's-bane.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Water,	4	ounces.
Glycerine,	2	"
Simple Elixir,	6	"
Alcohol,	4	"

Macerate the drugs, powdered moderately fine, with Alcohol and Water, for three days, then pack in a percolator and percolate till clear, then add the Simple Elixir and Glycerine.

Dose, teaspoonful in water.

Said to be a specific in Articular, Acute or Chronic Rheumatism.

NO. 240.

Elixir Expectorant, Comp.

Spikenard Root (Ground),	1	ounce.
Comfrey Root	1	"
Hearhound Tops	1	"
Elecampane Root	1	"
Solomon Seal	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Pleurisy Root	1	"
Essence of Anise	1	"
Honey (Clear),	2	ounces.
Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$	pint.
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Glycerine,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Simple Elixir,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

Macerate the Drugs several days in the Water and Alcohol; pack in percolator and filter till clear; add the Honey, rubbed up with the Glycerine and Simple Elixir.

Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls.

Useful in Pulmonary affections.

NO. 241.

Elixir of Nitrate of Silver.

Pulv. Alum,	80 grains.
Nitrate of Silver, crystals,	8 "
Tincture Ginger,	2 drachms.
Tincture Tolu,	2 ounces.
Glycerine,	4 "
Tincture Rhei,	1½ "
Tincture Opium,	4 drachms.
Mucilage of Gum Arabio,	1 ounce.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Rub the Nitrate of Silver with the Alum, Glycerine and Mucilage of Gum Arabio until all is dissolved, then add the Tinctures to the Simple Elixir, mix the two liquids together and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one-sixteenth of a grain of Nitrate of Silver in solution.

Dose, half to one teaspoonful.

Useful in Chronic Diarrhœa and Ulcerated Bowels.

No. 242.

Elixir Camphor.

Camphor,	384 grains.
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Dissolve Camphor in Alcohol, add Elixir and filter.

Each teaspoonful contains three grains Camphor.

NO. 243.

Elixir of Codeia.

Codeia (powdered),	82 grains.
Distilled Water (hot),	4 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Codeia in hot water, add the Simple Elixir, and filter.

Used where Morphia is contra indicated.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

Each fluid drachm contains one-fourth grain of Codeia.

NO. 244.

Elixir of Valerian, Comp.

Valerian Root,	2 ounces.
Cinnamon Bark,	1 ounce.
Anise Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Prickly Ash Berries,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Nutmegs,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Sassafras,	1 drachm.
Extract of Vanilla,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Alcohol,	6 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Grind Drugs and macerate for a few days in Alcohol; pass through percolator; add Oil Sassafras and Extract Vanilla, and lastly Simple Elixir; filter.

Each fluid drachm contains seven grains of Valerian, with Aromatics.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 245.

Ferrated Elixir of Gentian.

Fluid Extract of Gentian,	1 ounce.
Curacao Cordial,	4 ounces.
Boiling Water,	2 "
Sherry Wine,	6 "
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	128 grains.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron in boiling water, to which add the Fluid Extract of Gentian; next add the Curacao, and finally the Sherry Wine and Simple Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 246.

Elixir Helonias and Cotton Root.

Cotton Root,	1 ounce.
Helonias Dioica,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Wild Ginger,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Chamomile Flowers,	1 "
Senega Snake Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Black Cohosh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tansy,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Prickly Ash Berries,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Lady's Slipper,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Glycerine,	2 ounces.
Alcohol,	4 "
Water,	4 "
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Macerate Drugs in Alcohol, Water and Glycerine; transfer to percolator and percolate till clear; then add Simple Elixir.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 247.**Elixir of Eucalyptus and Pyrophosphate of Iron.**

Fluid Extract Eucalyptus,	1 ounce.
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	255 grains.
Boiling Water, quantity sufficient.	
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron in the Boiling Water; add the Fluid Extract and Simple Elixir; filter.

Each fluid drachm contains about four drops Eucalyptus and two grains of Iron.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 248.**Elixir Chestnut Leaves.**

Fluid Ext. Chestnut Leaves,	4 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains fifteen drops of the Extract.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

This is said to be useful in Whooping Cough.

NO. 249.**Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron and Gentian.**

Solid Ext. of Gentian,	884 grains.
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	256 "
Boiling Water, quantity sufficient.	
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Gentian and Iron in hot water, quantity sufficient; add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains three grains of Gentian, and two of the Iron.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 250.

Elixir Grindelia Robusta, Comp.

Fluid Ext. Grindelia Robusta,	2 ounces.
" " Yerba Santa,	2 "
" " Lobelia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
" " Stramonium,	2 drachms.
Simple Elixir, sufficient for	1 pint.

Mix.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Very useful in Asthma.

NO. 251.

Elixir of Wild Cherry, Comp.

Wild Cherry Bark,	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces,
Poplar Bark,	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Peach Meats,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sumac Bark,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Primrose Bark,	6 drachms.
Golden Seal,	6 "
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Simple Elixir,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Macerate the drugs for several days with Alcohol and Water, pack in a percolator and percolate till clear, then add the Elixir. Filter.

The above is useful as a tonic and astringent.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 252.

Elixir of Stillingia, Comp.

Stillingia Root,	4 ounces.
Yellow Dock Root	2 "
Pipsissewa Leaves,	2 "
Blue Flag Root,	1½ "
Coriander Seeds,	1 ounce.
Turkey Corn,	1 "
Prickly Ash Berries,	1 "
Blood Root,	½ "
Water,	8 ounces.
Alcohol,	8 "
Glycerine,	8 "
Simple Elixir to make	2 pints.

Grind the drugs moderately fine and macerate for several days with the Alcohol and Water, then pack in a percolator and percolate till you have one pint of percolate; lastly, add the Glycerine and Simple Elixir.

Dose, from one to two teaspoonfuls.

Valuable as an Alterative.

NO. 253.

Elixir Calisaya Bark and Bismuth.

Calisaya Bark in coarse powder,	640 grains.
Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia,	256 "
Hot Water,	1 ounce.
Sugar,	5 "
Prepared Flavoring,	1 "
Percolating Menstruum to make	1 pint.

Percolate the Powder with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained; remove the Tannin from the Percolate by method given in notes; dissolve the Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia with Hot Water; filter and add the Sugar.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains of Calisaya and two of Bismuth.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 254.

Anodyne Elixir.

Fluid Extract Hyoscyamus,	4	drachms.
“ “ Butternut,	4	ounces.
“ “ Wahoo,	4	“
Bi-Carbonate Soda,	1½	“
Oil Sassafras,	1	drachm.
Piperine,	8	grams.
Simple Elixir to make	1	pint.

Rub the oil of Sassafras and Piperine together, add the Bi-Carbonate of Soda and the fluid extracts together. Mix, lastly add Simple Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 255.

Elixir Mandrake, Comp.

Mandrake Root,	5	drachms.
Skunk Cabbage,	4	“
Leptandrin Root,	1	ounce.
Wahoo Bark,	8	drachms.
White Ash,	1	ounce.
Sassafras,	½	“
Alcohol,	8	ounces.
Water,	6	“
Glycerine,	2	“
Simple Elixir,	6	“

Macerate the drugs several days with the Alcohol and Glycerine and Water, pack in a percolater and percolate till clear, then add Simple Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

This Elixir is said to act well in all diseases of the liver.

NO. 256.**Elixir Couch Grass, Comp.**

Fluid Ext. Couch Grass,	4 ounces.
“ “ Jamaica Dogwood,	2 drachms
“ “ Gelseminum,	■ “
Spirits Nitre Dulc.	8 ounces.
Bromide Potass.	8 drachms.
Iodide Potass.	1½ “
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Salts in the Simple Elixir, add Fluid Ext. and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Useful in cases of Gonorrhœa, without the use of Copaiba.

NO. 257.**Elixir of Iodoform.**

Iodoform,	128 grains.
Balsam Peru,	1 drachm.
Glycerine,	2 ounces.
Alcohol,	2 “
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Rub Iodoform, to fine powder, in a mortar; add Glycerine. Dissolve Balsam Peru in the Alcohol, add that to the Iodoform and Glycerine. Lastly, add Simple Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful, containing one grain of Iodoform.

NO. 258.

Elixir Iodide of Arsenic, Comp.

Wafer Ash Bark, (ground),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
White Pond Lily Root, (ground)	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Blue Flag Root,	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pipsissewa Leaves,	" $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Burdock Root,	" 1 "
Iodide of Arsenic,	8 grains.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.
Water,	2 ounces.

Pack drugs in percolator, macerate with Water and a portion of Alcohol, percolate till clear; in remaining portion of Alcohol dissolve the Iodide of Arsenic, add the Simple Elixir and percolate. Lastly, filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful, containing one sixteenth of a grain of the Iodide of Arsenic.

One of the best known Alteratives.

NO. 259.

Elixir of Cundurango, Comp.

Fluid Ext. Cundurango,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Elixir Iodide of Arsenic Comp.,	8 "
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

The above contains nearly five drops Extract of Cundurango, and one-thirty-second part of a grain of Iodide of Arsenic to each drachm.

NO. 260.

Elixir Damiana, Comp.

Fluid Ext. Damiana,	1 ounce.
" " Hydrastis,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " Nux Vomica,	1 drachm.
Tincture Orange Peel,	1 ounce.
" Cardamom Comp.	1 "
Soda, Hypophosphite,	30 grains.
Potassa, Hypophosphite,	30 "
Glycerine,	2 ounces
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Rub Hypophosphite Salts in the Simple Elixir and Glycerine till dissolved, next add Fluid Extracts and filter.

Dose, tea to dessertspoonful.

NO. 261.

Elixir of Coca and Kaki, Comp.

Tamarac Bark,	1 ounce.
Juniper Berries,	6 drachms.
Prickly Ash Bark,	4 "
Wild Cherry Bark,	3 "
Tansy,	3 "
Fluid Ext. Coca,	2 "
" " Kaki,	2 "
Galangal,	1 "
Fld. Ext. Five-Flowered Gentian,	2 "
Alcohol,	1 ounces.
Water,	4 "
Glycerine,	2 "
Simple Elixir, to make	2 pints.

Grind drugs moderately fine, macerate with Alcohol and Water; after standing, percolate till clear, then add Extracts with the Glycerine and Simple Elixir and filter.

Dose, tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 262.

Elixir Jaborandi and Hair Cap Moss.

Fluid Ext. Jaborandi,	1½ ounces.
" " Hair Cap Moss,	1½ "
" " Shepherd's Purse,	1 ounce.
Glycerine,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Mix, and filter till clear.

Each dose of a teaspoonful contains nearly five drops, each, Jaborandi and Hair Cap Moss.

NO. 263.

Elixir of Tar. Compound.

Pine Tar, (pure),	1½ ounces.
Pine Sawdust,	1 ounce.
Fluid Ext. Lobelia,	1 drachm.
Fluid Ext. Bloodroot,	1 "
Fluid Ext. Jamaica Dogwood,	½ ounce.
Fluid Ext. Yerba Santa,	2 drachms.
Hoffman's Anodyne,	½ ounce.
Oil Anise,	5 drops.
Oil Sassafras,	5 "
Oil Peppermint,	5 "
Tartar Emetic,	5 grains.
Muriate Ammonia,	1 drachm.
Water,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	2 "
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint

Mix the Tar with the Sawdust in mortar, very thoroughly; pack in percolator, pour water upon it; allow to stand a few days, then percolate; to the percolate add Muriate Ammonia and Tartar Emetic, dissolve; add Oils to Alcohol, and Hoffman's Anodyne to Simple Elixir; mix the solutions and filter.

Dose, tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 264.

Elixir Folia Carobæ.

Fluid Extract Carobæ,	1½ ounce.
Acetate Potassa,	384 grams.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Each fluid drachm contains nearly six grains Fluid Extract Carobæ and three grains Acetate Potassa.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

III. 265.

Elixir Yerba Santa.

Yerba Santa,	6 ounces.
Orange Peel,	2 "
Cinnamon,	8 drachms.
Cloves,	8 "
Cardamom Seed,	8 "
Coriander Seed,	2 "
Caraway Seed,	2 "
Anise Seed,	■ "
Alcohol,	24 ounces.
Water,	24 "
Glycerine,	1 pint.
Sugar,	4 pounds.

Exhaust the Drugs, powdered moderately fine, with the menstruum, until four pints of percolate are obtained, and in it dissolve the Sugar.

Used to disguise the taste of Quinine and other bitter medicines.

Dose, tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 266.**Elixir Bromide Quinine.**

Bromide of Quinine,	128 grains.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve Bromide in the Elixir by first rubbing to a fine powder, let stand until dissolved, and filter.

Each drachm contains one grain of Bromide of Quinine.
Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 267.**Elixir Fucus Vesiculosus, or Bladder Wrack.**

Fluid Extract Bladder Wrack,	4 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	12 "

Mix and filter.

Dose, from tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 268.**Elixir Dita Bark.**

Fluid Extract Dita Bark,	1 ounce.
Simple Elixir,	15 ounces.

Mix and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 269.**Elixir Black Haw.**

Black Haw Bark, (of the root),	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	4 "
Water,	8 "
Glycerine,	2 "
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Macerate Black Haw, in coarse powder, with Alcohol and Water, until you have six ounces of percolate; add Glycerine and Elixir; filter.

Dose, from one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 270.

Elixir of Opium.

Hard Aqueous Extract Opium,	1½ ounces.
Boiling Water,	15 "
Alcohol,	6 "
Simple Elixir to make	40 "

Dissolve the Extract in the Boiling Water; add to the liquid two tablespoonfuls paper pulp, and filter; when cold, add Alcohol and Simple Elixir, and, if needed, filter again.

The above is given in the same doses as the official Tinct. Opium, which it resembles, only being much more pleasant.

NO. 271.

Elixir Buchu and Pareira Brava. Comp.

Buchu Leaves (ground),	1 ounce.
Pareira Brava "	1 "
Juniper Berries "	½ "
Couch Grass "	1 "
Wild Cherry Bark "	½ "
Bi-Carbonate Potass.,	30 grains.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Water,	4 "
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Macerate Drugs with Alcohol and Water for several days, then pack in percolator and percolate until clear; add Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

An excellent diuretic.

NO. 272.

Elixir Tartar Emetic.

Tartar Emetic,	16 grains.
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Dissolve Tartar Emetic in the Elixir.

Each teaspoonful contains one-eighth grain Tartar Emetic.

NO. 273.

Elixir of Choava, Comp.

Roasted Coffee, (Ground),	2 ounces.
Chocolate,	1 ounce.
Glycerine,	5 ounces.
Extract Vanilla,	2 drachms.
Alcohol,	1 ounce.
Water,	4 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Make an infusion of the Coffee and water to obtain four ounces. Dissolve the Chocolate in the Glycerine, and add to the Simple Elixir, mix the two solutions, add Vanilla and Alcohol, and filter.

Used for disguising the taste of bitter medicines, such as Quinine, etc.

NO. 274.

Elixir Coto Bark and Bael Fruit.

Fluid Ex. Coto Bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
" " Bael Fruit,	1 "
" " Kaki,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Glycerine,	2 "
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Add Fl. Extracts to Alcohol and Glycerine, shake, add Elixir and filter.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

Useful in bowel troubles.

NO. 275.

Elixir Wild Cherry and Assafetida.

Infusion Wild Cherry,	8 ounces.
Tincture Assafetida,	1 ounce.
Carbonate Magnesia,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Rub Assafetida, Carbonate Magnesia and Infusion gradually added, so as to make a uniform mixture, and filter; to this add the Simple Elixir and again filter.

It is claimed that the Wild Cherry will disguise the odor of Assafetida.

Dose, tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 276.

Elixir Areca Nuts and Male Fern.

Fluid Ext. Areca Nuts,	1 ounce.
" " Pomegranate Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " Kousso,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " Male Fern,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Glycerine,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Add Elixir to Extracts and Glycerine, and filter clear.

Dose, from tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 277.

Elixir Black Cohosh and Firweir.

Fluid Ext. Black Cohosh,	2 ounces.
Firweir,	2 "
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Mix Fluid Ext. and Firweir together, then add Simple Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 278.

Elixir Salicylic Acid, No. 2.

Salicylic Acid, 640 grains.

Citrate of Potass., 2 ounces.

Glycerine, 8 "

Simple Elixir to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate in the Glycerine by the aid of heat after which the Acid is to be stirred in and a gentle heat maintained until it is completely dissolved. When cool, add Simple Elixir, filter.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains of Salicylic Acid.

NO. 279.

Elixir Phosphates and Cinchona Alkaloids, Comp.

(Wheeler's Elixir.)

Solution Phosphate Iron, 2 drachms.

Solution Lacto-Phosph. Lime 4 "

Muriatic Acid q. s., or about 1 drachm.

Elixir Cinchona Alkaloids, 8 ounces.

Simple Elixir, 7 "

Ext. Butter Almonds q. s. to flavor, or $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Carmine q. s. to color light cherry.

Mix and filter. If the preparation does not remain clear, add a few drops of Muriatic Acid, to make it so.

Dose, tea to tablespoonful.

NO. 280.

Elixir Saffron and Rhubarb, Comp.

Rhubarb Root, (powdered) 2 ounces,

Liquorice " bruised) 8 "

Ginger " " 2 drachms.

Spanish Saffron, " 2 "

Water, 4 ounces.

Alcohol, 4 "

Simple Elixir, q. s. to make 1 pint.

Macerate for several days. percolate until clear, then add the Simple Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful in hot water.

Good in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

NO. 281.

Elixir of Tar.

Pine Tar, (select)	3 drachms.
" Saw Dust, "	6 "
Distilled Water,	25 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	Q. S.

Mix the Tar with the Saw Dust and pour on the water, heated to 140° F. Shake occasionally, and after two hours filter the liquor with the Simple Elixir, previously heated, and mix. The proportion of Simple Elixir should be, 16 ounces to 8 ounces of the filtrate.

NO. 282.

Elixir Tulip and Boldo, Comp.

Tulip Tree, Bark,	1 drachm.
Golden Seal, Root,	1 "
Bitter Root,	1 "
Prickly Ash Berries,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sassafras, Bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Boldo Leaves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Piperine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sherry Wine,	6 ounces.
Glycerine,	3 "
Simple Elixir q. s. to make	1 pint.

Macerate the drugs with the Wine and Glycerine, for seven days, Express and filter. Add the Simple Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Useful in Dyspepsia.

NO. 283.

Elixir of Bromides, Comp.

Bromide Ammonium,	1 ounce.
Bromide Potass,	1 "
Fluid Ext. Valerian,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " Gelseninum,	2 drachm.
Water,	4 ounces.
Glycerine,	2 "
Simple Elixir, q. s. to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Bromides in the Water and Elixir, add the Extracts, filter until clear, then add the Glycerine.

Dose, one-fourth to one teaspoonful, every four hours.

A valuable remedy, in convulsions in childhood, and in Epilepsy.

NO. 284.

Elixir Diuretic, Comp.

Water Melon Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Featherfew,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Yellow Parilla Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Burdock Root,	1 "
Agrimony,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Horse Radish Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fl. Ext. Swamp Dogwood,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " Hair Cap Moss,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Water,	6 ounces.
Alcohol,	2 "
Simple Elixir q. s. to make	1 pint.

Macerate the drugs for several days in the Alcohol and water, pack in percolator and percolate until clear, add Simple Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Used in dropsical effusions.

NO. 285.

Elixir Dextro-Quinine.

Dextro-Quinine,	128 grains.
Fluid Ext. Five-Flowered Gentian,	2 ounces.
Glycerine,	4 "
Alcohol,	4 "
Acid Sulph. Arom. q. s.	
Simple Elixir to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Quinine by aid of the Acid and Alcohol; add the Gentian, filter and add the Glycerine and Simple Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

A useful tonic.

NO. 286.

Elixir Cinchona Alkaloids.

Sulphate Quinine,	5 grains.
Sulphate Cinchonidia,	10 "
Citric Acid, q. s., or	3 "
Aqua Ammonia, q. s., or	10 drops.
Simple Elixir,	1 pint.

Rub the Sulphates in a mortar, with a portion of the Elixir; dissolve the Acid in another portion of the Elixir, and add to the solution in the mortar; then add the balance of Elixir and allow to stand several hours, or until clear. Lastly, add enough Ammonia, drop by drop, to neutralize the Acid.

Each dose of one teaspoonful represents about five grains Cinchona bark.

NO. 287.

Elixir of Chemical Food.

Phos. Iron (precipitated),	128 grains.
Phos. Calcium "	256 "
Phos. Potass. "	128 "
Phos. Magnesium "	32 "
Boiling Water,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir, q. s. to make	16 "

Dissolve the Iron and other Phosphates in the boiling water, add the Elixir, and filter.

Dose, one tablespoonful.

NO. 288.

Elixir Wood Naptha, Comp.

Tinct. Tolu,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Spiritus Pyroxilicus, Rect.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Fluid Ext. Senega,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Fluid Ext. Squill,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fluid Ext. Ipecac,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Fluid Ext. Grindelia Robusta,	1 "
Fluid Ext. Yerba Santa,	1 "
Glycerine,	4 "
Carbolic Acid,	15 drops.
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Mix all the liquids except the Glycerine and Naptha, and filter; add these last; if necessary, filter again.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Unsurpassed for an expectorant, and for checking tickling in the throat.

NO. 289.

Elixir of Coffee, Comp.

Roasted Coffee (ground),	2 ounces.
Bromide Potass,	4 drachms.
Fluid Ext. Belladonna,	25 drops.
Fluid Ext. Ipecac,	25 "
Fluid Ext. Jamaica Dogwood,	40 "
Glycerine,	4 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	6 "
Boiling Water, q. s.	

Exhaust the Coffee with boiling water to obtain six ounces of percolate; in this dissolve the Potass and add the Extracts and Elixir. Filter and add the Glycerine.

Dose, for children from three to five years of age, a teaspoonful three times a day. For younger children give in proportion to age.

Useful in whooping-cough.

NO. 290.

Elixir of Balsam Copaiba.

Balsam Copaiba,	2 ounces.
Liquor Potass,	3 "
Water,	7 "

Boil them for a quarter of an hour, and when a little cooled, add one ounce Spta. Nitre Dulo. Let the mixture stand for a few hours, then draw off the clear liquid from the lower part of the vessel. Add Simple Elixir to make one pint, and filter a clear solution of Copaiba.

Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 291.

Elixir Skull Cap and Lady's Slipper, Comp.

Bromide Potass (powd.),	1 ounce.
Fluid Ext. Black Cohosh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " Aconite,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
" " Gelseminum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " Lady's Slipper,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
" " Skull Cap,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Water,	2 "
Simple Elixir, q. s. to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Potass Bromide in the water, add the Alcohol and Extracts; filter, and add the Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful every hour.

Valuable in sick headache.

NO. 292.

Elixir Stillingia and Cajeput.

Oil Stillingia,	2 drachms.
" Cajeput,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Lobelia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Lavender,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Cinnamon.	10 drops.
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir q. s. to make	1 pint.

Add the Oils to the Alcohol and cut thoroughly, then add the Simple Elixir and mix.

Dose, one-half teaspoonful, repeated if necessary, and use on the throat, externally.

Used in Croup, and rarely fails.

NO. 293.

Elixir of Propylamine.

Propylamine, Chloride,	128 grains.
Water,	8 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	18 "

Dissolve the Propylamine in the water, add the Elixir and filter.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Useful in Rheumatism.

NO. 294.

Elixir of Squills and Ipecac, Comp.

Ipecac,	(powdered,)	1 drachm.
Opium,	"	1 "
Liquorico Root,	"	2 drachms.
Squill	" "	1 drachm.
Wild Cherry Bark,	"	2 drachms.
Chlorate Potass,	"	1 drachm.
Alcohol,		8 ounces.
Water,		8 "
Glycerine,		2 "
Simple Elixir, q. s to make		1 pint.

Macerate the drugs in the Alcohol and Water, for several days, place in a percolator, percolate until clear, then add Glycerine and Simple Elixir.

Dose, one teaspoonful, every two hours.

Recommended in measles and whooping-cough.

NO. 295.

Elixir Cascara Sagrada, Comp.

Fl. Ext. Cascara Sagrada,	2 ounces.
“ “ Belladonna,	64 minims.
Citrate Strychnia,	1 grain.
Tinct. Cardamom, (plain)	4 drachms. •
Ammoniacal Glycyrrhizin,	30 grains.
Fl. Ext. Coca, Bean,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir, q. s. to make	1 pint.

Mix. Each tablespoonful contains two minims of Fluid Extract Belladonna, one-thirty-second of a grain Strychnia, with aromatics.

Adult dose; one tablespoonful.

NO. 296.

Elixir Chloroform, Comp.

Morphia, Murias,	6 grains.
Chloral Hydrate,	6 drachms.
Chloroform,	6 “
Tinct. Cannabis Ind.,	4 “
Tinct. Capsicum,	4 “
Acid Hydrocyanic, Dil,	4 “
Spts. Mentha Pip.,	2 “
Simple Elixir,	18½ ounces.

Dissolve the Morphia and Chloral in the Simple Elixir, then add the other ingredients and filter. Each teaspoonful contains about one-twentieth grain of Morphia, three grains Chloral, three drops Chloroform, two drops Cannabis, and two drops Hydrocyanic Acid, (Dilute).

The Dose would be from one-fourth to one teaspoonful.

NO. 297.

Elixir Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Ext. Cascara Sagrada,	2 ounces.
Tincture Cardamom, (simple.)	4 drachms.
Ammoniacal Glycyrrhizin,	80 grains.
Fluid Ext. Coca Bean,	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir, q. s. to make	16 "

Mix and filter.

Each tablespoonful contains Thirty minims of Fluid Extract Cascara, with aromatics.

Adult Dose, one tablespoonful, three times daily.

NO. 298.

Elixir Bismuth, Ferrated.

Ammon. Citrate Bismuth,	256 grains.
Ammon. " Iron,	128 "
Hot Water, q. s. or	2 ounces.
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Solve the salts in the hot water, add the Simple Elixir and filter.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

NO. 299.

Elixir Cordial, Ferrated.

Pyrophosphate Iron,	128 grains.
Hot Water, q. s. or	1 ounce.
Simple Elixir, to make	1 pint.

Solve the Iron in the hot water, add the Simple Elixir. Filter.

Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir Cinchona, Iron and Strychnia.

Elixir Cinchona, (detannated),	12 ounces.
Pyrophosphate Iron,	256 grains.
Distilled Water, Hot,	2 ounces.
Hall's Solution Strychnia,	2 "

Solve the Iron in the hot water, mix with the other Solution and Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains about five grains Cinchona Bark, two grains of Iron, and one-sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 301.**Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnia and Iron.**

Saccharated Pepsin,	640 grains.
Ammo. Citrate Bismuth,	128 "
Citrate Iron, (soluble),	128 "
Hot Water,	2 ounces.
Hall's Solution Strychnia,	2 "
Simple Elixir,	12 "

Dissolve the Pepsin in a portion of the Simple Elixir and the Iron in another portion. Dissolve the Bismuth in the hot water; add all the solutions together, allow to stand a while, then filter.

Each teaspoonful contains five grains Pepsin, one grain, each, Bismuth and Iron, and one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 30L**Elixir of Celery and Chamomile, Comp.**

Fluid Ext. Celery Seed,	1	ounce.
“ “ Chamomile,	1	“
“ “ Hyoscyamus,	$\frac{1}{2}$	“
“ “ Liquorice,	$\frac{1}{2}$	“
Simple Elixir,	18	ounces.

Mix and filter.

Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

Useful in headache, nervousness, and wakefulness.

CHAPTER IV.

TINCTURES.

Tinctures were formerly made by maceration for two weeks, but are now best prepared by percolation. The Paris Society of Pharmacy direct percolation with Alcohol of 60 deg. for Belladonna, Conium, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Digitalis, Quassia, Pale Cinchona, Rhatany and Senna; with Alcohol of 80 deg. for Valerian, Cinnamon, and red and yellow Cinchona. They advise maceration with Alcohol of 60 deg. for Aloes, Arnica, Catechu, Colchicum Bulbs, Gentian, Ipecacuanha, Musk, Rhubarb and Squill; with Alcohol of 80 deg. for Castor, Columbo, Colchicum Seeds, Cloves, Ginger, Jalap, Nux Vomica, Saffron and Vanilla; with Alcohol of 90 deg. for Assafoetida, Balsam of Peru, Balsam of Tolu, Benzoin, Ammonia, Myrrh and Scammony.

In preparing Tinctures, care should be taken that the substances treated should be exhausted of their soluble principles, in order to obtain a perfectly clear liquid; this, of course, is done during percolation; when prepared by maceration they require to be frequently shaken during the process, which should be conducted in glass bottles, well stoppered.

On the subject of Percolation, see U. S. Pharmacopœia.

NOTE. In the preparation of Tinctures (and all other medicines) the use of the *Troy Weight* is understood, unless otherwise specified.

NO. 1.**Tinctura Aconiti Folii.****(Tincture of Aconite Leaves.)**

Aconite Leaves, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Powder with two fluid ounces of Diluted Alcohol, pack it firmly in a conical percolator, and gradually pour Diluted Alcohol upon it until two pints of Tincture are obtained.

NO. 2.**Tinctura Aconiti Radicis.****(Tincture of Aconite Root.)**

Aconite Root, in fine powder, 12 ounces.
Alcohol in sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Powder with six fluid ounces of Alcohol, pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour Alcohol upon it until two pints of Tincture are obtained.

NO. 3.**Tinctura Aloes.****(Tincture of Aloes.)**

Socotrine Aloes in fine powder,	1 ounce.
Liquorice (extract),	3 ounces.
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Distilled Water,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "

Macerate for seven days, and filter through paper.
Shake frequently.

NO. 4.

Tinctura Aloes et Myrrh.

[Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh.]

Socotrine Aloes, in moderately fine powder, 3 ounces.

Myrrh, in moderately fine powder, 8 "

Saffron, in moderately fine powder, 1 ounce.

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Powders, and having moistened the mixture with two fluid ounces of Alcohol, pack it moderately in a conical percolator, and gradually pour Alcohol upon it until two pints of Tincture are obtained.

NO. 5.

Tinctura Arnicae.

[Tincture of Arnica.]

Arnica, 6 ounces.

Alcohol, 1½ pints.

Water, ½ pint.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Alcohol and Water, and having moistened the Arnica slightly with the mixture, bruise it thoroughly in a mortar, and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 6.

Tinctura Assafoetidae.

[Tincture of Assafoetida.]

Assafoetida (in small pieces), 4 ounces.

Alcohol, 2 pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter through paper. Shake frequently.

NO. 7.**Tinctura Belladonnae.**

(Tincture of Belladonna.)

Belladonna Leaf, dried and in fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity, and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 8.**Tinctura Benzoini Composita.**

(Compound Tincture of Benzoin.)

Benzoin, in coarse powder, 3 ounces.

Socotrine Aloes, in coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Storax, 2 ounces.

Balsam of Tolu, 1 ounce.

Alcohol, 2 pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter through paper.

NO. 9.**Tinctura Columboe.**

(Tincture of Columbo.)

Columbo, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Powder with a fluid ounce of Diluted Alcohol, transfer it to a conical percolator, and gradually pour the Alcohol upon it until two pints of Tincture are obtained.

NO. 10.**Tinctura Cannabis.**

(Tincture of Hemp.)

Extract of Indian Hemp, 360 grains.

Alcohol, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Extract in the Alcohol, and filter.

NO. 11.**Tinctura Cantharidis.**

(Tincture of Cantharides.)

Cantharides, in fine powder, 1 ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, 2 pints.

Moisten the powder with half a fluid ounce of Diluted Alcohol, and proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 12.**Tinctura Capsici.**

(Tincture of Capsicum.)

Capsicum, in fine powder, 1 ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, 2 pints.

Percolate and filter.

NO. 13.**Tinctura Cardamomi.**

(Tincture of Cardamom.)

Cardamom in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 14.**Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.**

(Compound Tincture of Cardamom.)

Cardamom, in moderately fine powder, 360 grains.

Caraway, " " " " 120 "

Cinnamon, " " " " 300 "

Cochineal, " " " " 60 "

Clarified Honey, 2 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the powders, and, having moistened the mixture with half a fluid ounce of diluted alcohol, pack it in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour diluted alcohol upon it, until two pints and six fluid ounces of tincture are obtained. Lastly, mix this with the clarified honey, and filter through paper.

NO. 15.**Tinctura Catechu.***[Tincture of Catechu.]*

Catechu, in moderately fine powder, 8 ounces.

Cinnamon, " " " 2 "

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the powders with an equal bulk of dry sand, and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 16.**Tinctura Cinchonæ.***[Tincture of Cinchona.]*

Yellow Cinchona, in moderately fine powder, 6 ounces.

Alcohol and Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix three measures of alcohol with one of water, moisten, and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 17.**Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.***[Compound Tincture of Cinchona.]*

Red Cinchona, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Bitter Orange Peel, " " " 3 "

Serpentaria, " " " 360 grains.

Saffron, " " " 120 "

Red Saunders, } each, " " " 120 "

Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix three measures of Alcohol with one of Water; mix the powders, and moisten them with four fluid ounces of the menstruum, and proceed as in No. 1; make 2½ pints of tincture.

NO. 18.**Tinctura Cinnamomi.**

(Tincture of Cinnamon.)

Cinnamon, in fine powder, 8 ounces.

Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix two measures of the Alcohol with one of Water, moisten the powder with a fluid ounce of the mixture, and proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 19.**Tinctura Colchici.**

(Tincture of Colchicum.)

Colchicum Seeds, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 20.**Tinctura Conii.**

(Tincture of Conium.)

Conium Leaves, recently dried, in fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with two fluid ounces of Diluted Alcohol, and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 21.**Tinctura Cubebæ.**

(Tincture of Cubebs.)

Cubebs, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 22.**Tinctura Digitalis.**

[Tincture of Digitalis.]

Digitalis, recently dried, and in fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 2.

NO. 23.**Tinctura Ferri Chloridi.**

[Tincture of Chloride of Iron.]

Solution of Chloride of Iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint.Alcohol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Mix them, and preserve the mixture in a well-stopped bottle.

NO. 24.**Tinctura Gallicæ.**

[Tincture of Nut Galia.]

Nutmeg, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 25.**Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.**

[Compound Tincture of Gentian.]

Gentian, moderately fine powder, 2 ounces.

Bitter Orange Peel, " " 1 ounce.

Cardamom, " " $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the powders, and moisten with one and one-half ounces of Diluted Alcohol, and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 26.**Tinctura Guaiaci.***[Tincture of Guaiac.]*

Guaiac, in moderately coarse powder, 6 ounces.

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the powder thoroughly with an equal bulk of dry Sand; pack the mixture moderately in a conical percolator, and, having covered it with a layer of Sand, gradually pour Alcohol upon it until two pints of Tincture is obtained.

NO. 27.**Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniaci.***[Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac.]*

Guaiac, in moderately coarse powder, 6 ounces.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, 2 pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter through paper.

NO. 28.**Tinctura Hellebori.***[Tincture of Black Hellebore.]*

Black Hellebore, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 29.**Tinctura Humuli.***[Tincture of Hops.]*

Hops, in moderately coarse powder, 5 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 30.**Tinctura Hyoscyami.**

[Tincture of Hyoscyamus.]

Hyoscyamus leaves, dried and fine, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 31.**Tinctura Iodini.**

[Tincture of Iodine.]

Iodine, 1 ounce.

Alcohol, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodine in the Alcohol.

NO. 32.**Tincture Iodini Composita.**

[Compound Tincture of Iodine.]

Iodine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Iodide of Potassium, 1 "

Alcohol, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodine and the Iodide of Potassium in the Alcohol.

NO. 33.**Tinctura Jalapæ.**

[Tincture of Jalap.]

Jalap, in fine powder, 6 ounces.

Alcohol and Water, each, a sufficient quantity.

Mix two measures of Alcohol with one of Water, and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 34.**Tinctura Kino.**

(Tincture of Kino.)

Kino, in fine powder, 360 grains.

Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Kino with an equal bulk of dry sand and proceed as in No. 1. Make half a pint of Tincture.

NO. 35.

Tinctura Kramerie.

(Tincture of Rhatany.)

Rhatany, in moderately fine powder, 6 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 36.

Tinctura Lobelia.

(Tincture of Lobelia.)

Lobelia, in fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 37.

Tinctura Lupulina.

(Tincture of Lupulin.)

Lupulin, 4 ounces.

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 38.

NO. 38.**Tinctura Myrrha.**

(Tincture of Myrrh.)

Myrrh, in moderately coarse powder, 8 ounces.

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Pack the powder into a conical percolator, and gradually pour Alcohol upon it until two pints of Tincture are obtained.

NO. 39.**Tinctura Nucis Vomica.**

(Tincture of Nux Vomica.)

Nux Vomica, in fine powder, 8 ounces.

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Powder with a pint of Alcohol, and digest for twenty-four hours in a closed vessel, with a gentle heat, then transfer the mixture to a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour Alcohol upon it until two pints of Tincture are obtained.

NO. 40.**Tinctura Opii.** (OLD PROCESS.)

(Tincture of Opium -Laudanum.)

Opium, dried, in moderately fine powder, 2½ ounces.

Water and Alcohol, each, 1 pint.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the Opium with the Water for three days, with frequent agitation, then add the Alcohol, and continue the maceration for three days longer. Introduce the mixture into a percolator, and when the liquid has ceased to pass, pour Diluted Alcohol upon it until two pints of Tincture are obtained.

NO. 41.

Tinctura Opii Acetata.

(Acetated Tincture of Opium.)

Opium, dried, and in moderately	
fine powder,	2 ounces.
Distilled Vinegar,	12 "
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Rub the Opium with the Distilled Vinegar, then add the Alcohol, and having macerated for seven days, express and filter through paper.

NO. 42.

Tinctura Opii Deodorata.

(Deodorized Tincture of Opium.)

Opium, dried, and in moderately	
fine powder,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Alcohol, } each,	
Water,	a sufficient quantity.

Macerate the Opium with half a pint of Water, for twenty-four hours, and express; then repeat the operation twice with the same quantity of water.

Mix the expressed liquids, and having evaporated the mixture to four fluid ounces, allow it to cool, and shake it repeatedly in a bottle with the Ether. Pour off the ethereal solution when it has separated by standing, and evaporate the remaining liquid until all traces of ether have disappeared. Mix the residue with twenty fluid ounces of water, and filter the mixture through paper. When the liquid has ceased to pass, add enough water through the filter to make the filtered liquid measure one pint and a half. Lastly, add the Alcohol, and mix them together.

NO. 43.

Tinctura Opii Camphorata.

(Camphorated Tincture of Opium—Paregoric.)

Opium, dried, and in moderately fine powder,	60 grains.
Benzoic Acid,	60 "
Camphor,	40 "
Oil of Anise,	1 fluid drachm.
Clarified Honey,	2 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol,	2 pints.

Mix the ingredients in a suitable bottle, macerate for seven days, and filter through paper.

NO. 44.

Tinctura Quassia.

(Tincture of Quassia.)

Quassia, in moderately fine powder, 2 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 45.

Tinctura Rhei et Sennae.

(Tincture of Rhubarb and Senna.)

Rhubarb, in moderately coarse powder,	1 ounce.
Senna, " " " "	120 grains.
Coriander, " " " "	30 "
Fennel, " " " "	30 "
Liquorice, " " " "	30 "
Balsam, without seeds,	6 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol,	3 pints.

Macerate for seven days, express, and filter through paper.

NO. 46.**Tinctura Rhei.**

[Tincture of Rhubarb.]

Rhubarb, in moderately fine powder, 3 ounces.

Cardamom, " " " ½ ounce.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the powders and proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 47.**Tinctura Sanguinaria.**

[Tincture of Bloodroot.]

Bloodroot, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Alcohol.

Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix three measures of alcohol with one of water. Moisten the powder with a fluid ounce of the mixture, pack it in a conical percolator, and gradually pour the menstruum upon it until two pints of tincture are obtained.

NO. 48.**Tinctura Scilla.**

[Tincture of Squills.]

Squill, in moderately coarse powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 49.**Tinctura Serpentaria.**

[Tincture of Serpentaria.]

Serpentaria, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 50.**Tinctura Stramonii.**

(Tincture of Stramonium.)

Stramonium Seeds, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 51.**Tinctura Tolutana.**

(Tincture of Tolu.)

Balsam of Tolu, 8 ounces.

Alcohol, 2 pints.

Macerate the Balsam with the Alcohol until it is dissolved, then filter through paper.

NO. 52.**Tinctura Valerianæ.**

(Tincture of Valerian.)

Valerian, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, 2 pints.

Proceed as in No. 9.

NO. 53.**Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata.**

(Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian.)

Valerian, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces.

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, 2 pints.

Macerate for seven days, express, and filter through paper.

NO. 54.

Tinctura of Veratri Viridis.

(Tincture of American Hellebore.)

American Hellebore, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with four fluid ounces of Alcohol,
and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 55.

Tinctura Zingiberis.

(Tincture of Ginger.)

Ginger, 8 ounces.

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder, and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 56.

Compound Tincture Asafoetida.

Asafoetida,	1 ounce.
Lupulin,	1 "
Stramonium Seeds, bruised,	1 "
Valerian Root, in powder,	1 "
Alcohol,	8 pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter.

NO. 57.

Compound Tincture Camphor.

Camphor,	1 pound.
Oil Origanum, } of each,	1 "
Oil Hemlock, }	
Oil Sassafras, } of each,	2 ounces.
Oil Cajeput, }	
Oil Turpentine,	1 ounce.
Capsicum,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

NO. 58.**Tincture Castor.**

Castor, bruised,	2 ounces.
Alcohol,	2 pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

NO. 59.**Ammoniated Tincture Castor.**

Castor, bruised,	2½ ounces.
Assafoetida, in small fragments,	10 drachms.
Spirits of Ammonia,	2 pints.

Digest for seven days in a closed vessel, strain, and strongly express the residuum, and filter.

NO. 60.**Compound Tincture Blue Cohosh.**

Blue Cohosh Root, in fine powder,	2 ounces.
Ergot,	1 ounce.
Water Pepper, bruised,	1 "
Oil of Savin,	½ fluid ounce.
Alcohol,	1½ pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express and filter.

NO. 61.**Compound Tincture Black Cohosh.**

Saturated Tincture of Black Cohosh,	4 fluid ounces.
Saturated Tincture of Blood Root,	2 " "
Saturated Tincture of Poke Root,	1 fluid ounce.
Mix together.	

NO. 62.**Compound Tincture Colchicum.**

Black Cohosh Root, in powder,	8 ounces.
Colchicum Seed, bruised,	2 "
Diluted Alcohol,	2 pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express and filter through paper.

No. 63.

Tincture Black Cohosh.

Black Cohosh,	4 ounces
Diluted Alcohol,	1 pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter through paper.

NO. 64.

Compound Tincture Cinnamon.

Cinnamon,	bruised,	1 ounce.
Cardamom,	"	3 drachms.
Prickley Ash Berries,	"	3 "
Ginger,	"	3 "
Diluted Alcohol,		2 pints.

Macerate for fourteen days. Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 65.

Tincture Ergot.

Ergot of Rye, in coarse powder,	8 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol,	20 fluid ounces.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 66.**Tincture Gelsemium.**

Fresh Root of Jessamine, yellow, 8 ounces.

(Cut in small pieces.)

Alcohol, 2 pints.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 67.**Tincture Golden Seal.**

(Hydrastis.)

Golden Seal Root, in powder, 8 ounces.

Diluted Alcohol, 1 pint.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 68.**Compound Tincture Golden Seal.**

Golden Seal Root, powdered, 2 ounces.

Lobelia Seed, " 2 "

Diluted Alcohol, 1 pint.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 69.**Tincture Sheep Laurel.**

Sheep Laurel Leaves, 8 ounces.

Alcohol, 1 pint.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 70.

Compound Tincture Tamarac.

(Bones Bitters.)

Tamarac Bark,	{ each,	6 ounces.
Juniper Berries,		
Prickly Ash Bark,	{ each,	4 "
Wild Cherry Bark,		
Senega Snake Root,		3 "
Tansy,		1 ounce.
Whiskey,		5 pints.
Molasses,		1½ "
Hydro. Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake,		1½ ounces.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Let the medicinal herbs, roots and barks be coarsely pulverized and mixed together; to the mixture add three pints of the Whiskey; let stand twenty-four hours, then place the whole in a vapor displacement apparatus, and force through the articles the steam or vapor of the additional whiskey, two pints; after which, the stream of water, sufficient to make the whole amount of Tincture equal to twenty-four pints. To this add the Molasses and the Hydro. Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which last must be thoroughly dissolved.

NO. 71.

Compound Tincture, or Spirits of Lavender.

(King's Inv. revised.)

Oil of Lavender,	3 fluid drachms.
Oil of Anise,	1½ drachms.
Cloves, in powder,	1 ounce.
Mace,	8 drachms.
Red Saunders,	2 ounces.
Brandy,	4 fluid ounces.
Jamaica Rum,	1 gallon.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 72.**Tincture Black Root.**

(Lepandra.)

Black Root, in powder,	3 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol,	1 pint.

NO. 73.**Tincture Lobelia.**

Lobelia, (the herb),	4 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol,	2 pints.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 74.**Compound Tincture Lobelia.**

(Dr. J. King's Expectorant Tincture.)

Lobelia, (herb),	1 ounce.
Bloodroot,	1 "
Skunk Cabbage Root,	1 "
Wild Ginger Root,,	1 "
Pleurisy Root,	1 "
Water, or Vinegar,	1 pint.

Coarsely powder the root, and proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 75.**Tincture Myrrh.**

Myrrh, bruised,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	8 pints.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 76.**Tincture Turkey Corn.**

Root of Turkey Corn, in powder,	3 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol,	1 pint.

Allow to stand 48 hours, and transfer to a percolator, or macerate for 14 days, express and filter.

NO. 77.

Tincture Cochineal.

Cochineal, in fine powder, 2 ounces.
 Alcohol, 10 fluid ounces.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 78.

Tincture Hyperici.

(St. John's Wort.)

Blossom of St. John's Wort (recent), 5 ounces.
 Alcohol, 1 pint.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 79.

Tincture Blue Flag.

Blue Flag, in powder, 3 ounces.
 Alcohol, 1 pint.

Proceed as in No. 60.

NO. 80.

Fleming's Tincture.

(Aconite Root.)

Aconite Root, (fine powder), 16 ounces.
 Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Aconite with a pint of Alcohol; macerate;
 transfer to percolator; add Alcohol to make 24 ounces of
 Tincture when completed.

NO. 81.

Norwood's Tincture.

(Veratrum Viride.)

American Hellebore, 8 ounces.
 Alcohol, 1 pint.

Macerate 14 days, and filter.

NO. 82.

Tincture Opium.

(New Method.)

Opium,	2 ounces + 6 drachms.
Water, (hot),	1 pint.
Alcohol,	1 "

Slice gum Opium and work it in hot water until thoroughly separated and reduced to pulp, then add Alcohol, and filter after it has stood a short time.

NO. 83.

Warburg's Tincture.

Socotrine Aloes,		120 grains.
Confection of Rose,	} each	80 "
E. I. Itnubarb,		
Angelica Seed,		
Elecampane Root,	} each	15 "
Saffron,		
Fennel Seed,		
Prepared Chalk,	} each	8 "
Gentian Root,		
Zedoary Root,		
Cubebs,		
Myrrh,		
Camphor,		
Sulphate of Quinia,		75 "
Diluted Alcohol, enough to make 1 pint.		

Powder the drugs and percolate all except the Confection of Rose, Prepared Chalk and Quinine, with the Diluted Alcohol, until one pint is obtained.

Rub the Quinine to a powder, and then with Confection of Rose; triturate this in a mortar with the percolate obtained, and dissolve the Quinia in the mixture by gentle heat; cool and add the Prepared Chalk; allow to stand twenty-four hours, and filter.

NO. 84.

Tincture, or Spirits of Orange.

Oil of Sweet Orange,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	15 ounces.

Mix and filter.

NO. 85.

Colorless Tincture of Iodine.

Tincture of Iodine,	14 ounces.
Glycerine,	6 "
Hyposulphite of Soda,	1½ "

Dissolve the Hyposulphite of Soda in the Glycerine and triturate with the Tincture of Iodine. Allow to stand a few hours, unstopped, and filter.

CHAPTER V.

SOLUTIONS.

Solutions are generally placed under two heads—Simple Solutions, and Complex or Chemical Solutions.

A Simple Solution is where the dissolved body may be recovered without undergoing any Chemical change in the evaporation of the solvent, or by its removal in any way.

A Complex Solution is where a body undergoes some Chemical alteration, either in composition or decomposition.

"Hot liquids dissolve substances," says Parrish, "with greater facility than cold, except Lime, its citrate and acetate; and Chloride of Sodium." The term *saturated*, when used in Pharmacy, signifies that an acid is neutralized by an alkali, or *vice versa*, or, in other words, that an equivalent proportion of one substance has combined with an equivalent portion of another, for which it has an affinity; they are then said to have saturated each other.

Solutions are not confined to solids, for one liquid may dissolve another, as, for instance, Ether in Water, and Essential Oils in Alcohol. When no chemical combina-

tion takes place, volume and temperature remain unaltered, while in chemical combinations a rise in temperature and a condensation in volume is observed. Water with strong Alcohol or Concentrated Acids, furnishes an example.

NO. 1.

Tasteless Solution of Muriate of Iron.

Citrate of Potassium,	6 ounces.
Solution Chloride, or Muriate of Iron,	4 "
Simple Elixir,	2 "
Water,	8 "

Dissolve the Citrate of Potassium in the Water and Elixir previously mixed, add the Solution of Iron and filter.

NO. 2.

Solution of Iron and Quinine.

(Parish.)

Citrate of Iron,	10 fluid ounces.
Sulphate of Quinine,	1 troy ounce.

Sulphuric Acid, (dil.),	} Each of sufficient quantity.
Water of Ammonia,	
Distilled Water,	

Triturate the Sulphate of Quinine with six fluid ounces of Distilled Water, and having added sufficient Diluted Sulphuric Acid to dissolve it, cautiously pour into the Solution, Water of Ammonia, with constant stirring until in slight excess. Wash the precipitated Quinine on a filter, adding the solution of Citrate of Iron, maintained at a temperature of 120° by means of a water bath. Stir constantly until it is dissolved. Lastly evaporate the solution to the consistency of syrup and spread it on plates of glass, so that on drying the salt may be obtained in scales.

NO. 3.**Solution of Citric Acid.**

Citric Acid, 8 ounces.
Hot Water, 8 "

Dissolve the Acid in the Water, and make up the measure, with Water, to a pint.

NO. 4.**Solution of Citrate of Iron.**

Iron Citrate, and Ammonium, 8 ounces.
Hot Water, 8 "

Dissolve the Iron in the Water, and proceed as in No. 3.

NO. 5.**Solution of Caramel.**

White Sugar, 8 ounces.
Hot Water, 8 "

Put the Sugar in an evaporating dish, and heat until dissolved, and so continue until the liquid assumes a black-brown color and a thick consistency; then add eight ounces of hot Water, and continue the heat until the solution is warm and uniform; lastly, add Water enough to make the measure a pint.

NO. 6.**Solution of Carbolic Acid.**

Carbolic Acid Crystals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Glycerine and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Acid in two ounces of Glycerine, and add Water enough to make the measure 14 ounces. If the solution is then clear, add two ounces more of Water, and filter. If the solution is milky, add enough Glycerine to make it clear, and Water enough to make the measure a pint, and filter.

NO. 7.

Solution of Hypophosphite of Iron.

Sulphate of Iron (pure),	8 ounces.
Carbonate of Sodium,	4 "
Warm Water,	Q. S.
Hypophosphorous Acid, dil.,	1 pint.
Sugar,	2 ounces.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron and the Carbonate of Sodium separately in one quart of Water; when cool, mix the solutions. Allow to stand until the precipitate has subsided, and pour off the supernatant liquid; add to the precipitate two quarts of warm Water, and agitate; allow to stand, and pour off the liquid as before. Repeat this process until the Sulphate of Sodium is washed out, which will require the addition of three or four gallons of Water; then pour the precipitate upon the muslin strainer, and wash with a little warm water; squeeze out the Water as much as possible, and dissolve the precipitate in the Acid in which the Sugar has previously been dissolved, and filter.

NOTE.—For Hypophosphorous Acid, dil., see below.

NO. 8.

Dilute Hypophosphorous Acid.

Hypophosphite of Lime, 480 grains.	
Oxalic Acid,	350 " "
Warm Water,	9 ounces.

Dissolve the Hypophosphite of Lime in six ounces of warm water and the Acid in the remainder. Mix the solutions and filter. Add through the filter enough water to make the measure ten ounces. Evaporate this to eight and one-half ounces.

NO. 9.**Solution of Iodine Compound.**

(Lugol's Solution.)

Iodine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Iodide of Potassium,	1 "
Water,	10 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium in the Water and add the Iodine, previously rubbed to a fine powder or paste.

This solution is for internal use.

No. 10.**Lugol's Rubefacient Solution.**

Iodine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Iodide of Potassium,	1 "
Water,	6 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium in the Water and add the Iodine.

This is for external use.

NO. 11.**Lugol's Caustic Solution of Iodine.**

Iodine,	1 ounce.
Iodide of Potassium,	1 "
Water,	2 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium in the Water and add the Iodine.

This is for application as a caustic.

NO. 12.**Solution of Lacto-Phosphate of Iron.**

Solution Phosphate of Iron,	6 ounces.
Concentrated Lactic Acid,	1 ounce.

Evaporate the Solution to five ounces by a gentle heat, and when cool add the Lactic Acid.

NO. 13.**Solution of Phosphate of Iron.**

Sulphate of Iron,	4 ounces.
Warm Water,	8 "
Sugar,	4 "
Solution Phosphoric Acid,	4 "

Dissolve the Iron in warm Water, add the Solution and Sugar and filter. For Solution of Phosphoric Acid, see No. 14.

NO. 14.**Solution of Phosphoric Acid.**

Phosphoric Acid (Glacial),	8 ounces.
Warm Water,	8 "
Nitric Acid,	320 grains.

Dissolve the Phosphoric Acid in the water, by allowing to stand for a few hours, stirring occasionally; add the Nitric Acid, and heat until no smell of Nitric Acid remains; then add enough water to make the measure a pint.

NO. 15.**Solution of Protoxide of Iron.**

Sulphate of Iron (pure crystals),	3 ounces.
Carbonate of Sodium,	4 "
Hot Water sufficient.	
Solution Citric Acid, (which see),	4 "
Sugar,	4 "

Make the Precipitated Carbonate of Iron as directed in No. 7. and dissolve it in the Citric Acid solution; then add the Sugar and Water, enough to make a pint.

NO. 16.**Fowler's Solution.**

Arsenious Acid, in small fragments,	64 grains.
Bicarbonate of Potassa,	64 "
Distilled Water,	Q. S.
Compound Spirits Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.

Boil the Arsenious Acid and Bicarbonate of Potassa in a glass vessel, with twelve fluid ounces of distilled Water, until the Acid is entirely dissolved in the solution. When cold, add the Compound Spirit of Lavender, and afterwards, sufficient distilled Water to make it fill exactly the measure of a pint.

NO. 17.**Harle's Solution.**

Arsenious Acid,	30 grains.
Carbonate of Soda (dried),	30 "
Distilled Water,	6 ounces.
Cinnamon Water, Q. S. to make	8 ounces.

It is used for the same purposes and in the same doses as Fowler's Solution.

NO. 18.**Blettie's Arsenical Solution.**

Arsenate of Ammonia,	10 grains.
Distilled Water,	10 ounces.

Dissolve.

NO. 19.**Donovan's Solution.**

Iodide of Arsenic,	35 grains.
Red Iodide of Mercury,	35 "
Distilled Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Rub the Iodides with half a fluid ounce of Water, and when they have dissolved, add the remainder of the Water, and filter. Of course the mixed powder must be dissolved.

NO. 20.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia.

Strychnia, in Crystals,	16 grains.
Alcohol,	7 ounces.
Water,	7 "
Acetic Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. Cardamom Comp.,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Rub the Strychnia to a very fine powder, and dissolve with the Acetic Acid. Add the Alcohol, Water and Tinct. Cardamom previously mixed, and filter.

Each fluid ounce contains one grain Strychnia.

NO. 21.

Magendie's Solution of Morphia.

Sulphate of Morphia,	16 grains.
Water,	1 ounce.

Dissolve.

This must not be used in place of the officinal Liquor or Solution of Morphia. See below.

NO. 22.

Solution of Morphia.

(Officinal.)

Sulphate of Morphia,	8 grains.
Distilled Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Dissolve.

One fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Morphia.

NO. 23.

Magendie's Solution of Iodine.

Iodine,	2 grains.
Iodide of Potassium,	4 drachms.
Peppermint Water,	6 ounces.

Dissolve.

NO. 24.

Magendie's Solution of Strychnia.

Strychnia,	2 grains.
Alcohol,	1 ounce.

Dissolve. Four drops contain $\frac{1}{80}$ of a grain of Strychnia.

NO. 25.

Solution of Arsenic.

Pure Arsenic,	2 grains.
Muriatic Acid,	1 drachm.
Distilled Water,	a sufficient quantity.

Boil the Arsenic with the Acid and four ounces of Water, until the Arsenic is dissolved; when cool, add a sufficient quantity of Water to make the whole measure eight ounces. Each teaspoonful contains $\frac{1}{17}$ of a grain of Arsenic.

NO. 26.

Solution of Citrate of Bismuth.

Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonia,	8 drachms.
Hot Water,	8 "
Water of Ammonia,	a quantity sufficient.

Rub the Bismuth to a fine powder and add it gradually, in small portions, to the Hot Water, rubbing it to a uniform consistency; then add enough Aqua Ammonia to make clear, and Water enough to measure a pint.

It is impossible to write the exact amount of Ammonia to be added, as the Citrate of Bismuth contains more or less of Free Ammonia, according to age, exposure, etc.

NO. 27.**Solution of Dialysed Iron.**

Strong Solution Perchloride of Iron, 8 ounces.

(for which see U. S. D.)

Water, 12 "

Freshly Hydrated Peroxide of Iron to saturation in the Solution of Perchloride of Iron and Water. Transfer to a Dialyser. (See full description of a Dialyser in U. S. D., in 14th edition). After dialysis, make the measure of the dialysed preparation one pint, either by adding Water, or evaporation, as the case may require.

NO. 28.**Solution of Phosphorus, Bromine and Iodine.**

Phosphorus, 10 grains.

Bromine, 170 "

Iodine, 170 "

Alcohol, 1 ounce.

Glycerine enough to make 8 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the Iodine in the Alcohol and add to the Glycerine; then add the Bromine, and lastly, the Phosphorus, very gradually, in fine shavings, to the mixture. Great care must be taken in adding the Phosphorus, as the action is violent.

NO. 29.**Solution of Bromhydric Acid.**

(Hydrobromic Acid.)

Bromide of Potassium, 1 ounce.

Tartaric Acid, 1½ ounces.

Water, 4 "

Mix and agitate until the salts are dissolved and precipitation commences. Set aside in a cold place for twelve hours, decant and filter.

NO. 30.

Solution of Salicylic Acid.

Salicylic Acid,	1 ounce.
Bi-Carbonate of Soda,	1 "
Glycerine,	6 ounces.
Water,	9 "

Dissolve the Bi-Carbonate of Soda in the Water, mix the Acid with the Glycerine. Then add enough of the Solution of Soda to the Acid and Glycerine to dissolve the Acid. Make up the measure to one pint with Water.

NO. 31.

Solution of Dialyzed Iron.—(H. Koch.)

(From U. S. P.)

In view of the wide-spread and rapidly increasing demand for this preparation the following working formula, which has been tried with excellent success, may prove of interest and benefit.

Solution Chloride of Iron,	1 pint.
Water of Ammonia q. s., or	2 pints.
Distilled Water,	12 "

Mix the Iron Solution with eight pints of the Water and precipitate the Oxide of Iron therefrom by means of the Water of Ammonia, previously diluted with the remaining four pints of Water, care being taken to have a slight excess of Ammonia. Collect the precipitate upon a close cotton (drilling) strainer of ample proportions, well secured around the ends. Wash the precipitate with plenty of Distilled Water of a temperature not exceeding 50° F., stirring the magma constantly, with a horn or wooden spatula while pouring the Water upon it. Set the magma aside to drain for several hours and then,

without expressing, or, if too moist after application of very slight and gradual pressure, transfer to a wide mouth bottle and add four fluid ounces of Solution of Chloride of Iron, shake briskly for a while and then set aside in a cool place for twenty-four hours, or until a complete solution has been effected, meanwhile stirring the mixture frequently. Finally transfer the solution to a dialyser, and proceed in the usual manner. The process requires from eight to twelve days for completion. The preparation may be considered finished when Tincture of Nutgalls produces no darkening color, and nitrate of silver no precipitate in the diluted solution.

When time is no object, successive portions of Oxide of Iron may be dissolved in the solution already obtained in the same manner as the first portion, thus shortening the process of dialysing, or, in fact, carrying the saturation when the latter becomes altogether unnecessary, since, according to Hager, the resulting preparation possesses precisely the same physical and chemical properties and peculiarities as the dialysed liquid.

NO. 32.**Solution of Phosphoric Acid.—(D.L.)**

(From U. S. P.)

Glacial Phosphoric Acid, 1 ounce.

Water, sufficient.

Nitric Acid, 40 grains.

Dissolve Phosphoric Acid in three ounces of Water. Add the Nitric Acid and boil until it is reduced to a syrupy consistence and free from the odor of Nitric Acid, then add enough Water to make the measure twelve and a half ounces.

NO. 33.

Solution Oxysulphate Iron.

Sulph. Ferri, C. P.,	2½ ounces.
Acid Nitric,	8 "
Aqua,	12 "

Dissolve the Iron in the Acid, add the water gradually, and filter.

NO. 34.

Solution of Phosphate of Lime.

Precipitated Phosphate of Lime,	6 ounces.
Muriatic Acid,	8 "
Water of Ammonia,	16 "
Solution of Phosphoric Acid,	12 "
Water,	Q. S.
Sugar,	6 ounces,

Mix the Muriatic Acid with Phosphate of Lime and add about twenty-four ounces of hot water. Allow the mixture to cool. Now, add the Water of Ammonia and two quarts of water together. If allowed to stand, a precipitate will fall, after which pour off the supernatant liquid. We again take two quarts of water and shake with the precipitate, after which allow to stand, and again pour off the liquid. We again take two quarts of hot water, shake with the precipitate, which must be allowed to stand, and again pour off the liquid. This must be repeated until the mixture is free from Chloride of Ammonia. This will require two or three gallons of hot water. The precipitate must be poured in a muslin strainer, and washed with a little hot water. Press the water out of the precipitate, and dissolve it in the solution of Phosphoric Acid. Add the Sugar and enough water to make twenty-four ounces. Filter.

Each fluid ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains of Phosphate of Lime with Phosphoric Acid.

NO. 35.

Solution of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

Phosphate of Lime, Magna, 6 ounces.

(Prepared from six ounces of Phosphate of Lime.

See solution.)

Sugar, 6 ounces.

Concentrated Lactic Acid, 8 "

Water, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Lime in the Lactic Acid, add the water in which the Sugar has been previously dissolved, evaporate to twenty-four fluid ounces, and filter.

Each fluid ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

NO. 36.

Liquor Chlorinate Soda, U. S. P.

(Labarraque's Solution)

Chlorinated Lime, 1 ounce.

Carbonate Sodium, 2 ounces.

Water, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Sodium in four ounces of the water, with the aid of heat. Triturate the Lime with the rest of the water, adding a little at a time until mixed: set aside for twenty-four hours, then decant the clear liquid, and transfer the residue to a muslin strainer and allow to drain, adding enough water to make twelve ounces of clear liquor. Add this to the solution of Sodium and mix thoroughly. Lastly, keep the liquid in well stopped bottles, protected from the light.

NO. 37.

Solution of Chloride of Iron.

(18 F)

Iron Wire, (cut in pieces),	3 ounces, Troy.
Muriatic Acid, (C. P.)	17½ " "
Nitric Acid,	" "
Distilled Water, each,	a sufficient quantity.

Introduce the Iron into a flask of the capacity of two pints, pour upon it eleven troy ounces of the Muriatic Acid, and allow the mixture to stand until effervescence has ceased. Heat it to the boiling point, decant the liquid from the undissolved Iron, filter it through paper and rinse the flask with a little boiling water, adding this to it through the filter. Pour the filtered liquid into a capsule of the capacity of four pints, add the remainder of the Muriatic Acid, and, having heated the mixture nearly to the boiling point, add a troy ounce and a half of Nitric Acid.

When effervescence has ceased, drop in Nitric Acid, constantly stirring, until it no longer produces effervescence. Lastly, when the liquid is cold, add sufficient distilled water to make it measure a pint.

One part of this solution, mixed with three parts of Alcohol, forms the official Tincture Chloride Iron.

NO. 38.

Solution Salicylate of Iron.

Sulphate of Iron (pure),	24 grains.
Soda Salicylate,	30 "
Soda Acetate,	20 "
Water,	1 ounce.

Mix and dissolve.

The solution formed by this formula is by no means unpleasant, and such drugs as Acet. Potass., Spts. Nitro, Tinct., Digitalis, etc., can be added without precipitating the salts, or altering its appearance much; but Ammonia and its preparations are incompatible.

NO. 39.

Solution Gutta-percha. U. S. P.)

Gutta-percha, (thin slices),	1½	Troy ounces.
Purified Chloroform,	17	" "
Carbonate of Lead, (fine powder),	2	" "

Dissolve the Gutta-percha in twelve ounces of the Chloroform, by shaking occasionally; add the Carbonate of Lead to the remainder of the Chloroform, and mix the two liquids. Shake frequently for twelve hours and set the mixture aside for ten days, or until it becomes nearly colorless. Lastly, pour off the clear liquid, and keep in a well-stopped bottle,

NO. 40.

Solution Acetate of Ammonia.

(Spirits of Mindererus)

Acetic Acid (dil.),	2	pints.
Carbonate of Ammonia,	Q. S.	

Add the Carbonate of Ammonia to the diluted Acid until saturated; filter.

NO. 41.

Solution Citrate of Potassa.

Citric Acid,	(powd.)	1	Troy ounce.
Bi-Carbonate Potassa,	"	11	drachms.
Water,		1	pint.

Dissolve the Acid and Potassa in the Water, and strain, or filter.

NO. 42.

Solution Subsulphate of Iron.

(Sol. Persulphate of Iron.—Monsel's Solution.)

Sulphate of Iron, (course powder).	12 Troy ounces.
Sulphuric Acid,	1 Troy ounce + 30 grains.
Nitric Acid,	1 " " + 800 "
Distilled Water,	a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Acid with half a pint of Distilled Water in a large porcelain capsule and, having heated the mixture to the boiling point, add the Sulphate of Iron, one-fourth at a time, stirring after each addition until effervescence ceases. Then keep the Solution in brisk ebullition until nitrous vapors are no longer perceptible, and the color assumes a deep ruby-red tint. Lastly, when the liquid is nearly cold, add sufficient Distilled Water to make it measure twelve fluid ounces.

NO. 43.

Solution Hypophosphite of Iron.

Sulphate of Iron, crystals,,	4 ounces.
Water, hot,	8 "
Sugar,	4 "
Citrate of Potassa,	1 ounce.
Hypophosphorous Acid, dilute,	4 ounces.

Dissolve the Iron in the Water, add the Sugar and Potassa and, lastly, the Acid. Let stand twenty-four hours, then filter.

CHAPTER VI.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

General Formula.

The quantity of powdered material directed to be used in each of the following formulas is sixteen Troy ounces. This powder is to be moistened with a specific quantity of menstruum, and properly packed in a suitable percolator. The surface of the powder is then to be covered with a disc of paper, and the remaining portion of sixteen fluid ounces of menstruum is to be poured upon it. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice with a cork, and having closely covered the percolator to prevent evaporation, set it aside in a moderately warm place for four days. The cork is then to be removed, more menstruum is to be gradually added, and the percolation continued until twenty-four fluid ounces have been obtained. Of these, the first fourteen fluid ounces are to be reserved, and the remainder, having been carefully evaporated, by means of a water-bath, to two fluid ounces, is to be mixed with the reserved portion, and filtered through paper if necessary.

As this formula will be repeatedly referred to, it commands your special attention.

This, with the following formulas, will give you a clear idea of the process employed to produce good Fluid Extracts. You can add to the list here given, to meet the wants of your trade; taking care, always, that each fluid ounce of the finished Extract represents the full strength of a Troy ounce of the drug used.

NO. 1.**Fluid Extract of Belladonna.**

Take Belladonna in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.

Glycerine, 4 fl. ounces.

Alcohol, and Water, each, a sufficient quantity.

Mix twelve fluid ounces of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and one fluid ounce of Water, and having moistened the Belladonna Leaves with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed as directed on previous page. Finish the percolation with diluted Alcohol, and having reserved fourteen fluid ounces, add one fluid ounce of Glycerine to the remainder of the percolate before evaporation.

NO. 2.**Fluid Extract of Columbo.**

Take Columbo, in fine powder, 16 ounces.

Glycerine, 2 fluid ounces.

Alcohol, } each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix the Glycerine with fourteen fluid ounces of Alcohol, and having moistened the Columbo with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed as instructed in general formula for Fluid Extracts. Finish the percolation with a menstruum consisting of two parts of Alcohol and one part of Water.

NO. 3.**Fluid Extract of Buchu.**

Take Buchu, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Buchu with six fluid ounces of Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in the general formula for Fluid Extracts.

NO. 4.**Fluid Extract of Pipsissewa.**

Take Pipsissewa, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.

Glycerine, 4 fld. "

Alcohol, {
Water, } each, a sufficient quantity.

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Pipsissewa with half a pint of the mixture, proceed according to instructions given under the general formula for Fluid Extracts. Finish percolation with diluted Alcohol, and having reserved fourteen fluid ounces, add one fluid ounce of Glycerine to the remainder of the percolate before evaporation.

NO. 5.**Fluid Extract of Cimicifuga.**

Take Cimicifuga, in very fine powder, 16 ounces.

Stronger Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Cimicifuga with four fluid ounces of Stronger Alcohol, and proceed according to instructions given under the general formula for Fluid Extracts.

NO. 6.

Fluid Extract of Cinchona.

Take Yellow Cinchona, in very fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fl. "
Alcohol, } each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Cinchona with five fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given under the general formula for Fluid Extracts. Continue the percolation with diluted Alcohol until two pints of Tincture have been obtained; and having reserved fourteen fluid ounces, add one fluid ounce of Glycerine to the remainder of the percolate, before evaporation.

NO. 7.

Fluid Extract of Colchicum Root.

Take Colchicum, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fl. ounces.
Alcohol, } each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix twelve ounces of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and one fluid ounce of Water, and having moistened the Colchicum Root with five fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to the directions given in the general formula for Fluid Extracts. Finish the percolation with diluted Alcohol, and having reserved fourteen fluid ounces add one fluid ounce of Glycerine to the remainder of the percolate before evaporation.

NO. 8.

Fluid Extract of Colchicum Seed.

Take Colchicum Seed, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fld. ounces.
Alcohol, } each a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix twelve fluid ounces of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine, and one fluid ounce of water, and, having moistened the Colchicum Seed, proceed according to directions given in the general formula for fluid extracts. Finish the percolation with diluted Alcohol, and having reserved fourteen fluid ounces, add one fluid ounce of Glycerine to the remainder of the percolate before evaporation.

NO. 9.

Fluid Extract of Conium.

Take Conium Leaves, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fld. ounces.
Muriatic Acid, 180 drops.
Alcohol, } each a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine, and five fluid ounces of water, and, having moistened the Conium with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions in the general formula for fluid extracts. Finish the percolation with diluted Alcohol, and, having reserved fourteen fluid ounces, add the Muriatic Acid and one fluid ounce of Glycerine to the remainder of the percolate before evaporation.

NO. 10.**Fluid Extract of Dogwood.**

Take Dogwood Bark, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fld. ounces.
Alcohol, } each a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine, and five fluid ounces of Water, and, having moistened the Dogwood with five fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in the general formula for the fluid extracts, and finish the percolation as in formula No. 8.

NO. 11.**Fluid Extract of Cubebs.**

Take Cubebs, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.
Stronger Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Cubebs with six fluid ounces of Stronger Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in the general formula.

NO. 12.**Fluid Extract of Digitalis.**

Take Digitalis, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fl. ounces.
Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix twelve fluid ounces of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and one fluid ounce of Water, and having moistened the Digitalis with a half-pint of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in general formula, and finish according to formula No. 8.

NO. 13.**Fluid Extract of Bittersweet.**

Take Bittersweet, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.

Glycerine, 4 fl. ounces.

Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Bittersweet with six fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to general formula, and finish according to formula No. 8.

NO. 14.**Fluid Extract of Ergot.**

Take Ergot, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.

Glycerine, 4 fl. ounces.

Acetic Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ " drachm.

Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Ergot with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in the general formula. Finish the percolation with diluted Alcohol, and having reserved fourteen fluid ounces, add the Acetic Acid and one fluid ounce of Glycerine to the remainder of the percolate before evaporation.

NO. 15.**Fluid Extract of Erigeron.**

Take Canada Erigeron, in fine powder, 16 ounces.

Alcohol a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Erigeron with half a pint of Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in the general formula.

NO. 16.**Fluid Extract of Gelsemium.**

Take Yellow Jasmine, in very fine powder, 16 ounces.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Yellow Jasmine with four fluid ounces of Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in the general formula.

NO. 17.**Fluid Extract of Gentian.**

Take Gentian, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fl. ounces.
Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine, and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Gentian with four fluid ounces of mixture, proceed according to directions given in the general formula, and finish the percolation as in formula No. 8.

NO. 18.**Fluid Extract of Geranium.**

Take Geranium Root, in fine powder, 16 ounces,
Glycerine, 4 fluid ounces.
Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine, and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Geranium with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in the general formula. Finish as in formula No. 8.

NO. 19.**Fluid Extract of Liquorice Root.**

Take Liquorice Root, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fluid ounces.
Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine, and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Liquorice Root with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in the general formula. Finish as in formula No. 8.

NO. 20.**Fluid Extract of Cotton Root.**

Take Cotton Root, in very fine powder. 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fluid ounces.
Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Cotton Root with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in the general formula. Finish as in formula No. 8.

NO. 21.**Fluid Extract of Hydrastis.**

Take Hydrastis, in very fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 2 fluid ounces.
Alcohol and Water, each a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Glycerine with fourteen fluid ounces of Alcohol, and having moistened the Hydrastis with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in the general formula. Finish the percolation with a menstruum consisting of two parts of Alcohol and one part of Water.

NO. 22.**Fluid Extract of Hyoscyamus.**

Take Hyoscyamus Leaves, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fl. ounce.
Alcohol, { each a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix twelve fluid ounces of Alcohol three fluid ounces of Glycerine, and one fluid ounce of water, and, having moistened the Hyoscyamus with half a pint of the mixture, proceed according to general formula, and finish the percolation as in formula No. 8.

NO. 23.**Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha.**

Take Ipecacuanha, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Stronger Alcohol, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Water, { each, a sufficient quantity.
Diluted Alcohol, }

Mix the stronger Alcohol and Water, and having moistened the Ipecacuanha with six fluid ounces of the mixture, pack firmly in a conical percolator and pour upon it twelve fluid ounces of the mixture. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator close the lower orifice with a cork, and, having closely covered the percolator, set it aside for four days. Then remove the cork and gradually pour on the remainder of the mixture, and finally diluted Alcohol until two parts of mixture have slowly passed. Mix this portion with the Glycerine, and evaporate the mixture, at a temperature not exceeding 140°, to one pint.

NO. 24.

Fluid Extract of Rhatany.

Take Rhatany, in fine powder,	16 ounces.
Glycerine,	4 fld. "
Alcohol, } each a sufficient quantity,	
Water, }	

Mix half pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Rhatany with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in the general formula, and finish according to formula No. 8.

NO. 25.

Fluid Extract of Lupulin.

Take Lupulin,	16 ounces.
Stronger Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the the Lupulin with six fluid ounces of stronger Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in the general formula.

NO. 26.

Fluid Extract of Matico.

Take Matico, in moderately fine powder,	16 ounces.
Glycerine,	14 fluid ounces.
Alcohol, } each, a sufficient quantity.	
Water, }	

Mix twelve fluid ounces of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and one fluid ounce of Water, and having moistened the Matico with half a pint of the mixture, proceed according to the directions given in the general formula, and finish according to formula No. 8.

NO. 27.**Fluid Extract of Mezereon.**

Take Mezereon, in moderately coarse powder, 16 ounces.

Stronger Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Mezereon with six fluid ounces of stronger Alcohol, and proceed according to instructions given in the general formula.

NO. 28.**Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry.**

Take Wild Cherry, in fine powder, 16 ounces.

Glycerine, 4 fluid ounces.

Water, }
Alcohol (stronger), } each, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Glycerine and Water, and having moistened the Wild Cherry with half a pint of the mixture, allow it to macerate in a covered vessel for four days; then pack it in a conical glass percolator, and pour on the remainder of the mixture. When this has disappeared from the surface, gradually pour on stronger Alcohol until twelve fluid ounces have been obtained, and then set this portion aside. Continue the percolation with stronger Alcohol until twenty fluid ounces more have been obtained; evaporate to four fluid ounces, and filter through paper, rinsing the filter with a small portion of stronger Alcohol, so as to preserve the measure of four fluid ounces. Lastly, mix this with the reserved portion, and keep in a well-stopped bottle.

NO. 29.**Fluid Extract of Rhubarb.**

Take Rhubarb, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.

Glycerine, 2 fluid ounces.
Alcohol, } each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix the Glycerine with fourteen fluid ounces of Alcohol, and having moistened the Rhubarb with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in the general formula. Finish as in formula No. 8.

NO. 30.**Fluid Extract of Blackberry.**

Take Blackberry Root, in fine powder, 16 ounces.

Glycerine, 4 fluid ounces.
Alcohol, } each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the powdered bark with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in general formula, and finish as directed in formula No. 8.

NO. 31.**Fluid Extract of Savine.**

Take Savine, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.

Stronger Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Savine with half a pint of Stronger Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in the general formula.

NO. 32.

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Take Sarsaparilla, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.

Liquorice Root,	"	"	"	2	"
Sassafras,	"	"	"	2	"
Mezereon,	"	"	"	860	grams.
Glycerine,					$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Alcohol, } each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix half a pint of Alcohol with four fluid ounces each of Glycerine and Water, and having moistened with six fluid ounces of the mixture—the powders previously well mixed—proceed according to directions given in general formula. Continue the percolation with diluted Alcohol until two pints have been obtained. Reserve the first twelve ounces, and having added four fluid ounces of Glycerine to the remainder of the percolate, carefully evaporate to six fluid ounces, and mix with the reserved portion.

NO. 33.

Fluid Extract of Squill.

Take Squill, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.

Glycerine, 2 fluid ounces.

Alcohol, } each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix the Glycerine with fourteen fluid ounces of Alcohol, and having moistened the Squill with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in general formula and in formula No. 8.

NO. 34.

Fluid Extract of Seneka.

Take Seneka, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, 4 fluid ounces.
Alcohol, { each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix half a pint of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine, and five fluid ounces of Water, and having moistened the Seneka with four fluid ounces of the mixture, proceed according to directions given in general formula and in formula No. 8.

NO. 35.

Fluid Extract of Senna.

Take Senna, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Alcohol, { each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Mix half a pint of Alcohol with four fluid ounces each of Glycerine and Water, and having moistened the Senna with half a pint of the mixture, proceed according to general formula, and continue the percolation with diluted Alcohol until twenty-six fluid ounces have been obtained. Reserve the first ten fluid ounces, and having added four fluid ounces of Glycerine to the remainder of the percolate, carefully evaporate to six fluid ounces and mix with the reserved portion.

NO. 36.

Fluid Extract of Serpentina.

Take Serpentina, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Serpentina with four fluid ounces of Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in the general formula.

NO. 37.**Fluid Extract of Spigelia and Senna.**

Take Fluid Extract of Spigelia, 10 ounces.
 " " " Senna, 6 "
 Oil of Anise, } each twenty minims.
 Oil of Caraway, }

Mix the fluid extracts and dissolve the oils in the mixture.

NO. 38.**Fluid Extract of Spigelia.**

Take Spigelia, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
 Glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
 Alcohol, } each a sufficient quantity.
 Water, }

Mix half a pint of Alcohol with four fluid ounces of Glycerine and Water, and proceed as directed in formula No. 35.

NO. 39.**Fluid Extract of Stillingia.**

Take Stillingia, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
 Glycerine, 4 fl. ounces.
 Alcohol, } each a sufficient quantity.
 Water, }

Mix twelve fluid ounces of Alcohol, three fluid ounces of Glycerine and one fluid ounce of Water, and proceed as in formula No. 8.

NO. 40.**Fluid Extract of Dandelion.**

Take Dandelion, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.
 Glycerine, 4 fl. ounces.
 Alcohol, } each a sufficient quantity.
 Water, }

Proceed as in formula No. 19.

NO. 41.**Fluid Extract of Uva Ursi.**

Take Uva Ursi, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.
Glycerino, 4 ll. ounces.
Alcohol, } each a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Proceed according to formula No. 4.

NO. 42.

Fluid Extract of Valerian.

Take Valerian, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Stronger Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Valerian with five fluid ounces of stronger Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in the general formula.

NO. 43.

Fluid Extract of American Hellebore.

Take American Hellebore, in fine powder, 16 ounces.
Stronger Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Hellebore with five fluid ounces of stronger Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in general formula.

NO. 44.

Fluid Extract of Ginger.

Take Ginger, in moderately fine powder, 16 ounces.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Ginger with four fluid ounces of Alcohol, and proceed according to directions given in the general formula.

NO. 45.

Fluid Extract of Buchu Compound.

Take Buchu, in coarse powder,	6 ounces.
Pareira, " "	6 "
Uva Ursi, " "	2 "
Oil Cubebs,	60 drops.
Oil Juniper Berries,	60 "
Spirits Nitre,	2 ounces.
Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Diluted Alcohol,	sufficient.

Pack the powdered drugs (moistened with a little diluted Alcohol) in a percolator, mix the Glycerine with the diluted Alcohol and pour upon them, until twenty ounces of percolate are obtained. Evaporate this, by means of a water bath, to fourteen fluid ounces. Then add the Oils and Spirits Nitre and mix thoroughly.

Dose, one-half, to one teaspoonful.

This modified formula furnishes an elegant and valuable preparation.

CHAPTER VII.

SPECIFIC MEDICATION.

Before the reader commences this chapter on Specific Medication, it would be advantageous to possess a clear understanding as to the meaning of the term "Specific," as applied in medicine, in order to thoroughly understand the teaching of Eclectic practitioners. I cannot, therefore, do better than quote the words of the father of Eclecticism, Prof. John M. Scudder, professor of the principles and practice of medicine, in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati. He says: "Many persons are in error in regard to our use of the term 'Specific.' They think of a specific medicine as one that will cure all cases of a certain disease according to our present nosology, as pneumonia, dysentery, diarrhea, albuminuria, phthisis, etc., and a person looking at the subject in this light, and guided by his experience in the use of remedies, would at once say there are no specifics."

I use the term *specific* with relation to definite pathological conditions, and propose to say that certain well-determined deviations from the healthy state will always be corrected by certain specific medicines. Prof. Scudder goes on to say: "We do not propose to reach all pathological changes by one remedy, except in those cases in

which one lesion is primary, and the others result from it. We propose a remedy for each pathological feature, using the remedy for that which is first in the change of morbid action, and that second which stands second, and so on."

This respectable class of practitioners, to whom humanity is indebted for many discoveries in the medical art, is constantly increasing in such numbers that the Eclectic physician can be found in every city and village throughout our country. It is, therefore, with this in view that a chapter on Eclectic Medicine has been written. His medicines have become a necessity. Their composition and mode of administration must be known to you. The law demands that your duty of dispensing be done with judgment and discrimination. But how is it possible to discriminate and exercise judgment with respect to Eclecticism except when one knows what it is?—Hence this chapter.

Arsenic.

The friends of liberal medicine look upon this mineral as a depressant, and class it among the antiphlogistics.

It is well known that Arsenic exists in nature, in combination with nickel and cobalt, and is largely used by Homeopathic physicians. In small doses it lessens the frequency of the pulse, gives freedom to the circulation, and relieves irritation of the nervous system. It is useful in pustulæ and the tuberculæ. It is a nerve stimulant, and often employed in phthisis. Prof. Howe, of Cincinnati, uses Arsenic in combination with veratrum. The cancer specialists use it largely. The writer has often seen it used in the intermittents of children, as it is

a tasteless remedy, and works well, stopping the paroxysms of ague and periodic neuralgia. Arsenic will destroy malignant growths.

For adults, the prescription would be :

R.—Fowler's Solution, \mathfrak{z} j.
Aqua, \mathfrak{z} iv.
Mix.

Teaspoonful, every three hours.

The dose for a child would be from gtt. ij. to gtt. iv, twice or three times a day.

Aconite Napellus.

(Monk-hood.) (Wolf's Bane.)

The leaves and roots are the medicinal parts. To make the Tincture, take \mathfrak{z} viii. Recent Root, Alcohol, Oj.

Although Aconite, in the hands of an intelligent physician, is of great service as a sedative and anodyne, yet we never would advise an unskilled person to use this drug. If it is used in the family, let it be under the guidance of your family physician. It is an excellent remedy in all febrile and inflammatory diseases, in rheumatism, peritonites, gastritis, and many other acute disorders. It increases the power of the heart's action, lessens the frequency of the pulse, removes irritation of the cardiac nerves. It is an excellent remedy in dysentery from cold, and said to be good in croup.

Formula :

R.—Tinct. Aconite, gtt. v. to \mathfrak{z} .
Aqua, \mathfrak{z} iv.

Teaspoonful every hour, in acute disease.

To a child 2 years old, give gtt. ii. to v. in Aqua \mathfrak{z} iv.

Atropa Belladonna.

The best preparation is an alcoholic Tincture of the recent plant. The dose is one drop. For hypodermic use, they employ a solution of Atropa in proportion of one grain to the ounce of distilled water—the dose would then be five to ten drops. This is also the best proportion for use to dilate the pupil. As a collyrium, we would add 3 j of this solution to 3 j of distilled water. Atropa Belladonna is exhibited when the patient is dull and stupid, and the child drowsy and sleeps with its eyes partly open, pupils dilated, eyes dull. It is said to be a specific in incontinence of urine, owing to an imperfect pelvic circulation.

For an adult, in the proportion of gtt. v. to gtt. x. to water 3 iv.; in the child, gtt. v. to 3 iv.; in each a teaspoonful every hour. We have given the maximum dose, as it must be used in small doses. We may also mention that an enfeebled circulation demands Atropa Belladonna.

Aloes.

"The use of Aloes in medicine," says Prof. Scudder, "should be quite limited." He believes that, in small quantities and in combination with other agents that act upon the upper intestinal canal, it proves a good cathartic, as in the following:

R.—Podophyllin,	grs. x.
Leptandrin,	grs. xxx.
Aloes,	grs. xx.
Extract of Hyoscyamus,	grs. xxx.

Make thirty pills.

He also recommends Aloes in small doses in cases of

feeble innervation, especially in persons of gross habits. He prescribes it in connection with nux vomica or with tincture of Belladonna. Dose of the strong tincture, from two to ten drops.

The following is also recommended :

R.—Extract Nux Vomica,	grs. vj.
Aloes,	grs. xv.
Hydrastine,	3 ss.

Make thirty pills. One may be given three or four times a day.

Alstonia Constricta.

[Fever Bark of Australia.]

This is a recent addition to the Materia Medica. It is a native of Australia, taking the place of quinine in the cure of fever among the herdsmen and inhabitants of that country. It was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. As an ague cure, it is said to produce more permanent results than Quinine. As an anti-periodic, the dose will be about five, to ten grains of the powder.

Bryonia.

The Eclectics employ the German Tincture in the proportion of gtt. v. to gtt. xxx. in aqua $\frac{2}{3}$ iv. A teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. Its use is indicated where there is pain in right side of the face and head, burning in the eyes and nose, with acrid nasal discharge; rheumatism, pneumonia and catarrhal effections. It is contra-indicated where disease of the air passages is present, but prescribed largely in rheumatism involving the synovial membranes.

Leptandra Virginica.

The Tincture is prepared, $\bar{3}$ viii. to Alcohol Oj. Dose, gtt. x. to xx., in water.

The root is the medicinal part, and often prepared as an infusion, but the tincture is preferable. The plant is indigenous to the United States, is found in woods and swamps and lime-stone regions. The leptandra exerts an influence upon the entire intestinal tract; and is very useful in chronic hepatic diseases, and peculiarly applicable in bilious and typhoid fevers. In diarrhea and dysentery, as a cathartic, it is recommended.

Baptisia Tinctoria.

The pocket case of the Eclectic physician is never complete without this remedy.

The Baptisia grows in dry places in many parts of the United States, and bears bright yellow flowers in July and August. It is a small shrub, not exceeding two or three feet high. The medicinal part of the plant is the bark of the root. The leaves are also medicinal. The virtues of the root yield to Alcohol and water. It has, however, been employed in infusion. Dr. Scudder recommends a tincture by percolation, using $\bar{3}$ viii of the bark of the root to Oj, of 98° Alcohol. The infusion is made with $\bar{3}$ j of the bark to $\bar{3}$ iv boiling water. Dose, one teaspoonful. Of the tincture, gtt. x. to $\bar{3}$ iv of water, Dose, a teaspoonful.

It is purgative, emetic, astringent and anti-septic. As a fomentation, it is good in ulcers, sore mouth or throat, stomatitis, cyanche maligna, and the sore throat of scarlet fever. In some cases of diphtheria it is useful, and in typhoid dysentery it is looked upon with great confidence.

Among the most valuable medicines in our *Materia Medica* will be found the Bromides, as every practitioner who has been any length of time in the profession will testify.

Bromide of Ammonia.

The physician is often surprised and delighted with the efficacy of this drug, when properly and promptly administered, in the convulsions of children. In epilepsy it has proved in many cases a specific. The Bromide of Ammonia is a strong stimulant to the nerve centers. The internal administration in small doses of this drug removes the predisposition to convulsions in children. Its action is also good in whooping-cough. It has been recommended in the following proportion:

℞.—Bromide of Ammonia, *ʒ* iij.
Aqua, *ʒ* iv.
Mix.

Teaspoonful, four times a day.

Iodide of Ammonia.

There is not the risk attending this remedy that we have in the Iodide of Potassium, and for that reason it is preferable in secondary syphilis and enfeebled nutritive powers. The Iodide of Ammonia has been employed with great benefit in persistent headaches.

℞.—Iodide of Ammonia, *ʒ* ij.
Water, *ʒ* iv.

Mix.

Teaspoonful, every four hours.

Macrotys Racemosa.

(Black Cohosh.)

Macrotys Racemosa and *Cimicifuga Racemosa* are the same.

The medicinal part is the root. This plant is a native of the United States, inhabiting the woods and hillsides, and flowers from May to August. The Tincture is prepared from the fresh root, using \bar{z} viii, to Alcohol 76°, Oj. Dose, from one to ten drops.

It is said to be a specific in rheumatism, and exerting a marked influence over the nervous system. In rheumatic fever, Prof. Scudder says it is speedy and certain in action, where the disease has not localized itself as an inflammation. There is no doubt of its being a valuable and useful medicine in cholera, periodical convulsions, fits, epilepsy, delirium tremens, and many spasmodic affections, in cough, neuralgia and scrofula. Its influence is marked in functional diseases of the reproductive organs of women, in amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and leucorrhœa. It is a superior remedy in a variety of chronic diseases, and useful in palpitation of the heart and cardiac affections generally.

Muriate of Ammonia.

This drug is used as a stimulant to the capillary circulation; shortness of breath, and in Splentis.

In eruptive fevers, when the eruption is tardy in appearing. Use it rubbed up in lard.

Amyl Nitrate.

An ethereal liquid, of a yellowish color, and a peculiar yet not an unpleasant odor, insoluble in water, but soluble in rectified spirits. The dose is from the fraction of

a drop to two drops, or in homeopathic dilution; in large doses, or inhaled, it is a powerful poison. It is employed in asthma, epilepsy, nervous headache, chorea, hiccough, gastralgia.

Mix the Amyl Nitrate with an equal part of Oil of Coriander, to render it less volatile, and at the same time to cover its odor. It is the most powerful diaphoretic known, and used with great satisfaction in the cold stage of ague. Dr. Saunders, of Isidore, employs the Amyl Nitrate in this way: Four drops of the mixture are poured on a small piece of lint, which is given into the hands of the patient, and he is told to inhale it freely. He soon becomes flushed; his pulse and respiration are accelerated; when he feels warm all over, the inhalation is discontinued, as the symptoms continue to increase for some time after; a profuse perspiration now sets in, which speedily ends the attack. In some cases, however, the cold stage passes off without any hot or sweating stage.

Rhus Toxicodendron.

(Poison Oak.)

Prepare your Tincture from the recent leaves, $\bar{3}$ viii, to alcohol, 38°, Oj.

Prescribe, Rhus gtt. \bar{x} , to Aqua $\bar{3}$ iv. Dose, one teaspoonful every two hours.

The Rhus is prized as a valuable medicine in inflammation giving an ichorous discharge, in which the tissues seem melting away; in erysipelas; as antidote to zymotic poisoning, tympanitis, acrid discharges from the bowels or bladder.

If sharp pain is felt in the frontal region, especially in left orbit; or any local pain, when it is sharp and burning, indicates the use of Rhus Toxicodendron.

Gelsemium.

[Yellow Jessamine.]

Gelsemium Sempervirens, or Yellow Jessamine, or as it is sometimes called, Woodbine, abounds throughout the Southern States. It has a twining, smooth stem, yellow flowers, and agreeable odor. Its leaves are dark green above and pale beneath.

Among Eclectic physicians it is highly valued and largely prescribed. It is said by them to influence the brain as well as the spinal center, and sympathetic nerves; that it relieves irritation and determination of blood, rectifies the various secretions without nausea, vomiting and purging. It is contra-indicated when the eyes are dull, pupils dilated, and the countenance expressionless. It is given in nervous and bilious headaches, colds, pneumonia, and many kinds of fever. Many physicians claim it as the specific in dysuria from stricture, enabling the patient to pass urine in from four to eight hours. The root is the part used. It yields its virtues to water and alcohol. The Tincture is made in the usual manner—that is, *Gelsemium Root*, $\bar{3}$ viii. Alcohol, Oj. Dose, from the fraction of a drop to gtt. vj.

Strychnos Nux Vomica.

[Nux Vomica.]

The medicinal part of this plant is the seed, from which the Tincture is made. Take: $\bar{3}$ viii of the freshly powdered seeds, Alcohol, 98° Oj. Dose, from one to five drops.

The following formula is recommended by leading Eclectics:

R.—Sulphate of Strychnia, grs. iv.
 Aqua, $\bar{3}$ iv.
 Solve.

Dose, gtt. v to gtt. xx.

Nux Vomica exerts a specific influence upon the intes-

tinal canal and associate viscera, that renders it a most valuable remedy, not alone to the Eclectic or Homeopathic physician, but to the Allopathic physician as well. Although an energetic poison, yet, in the hands of a skillful practitioner, it is very valuable in congestion of the liver, spleen and portal circle. It influences the cerebro-spinal centro, and is good in paralysis, general debility, pain in the stomach and bowels, sickness, pain in forehead, in dysentery, and gives quick relief in gastric irritation; when we have enfeebled respiration in typhoid and asthenic diseases, it is highly recommended. In overdoses it will produce lock-jaw.

Veratrum Viride.

(American Hellebore.)

Prepare a Tincture from the recent root, $\bar{3}$ viii, to Alcohol 76° Oj. Dose, from one to three drops.

The stem of this plant is from three to five feet high, with leaves from six inches to a foot long; flowers green. It is a native of the United States, growing in swamps, low ground and moist meadows. It is a medicine containing many valuable properties. It is employed to lessen the frequency of the heart's action. It is hypnotic, anodyne and anti-spasmodic; better than Opium, in that it does not produce constipation. A full, bounding pulse calls for *Veratrum*. It is the remedy for *asthma*, where there is a free circulation.

Veratrum is used when Opium disagrees with the patient, as in sleeplessness. Combined with other preparations, it is good in gout, rheumatism, asthma, chronic cough, neuralgia, pneumonia, in connection with *Gelsemium*. It is used as a local application in erysipelas, in felons, diseases of the bones, tonsillitis, etc.

Bromide of Potassium.

The Bromide of Potassium is, without doubt, one of the most valuable medicines in the *Materia Medica*. Its uses are various. Thielman recommends this remedy as an excellent anaphrodisiac, in satyriasis, in the frequent and painful erections during gonorrhea, in spermatorrhea, and in nymphomania. He administered it in two to three grs. every two or three hours. It is useful in epilepsy, when associated with irritation of the reproductive organs, or especially in irritation of the cerebellum.

The learned Dr. Alfred Meadows says: "Of all drugs in the *Pharmacopœia*, I know of none which possesses such great power as the Bromide of Potassium, in menorrhagia. Dr. Scudder uses the Bromide of Potassium in spermatorrhea.

The writer can testify to its great service in nearly every form of headache, and insomnia. In combination with veratrum, it is often used successfully in bilious fevers.

Iodide of Ammonium.

The Tincture may be made as follows:

R.—Tincture of Iodine (strong), { equal parts.
Aqua Ammonia (strong), }

Put in a bottle, and allow it to become colorless. It is much more serviceable in this form, from the fact of its not staining the skin; and is an excellent remedy in boils, inflammation, buboes, etc.

The Iodide of Ammonia is recommended in secondary syphilis of an asthenic type, with nervous symptoms; chronic headache, enfeebled circulation, often giving instant relief, and in many cases affecting a permanent cure.

Jaborandi.

The Tincture may be made as follows :

R.—Jaborandi Leaves, $\bar{3}$ viii.

Alcohol 98° Oj.

It is one of the most active diaphoretics known. A drachm and a half of the powdered leaves in infusion, or one drachm of the Tincture in six ounces of hot water, will produce profuse sweating. It is a remedy in convulsions, puerperal fever, in bilious fevers, rheumatism and dropsy.

Cinnamon.

Cinnamon is a grateful aromatic, and useful to cover the taste of nauseous bodies, and if used with cathartics, it will prevent griping. Used as an infusion, it will prevent vomiting. It exerts an influence upon the uterus, and circulatory system, as well as checking hemorrhage. The Tincture is prepared from the oil, in the proportion, of $\bar{3}$ j to Alcohol $\bar{3}$ viii. The powdered bark is administered in doses of gr. v, to $\bar{3}$ j.

Colocynth.

The common name is Bitter Cucumber. The medicinal part is the fruit, divested of the rind. It is a powerful hydrogogue cathartic, producing copious watery stools. It is used in dysentery, dropsy and cerebral derangements. It should always be used in conjunction with hyoscyamus. The Tincture is administered in small doses. Dose, gtt. v to aqua $\bar{3}$ iv. A teaspoonful every hour will give good results.

Chloroform.

Chloroform, by inhalation, acts as an anæsthetic. From the accidents which have occurred from its use, pure Sulphuric Ether, or one part Chloroform and two parts Ether, is preferable for the purpose of procuring insensibility, thereby arresting the powers of the brain to receive impressions. By influencing the spinal cord, it arrests respiration. It has been used successfully, to stop convulsions. In biliary calculus, it is used as a prophylactic. For this purpose it is used in doses of gtt. xx, three times a day. In convulsions, the dose is from gtt. x, to f3j.

Caulophyllum.

(Blue Cohosh.)

The Caulophyllum, or Blue Cohosh, is usually employed in the form of a decoction. Dose, two to four ounces, three or four times a day, or a Tincture of the dry root may be made: $\bar{\text{z}}$ viij, to Alcohol 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oj.

It is principally used as an emmenagogue, parturient, and anti-spasmodic. It stimulates normal contraction, both before and after delivery. It also possesses diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic properties. It is useful in hiccough, epilepsy, rheumatism, colic. It is used by Eclectics in chronic uterine diseases.

Colchicum.

The common name for this Meadow Saffron. The bulbs and seeds are the parts used.

It is a sedative, cathartic, diuretic and emetic. It is largely used in palpitation of the heart.

The Tincture is administered in cases of colic, gtt. xx, to aqua $\bar{\text{z}}$ iv. A teaspoonful every two hours. Many physicians administer it in larger doses, from gtt. xx, to $\bar{\text{z}}$ j.

Digitalis.

(Fox Glove.)

The Tincture is prepared from the recent dried leaves, in the proportion of ℥viii , to Alcohol 76°, Oj.

Digitalis, in over-doses, occasions vomiting, purging, vertigo, convulsions, and death. It is often employed as a sedative. It is a powerful cardio tonic, and therefore used as a heart corrective, as in palpitations, etc. It sometimes acts well as a cure in convulsions, in pertussis and spasmodic asthma. Care must be taken of its cumulative effects.

Carbolic Acid.

This is a hydrated oxide of Phenyl, produced in the manufacture of coal gas. It has the taste and smell of Creosote.

It is used in surgery to arrest the formation of pus. It is prepared for dispensing, thus:

R.—Glycerine, ℥ xvi .
Carbolic Acid Crystals, ℥ iv .

Mix.

It is a valuable medicine where the tongue is broad and moist, and breath fetid. Administered in small doses, it will be found useful in bilious and typhoid fever, cynanche, pneumonia, diarrhea, dysentery, and disease of the urinary organs, whether the disease is acute or chronic. The following is a reliable formula:

R.—Solution of Carbolic Acid in Glycerine, gtt. x to gtt. xxx.

In putrid sore throat, in gr. ii. to gr. x, in aqua ℥ j .

Chloral Hydrate.

This drug is prepared from the action of Chlorine on Alcohol.

It relieves pain, and is useful in nervous disorders, and in delirium tremens. It is a hypnotic, and may be employed where there is an enfeebled condition of the brain. It is very greatly superior to opium and almost every other drug, in the character of its sleep-producing action. It is dangerous to give large doses, that is to say, more than about thirty grains, but repeat if necessary.

Dr. Reynolds says: "As a remedy for pain, Chloral holds a very varying place in the estimation of medical men, some rating it highly, and others thinking it almost worthless. In melancholia, its action as a hypnotic appears to be powerfully and remarkably sure. We may also state that in aged persons, who find it difficult to sleep for any length of time continuously, the use of Chloral appears to answer excellently well. Dose, gr. x to \mathfrak{z} j, in syrup.

Borax.

This is used as an anti-septic dressing in wounds, the strength being from \mathfrak{z} j to \mathfrak{z} iv, in one pint of water. Given internally, in aphthous exudations, it is administered in small quantities, from grs. j to v, in water. In nephritic and calculous complaints, depending on an excess of uric acid, it is sometimes combined with Cream of Tartar. Dose for an adult, grs. xx, to grs. xl. A good formula for application to diseased mucous membranes, especially the nose, may be written thus:

B.—Saturated Solution of Borax, \mathfrak{z} ij.
Oil Sweet Almonds, \mathfrak{z} ij.

Mix; apply several times a day.

Bismuth.

The Eclectic physician prescribes Sub-nitrate of Bismuth in two forms: First, the Liquor of Bismuth (see Solution of Citrate of Bismuth), and in form of powder. Of the powder, give two or four grains, of the solution grt. x, to 3 j. It is used as an anti-spasmodic, absorbent, and sedative. The Citrate of Bismuth is especially useful in chronic gastro-intestinal irritation, or dyspepsia with diarrhoea. The dose is a teaspoonful four times a day.

Ergot.

(Spurred Rye.)

The Tincture of Ergot is the form of which it is generally used, and may be prepared in the usual way, with Alcohol of 76 per cent. Ergot is stimulant, acting on the muscular system of the uterus.

In tedious labors, where the os is dilated, and the soft parts dilatable, and the pains grow weaker, the patient exhausted, give Ergot. It is useless in very small doses, as some recommend. Many physicians administer it in 3 ss doses, as the case may require. It is often used in decoction, 3 j of it, bruised, to 3 iv boiling water; boil ten minutes, strain and sweeten. It is bad practice to use Ergot during parturition *before* the membranes are ruptured. In uterine hemorrhage, administer freely.

Potassa.

(Potash.)

The officinal Liquor Potassa is prescribed in doses of from one to ten drops, in a glass of water. One of the strongest indications for its use is in difficult urination. Deposits of uric acid are sometimes removed by the administration of small quantities of this remedy, and

the irritative dyspepsia so frequently associated with it is also relieved. It may also be used in some cases of acne of the face, and in some cases of scrofula, the patient being well nourished.

Acetate of Potash.

The Acetate of Potassa is mildly cathartic and diuretic. It has been found useful in febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus and visceral obstructions. Dr. Golding Bird says that, ten days' or two weeks' use of Acetate of Potassa will cure ague, when anti-periodics have wholly failed. Dose, ℥j, as diuretic; ʒ ij, to ʒ iij, as cathartic. It should be used largely diluted.

Nitric Acid.

The strong Acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapor it is extracted from Nitre, 3 iv, and Sulphuric Acid, 3 iv, in a saucer placed in a pipkin of hot sand for the purpose of flogging. It is incompatible with the Spirits of Lavender and strong tinctures, essential oils and metallic oxides. It is useful in irritable or enfeebled condition of the stomach, in impaired nutrition, etc. Eclectics say they do not use Nitric Acid for its acid properties, but for its nitrogen. It is given in chronic ague, malarial headache, etc. This Acid, used in its diluted form, is found beneficial in fevers of a typhoid form, in chronic affections of the liver, in dyspepsia, and externally, in the cure of old, ulcerated sores. For internal use:

R.—Acid Nit. dil.,	gtt. xxx.
Aqua and Syrup, aa ad,	℥ iv.
Mix.	

Teaspoonful, every three hours.

Nitrate of Soda.

Pure Nitrate of Soda is a white salt, and from the cubic form of its crystals, is often called nitre. It is soluble in three times its weight of cold water, giving a clear solution. When the pulse is full, the surface flushed, slightly dusky or purplish; eyes injected, though dry; an increased perspiration, though the skin remain hot, Nitrate of Soda is indicated. The dose of Nitrate of Soda will range from $\bar{3}$ j to $\bar{3}$ j, in the twenty-four hours. It must be largely diluted with water.

Hypophosphite Soda.

Hypophosphite of Soda is looked upon as destructive to microscopic fungi, and as a useful agent in preventing fermentation. The writer has found it very useful in diphtheria. The Soda may be combined with Chlorate of Potash and Iron.

R.—Hypophosphite Soda,	$\bar{3}$ j.
Chlorate Potass,	$\bar{3}$ jj.
Mur. Tinct. Iron,	$\bar{3}$ iij.
Syrup and Aqua,	ad. $\bar{3}$ iv.
Mix.	

Teaspoonful, three times a day.

Oxide Zinc.

This is an excellent remedy in Chorea and other spasmodic affections. Eclectics generally prescribe this drug in very small quantities, in doses ranging from one-eighth of a grain to one grain. It may be used in chronic gastritis, nervous dyspepsia; externally, in sore nipples, excoriation, etc. In infantile chafing, apply dry and freely.

Viburnum Prunifolium.

(Black Haw.)

Prepare a Tincture from the recent bark of the root $\bar{3}$ viii to Alcohol 50° Oj. It is claimed in the Southern States that the Viburnum is a specific against abortion. In this particular it is, no doubt, a valuable drug. The infusion is often used. The dose would be from $\bar{3}$ j to $\bar{3}$ ij. Dose of Tinct. gtt. v to gtt. xx.

Stillingia Sylvatica.

(Queen's Root.)

Prepare a Tincture from the recent dried root $\bar{3}$ viii to Alcohol 98° Oj. Dose, from gtt. j to gtt. x.

Stillingia is emetic, cathartic, alterative. It is useful in secondary syphilis, scrofula, etc.

Stillingia exerts a specific influence upon the mucous membrane of the throat, larynx and bronchi, relieving irritation and favoring nutrition. Its use is very beneficial in chronic laryngitis, speedily relieving the irritation and cough.

Stramonium.

(Wamestown Weed.)

Prepare the Tincture from the fresh leaves and flowering tops, when the odor of the plant is strongest, gtt. v to gtt. x, in Aqua $\bar{3}$ iv. Dose, teaspoonful as necessary.

It is useful in delirium tremens, violent mania, epilepsy and asthma, as in inhalation. It is an excellent remedy in chronic diseases of the skin.

Salicylic Acid.

This drug has become widely known as a specific in certain forms of rheumatism. Physicians frequently combine the Acid with Soda, forming a Salicylate of Soda. The prescription may be written :

R.—Salicylic Acid,	℥ j.
Bi-Carbonate of Soda,	℥ ij.
Aqua,	℥ iv.
Mix.	

Dose, a teaspoonful every two hours.

Iodine.

Iodine, in all its forms, stimulates excretion. We have no reason to believe that it stimulates blood-making or nutrition, other than as it facilitates the removal of worn-out tissues.

Iodide of Potassium is its most active form as a resolvent. There is a difference of opinion with regard to the proper dose. Some think it gives the best results in doses of one to five grains—(others give it in doses of twenty to forty grains)—three or four times a day.

The indication for this salt is, a broad, pallid, leaden-colored tongue, rather full; whilst a red and contracted tongue contra-indicates its use.

In quite small doses, Iodine stimulates the sexual organs, and increases their power. For this purpose, it may be used in the proportion of :

R.—Tinct. Iodine,	gtt. xx.
Simple Syrup,	℥ iv.
Mix.	

Dose, a teaspoonful four times a day.

Sanguinaria Canadensis.

(Blood Root.)

This is an acrid emetic, stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic and alterative. It is principally used in chronic catarrh, bronchial affections and pertussis, combined with Antimony or Ipecac, it is a useful expectorant.

Dose, as emetic, from grs. x to grs. xx. The Tincture is prepared from the recent dried root $\frac{3}{4}$ viij. to Alcohol 76° Oj. Dose, from one to five drops.

Ipecacuanha.

(Ipecac.)

Prepare a Tincture from the recent root, $\frac{3}{4}$ viij. to Alcohol, 98°, Oj. Dose, from the fraction of a drop, to five drops.

Ipecac exerts a specific influence upon the mucous membranes, relieving irritation, and arresting the inflammatory process. It is employed as a specific in most cases of cholera infantum. It allays irritation of the stomach, gradually checks the frequency of discharges from the bowels, and restores tone and functional activity.

It is employed, with marked advantage, in the treatment of infantile pneumonia, associated with aconite and veratrum.

It is usually prescribed in the following proportions:

R.—Tincture Ipecac,	gtt. x.
Aqua,	$\frac{3}{4}$ iv.

Mix.

Sig. A teaspoonful every hour.

Juglans Cinerea.

[Butternut.]

In small doses, the *Juglans* exerts a marked influence upon the skin, and may be used in both acute and chronic skin diseases. It also allays irritation of the mucous membranes, is useful in some cases of dyspepsia, and as a valuable laxative and cathartic, being one of the few cathartics that may be employed to overcome obstinate constipation.

Prepare a Tincture, as follows. Fresh inner bark of the *Juglans* $\bar{\text{viii}}$. to Alcohol, 16° Oj. Dose, from one to five drops.

Where its decided effects as a cathartic are required, the solid extract may be employed.

Juniperus Sabina.

[Savin.]

Savin is a stimulant. It may be employed in menorrhagia, and in atonic leucorrhœa, with advantage. It is also used as a stimulant in vesical catarrh, and in diseases of the urethra. It is useful in some cases of amenorrhœa, as a stimulant, but never in those cases presenting excitement of the circulation.

Prepare a Tincture, from the herb, in the proportion of $\bar{\text{viij}}$. to Alcohol, 76 Oj. Dose, from one to five drops.

Lactuca Virosa.

[Lettuce.]

Lettuce is a valuable sedative, giving rest to the nerve centers. It will sometimes produce sleep, in small doses, when the large will do no good. It is recommended in sleeplessness of children, and hysteria of women.

Prepare a Tincture from *Lactucarium*, $\bar{\text{iv}}$. to Alcohol, 90° Oj. Dose, from a drop, to ten drops, given in water, every hour, while needed.

CHAPTER VIII.

INFUSIONS.

(U. S. P.)

This class of medicinal preparations is one of the least elegant in use, and is mainly confined, in the United States, to domestic practice. Even when prescribed by physicians, the Infusions are generally made by the nurse or attendant upon the sick, rather than by the pharmacist. The infusions of Cinchona Bark, Infusion of Digitalis, Compound Infusion of Gentian, and Compound Infusion of Roses, form the chief exceptions to this.

The process of percolation is applied with great advantage to some of these preparations, and in a majority of cases, the substitution of cold water for hot, and of percolation for maceration or digestion, is found to produce a more elegant and equally efficient Infusion, and one which, from containing less coloring matter, fecula, resinous and other inert principles, keeps better, and is more acceptable to the stomach.

When an Infusion is intended as an emetic draught, or to promote the operation of emetics, or as a diaphoretic, it is usually given while hot, and, of course, to all such cases the above remark does not apply. Nor is it equally applicable to the demulcent Infusions of Flaxseed and Buchu, although the former may be made very well with cold water, and is then less demulcent only in its character.

The general dose of Infusion is $f\text{ } \overline{3}\text{ } ij$, or a wine-glass full, frequently repeated. This is to be varied in the case of Infusion of Senega, Compound Infusion of Flaxseed, and others, in which a much larger quantity may be taken at a draught.

There are two of the officinal Infusions which it would be improper to give in the above general dose; these are Infusion of Digitalis and Infusion of Capsicum, the doses of which are specially stated in the Syllabus.

SYLLABUS OF INFUSIONS.

Infusa U. S. P.

First Group—(One Troy ounce to a pint).

Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ,	Cold water + Arom. Sulphuric Acid f 3 j.	Tonic.
" "	Rubæ, Cold water + Arom. Sulphuric Acid f 3 j.	Tonic.
Cascarillæ,	Cold water (or boiling).	Stimulant; tonic.
Eupatoriæ,	Boiling water.	Tonic; diaph. emet (hot).
Krameriæ,	Cold water.	Astringent.
Juniperi,	Boiling water.	Diuretic.
Paracori,	Boiling water.	Diuretic.
Bacini,	Boiling water.	Demulcent; diuretic.
Sennæ,	Boiling water + Coriander 3 j.	Cathartic.

Second Group—(Half a Troy ounce to a pint).

Infusum Calumbæ,	Cold water.	Tonic.
" Angusturæ,	Cold water (or boiling).	Stimulant; tonic.

Infusum	Serpentariae,	Cold water (or boiling).	Tonic.
"	Prun Virginianae,	Cold water.	Tonic; nerv. sedative.
"	Antherinus,	Boiling water.	Tonic; emetic, when hot.
"	Humi,	Boiling water.	Tonic; mild narcotic.
"	Catechu, comp.,	Boiling water + Cinnamon 3 j.	Astringent.
"	Salvia,	Boiling water.	Aromatic; astringent.
"	Capsici,	Boiling water.	Stimulant. Dose, 3 ss.
"	Valerianae,	Cold water (or boiling).	Stim; anti-spasmodic.
"	Zingiberis,	Boiling water.	Carminative.
"	Lini, comp.,	Boiling water + Liquorice Root 3ij.	Demulcent.
"	Spigeliae,	Boiling water.	Anthelmintic.
"	Gentianae, comp.,	Cold water + Alc. 3 ij. Bit. Or- ange Peel, 3 j, Coriander, 3 j. }	Tonic.

TINXID GROUP (Proportions varied).

Infusum	Caryophylli,	3 ij to Oj boiling water.	Stimulant.
"	Quassiae,	3 ij to Oj cold water.	Tonic.
"	Rhei,	3 ij to Oss boiling water.	Cathartic.
"	Digitalis,	3 j to Oss boiling water + Tinct. Cinnamon f 3 j.	Narcotic. Dose, f 3 ij.
"	Tabaci,	3 j to Oj boiling water.	Sedative, inj. in hemia.
"	Taraxaci,	3 ij to Oj boiling water.	Diuretic.
"	Rosae, comp.,	See formula.	Adjuvant; astringent.
"	Picea Liquidae,	" "	Tonic.

As illustrations of the mode of preparing the foregoing Infusions, the following officinal forms are selected :

WITH BOILING WATER.

NO. 1.

Infusum Taraxaci, U. S. P.

Dandelion (bruised),	2 troy ounces.
Boiling Water,	1 pint.

Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

NO. 2.

Infusum Rosæ Compositum, U. S. P.

Red Rose Leaves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ troy ounce.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid,	3 fluid drachms.
Sugar, in coarse powder,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ troy ounces.
Boiling Water,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Pour the water upon the Rose Leaves in a covered glass or porcelain vessel ; then add the Acid, and macerate for half an hour. Lastly, strain the liquid, and in it dissolve the Sugar.

Compound Infusion of Rose is said to be an excellent addition to Epsom Salts, in solution, for overcoming its bitterness.

WITH COLD WATER.

NO. 3.

Infusum Cinchonæ Rubræ, U. S. P.

Red Cinchona, in moderately fine powder,	1 troy ounce.
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid,	1 fl. drachm.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the Acid with a pint of water. Then moisten the powder with half a fluid ounce of the mixture, and having

packed it firmly in a conical glass percolator, gradually pour upon it the remainder of the mixture, and afterwards water, until the filtered liquid measures a pint.

NO. 4.

Infusum Pruni Virginiae, U. S. P.

Wild Cherry Bark, in coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ troy ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with six fluid drachms of water, let it stand for an hour, pack it gently in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour water upon it, until the filtered liquid measures a pint.

NO. 5.

Infusum Gentianae Compositum, U. S. P.*

Gentian, in moderately coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ troy ounce.
Bitter Orange Peel, in moderately coarse powder,
Coriander, in moderately coarse powder, each, 60 grains.
Alcohol, 2 fluid ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Alcohol with fourteen fluid ounces of water, and, having moistened the mixed powders with three

*Compound Infusion of Gentian is liable to separate a pectine-like precipitate, by standing which interferes with it being dispensed conveniently. It is also rather bulky, which suggests its being prepared in the following concentrated form for extemporaneous dilution as proposed by J. T. Shinn:

Take of Gentian powder,	2 ounces.
Orange Peel Powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ each,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Coriander Powder,	
Diluted Alcohol, sufficient to make	1 pint.

By percolation, make a pint, of which one part is to be added to three of water to make the compound infusion.

fluid drachms of the menstruum, pack them firmly in a conical percolator, and gradually pour upon them, first, the remainder of the menstruum, and afterwards water, until the filtered liquor measures a pint.

NO. 6.**Infusum Picis Liquidum, U. S. P.**

[Tar Water.]

Tar,	1 pint.
Water,	4 pints.

Mix them, and shake the mixture frequently during twenty-four hours. Then pour off the infusion, and filter through paper.

This is a new official in the last edition of the Pharmacopœia, being placed under a different head from that to which common consent has heretofore assigned it. It is a useful preparation, and much in request as a remedy in pectoral affections.

NO. 7.**Infusum Valerianæ, U. S. P.**

[With Either Cold or Hot Water.]

Valerian, in moderately coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ troy ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with two fluid drachms of water, pack it firmly in a conical percolator, and gradually pour water upon it until the filtered liquid measures a pint.

This infusion may also be prepared by macerating the valerian with a pint of boiling water, for two hours, in a covered vessel, and straining.

CHAPTER IX.

EMULSIONS.

There is, perhaps, no duty required of a druggist that is more troublesome and vexatious than operations under this head. The pharmacutists of every nation have considered the management or skillful operation required to produce a perfect emulsion, as denoting a high standard of intellectual endowment, and, simple as this branch of the practical druggist's work may at first sight appear to the uninitiated, yet it embraces considerable trouble to the best manipulator. The trouble, however, is principally caused by the way physicians prescribe an emulsion—a composition of oil, gum and syrup, with so small a quantity of water that no emulsion can be made. It is true, the ingredients can be mixed, but cannot be combined. In writing a formula for an oil emulsion, care should be used to prescribe ingredients in such proportions that a skillful pharmacist can put up a decent preparation. On the other hand, it is the duty of the druggist to study this branch of the business in order to know the conditions under which to make a good emulsion of oil or balsam.

HOW TO MAKE AN EMULSION.

General Rule.

Two modes of making emulsions are in use. One method consists in making a thick mucilage, to which is added, in small portions, oil and water, until all is formed into a perfect emulsion, which then can be diluted with water without the oil being separated.

The other method consists in mixing the oil with the powdered gum, in certain fixed proportions, and then adding a certain quantity of water, in proportion to the oil and gum used.

The following, by A. F. W. Neynaber, in the Druggists' Circular, may be found useful:

Parts by Weight.

Oil.	Powdered Gum Arabic.	Water.
1	1	1½
2	1	2
8	1	2½

If the oil is mixed with the gum, in a shallow porcelain mortar, and then the water be added in any of the above mentioned proportions, the emulsion will be formed. The ingredients should be weighed very accurately. When the emulsion is formed, the stirring should be continued for a few minutes, and water be added gradually. The first method requires more skill and proper judgment of the Pharmaceutist; while the operation, by the second, can be performed by almost anyone, if he only weighs out the ingredients in the proper way.

NO. 1.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

Yolks of Eggs,	2.
White Sugar,	8 ounces.
Tincture of Orange Peel,	4 drachms.
Rose Water,	12 "
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	8 minims.
Cod Liver Oil sufficient to make,	12 ounces.

Mix.

This emulsion will not separate if properly prepared.

NO. 2.

Emulsion of Copaiba and Benzoic Acid.

Balsam Copaiba,	1 ounce.
Benzoic Acid,	4 drachms.
Simple Elixir,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Cubebs,	1 "
Sugar,	6 drachms.
Peppermint Water,	12 "
Mucilage of Acacia to complete	6 ounces.

Mix the Balsam of Copaiba and powdered Gum Arabic, and add Water (one and one-half ounces). Stir well to form a thick emulsion. Triturate, in another porcelain mortar, the Benzoic Acid and powdered Sugar. Pass the mixture through a sieve. Next, mix your Gum Arabic and Peppermint Water. Mix well, and when the Gum Arabic is all dissolved, add this mixture to the emulsion of Copaiba in the other mortar, and mix the two well before any water is added. Then use 2½ ounces of Water to dilute the emulsion afterwards, and wash out the mortars, so as to bring all their contents into the prescription vial.

Pour gradually into the vial, while shaking, your Elixir and Tincture of Cubebs.

We have tried to furnish a model for convenient manipulation. The above possesses neatness, and produces a good emulsion.

NO. 3.**Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime.**

Cod Liver Oil,	4 ounces.
Glyconin,	9 drachms.
Diluted Alcohol,	1½ ounces.
Phosphate of Lime,	4 drachms.
Essence of Bitter Almonds,	2 "
Water, sufficient.	

Add the Oil to the Glyconin very slowly, stirring briskly all the while. When the emulsion is complete, add the Phosphate of Lime (freshly precipitated), the Alcohol, the Essence of Almonds, and lastly, enough Water to complete ten fluid ounces.

REMARK—Glyconin is made by mixing five parts in weight of concentrated Glycerine with four parts of Yolks of Eggs previously well beaten.

NO. 4.**Emulsion of Monobromated Camphor.**

Monobromated Camphor,	1 drachm.
Oil of Almonds, Sweet,	6 drachms.
Gum Arabic,	3 "
Water,	6 "
Tincture of Cardamom.	8 "
Simple Syrup,	2 ounces.
Water to complete	6 "

Dissolve the Monobromated Camphor in the Oil with

the help of a gentle heat; place the solution in a dry mortar with the powdered Acacia. Mix well, and add the six drachms of water at once, or follow the method given in formula No. 8.

NO. 5.**Cod Liver Oil, Ferrated.**

Pyrophosphate of Iron,	64 grains.
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,	1 pint.

(See Formula No. 1.)

Dissolve the Iron in hot water, mix and shake thoroughly.

NO. 6.**Emulsion of Castor Oil.**

Mucilage of Acacia,	4 ounces.
Water,	4 "
Castor Oil,	8 "
Oil of Wintergreen,	10 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Acacia, and add the Water, as per formula, very slowly.

NO. 7.**Emulsion of Almonds, U. S. P.**

Sweet Almonds, shelled,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Powdered Gum Arabic,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Sugar, white,	2 drachms.
Distilled Water,	8 ounces.

Remove the external coat of the Almonds with hot water; beat them with the Gum Arabic and Sugar in a Wedgewood mortar until they are thoroughly reduced; then rub the mixture with the Distilled Water, gradually added. Lastly, strain through muslin.

NO. 8.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Lacto-Phosphate of Calcium.

Cod Liver Oil,	16 ounces.
Powdered Gum Tragacanth,	2 drachms.
Water,	12 ounces.
Phosphate of Calcium,	2 drachms.
Muriatic Acid,	Q. S.
Aqua Ammonia,	Q. S.
Lactic Acid,	1 drachm.

Place the Cod Liver Oil in a clean, dry quart bottle with the Tragacanth; Mix thoroughly, and then add the water; shake the mixture until perfectly emulsified.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Calcium in another vessel, with a sufficient quantity of Muriatic Acid, and precipitate with Aqua Ammonia; pour off the liquid and wash the precipitate with water; to this precipitate add the Lactic Acid, and a sufficient quantity of Water to make the solution measure four ounces; filter through paper, and add to the above emulsion; mix them well together.

NO 9.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphoric Acid.

Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces.
Sherry Wine,	6 "
Phosphoric Acid (dil.),	1½ "
Simple Syrup,	2½ "
Bitter Almond Water,	15 "
Yolk of Eggs,	4 "

Rub the Yolks of the Eggs very thoroughly; then gradually add the Cod Liver Oil and Syrup. When emulsified, add the Wine, Almond Water, and the Phosphoric Acid. Agitate the mixture freely.

No. 10.**Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Pancreatin.**

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,	14 ounces.
Pancreatin,	2 drachms.
Water,	2 ounces.
Bi-Carbonate of Soda,	60 grains.

Allow the Pancreatin to swell in the Water for a few days; then triturate the solution with the Bi-Carbonate of Soda. Lastly, mix the solution with the emulsion.

NO. 11.**Cod Liver Oil, with Iodide of Potassium.**

Syrup of Acacia,	4 ounces.
Iodide of Potassium,	256 grains.
Water,	4 ounces.
Cod Liver Oil,	8 "
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup, and add the Water gradually, in which the Iodide of Potassium has been previously dissolved as directed, that is to say, until you have a uniform mass, in which no part of the Oil is visible. Do not add the Oil too rapidly, or you will fail to get a fine emulsion.

NO. 12.**Emulsion of Olive Oil.**

Syrup of Acacia,	6 ounces.
Water,	2 "
Best Olive Oil,	8 "
Oil Wintergreen,	10 drops.

Proceed as in No. 11.

NO. 13.

Emulsion of Turpentine and Castor Oil.

Gum Acacia, { each,	3 drachms.
White Sugar, }	
Spts. Turpentine,	1 drachm.
Castor Oil,	1 ounce.

First rub the Turpentine, Sugar and Acacia in six drachms of water, make an emulsion, then add the Castor Oil; rub well, and finally add two ounces of Peppermint Water.

Dose, teaspoonful every hour.

NO. 14.

Emulsion of Copaiba, Comp.

Balsam Copaiba,	1½ ounces.
Oil Sandalwood,	1 drachm.
Gum Acacia, (powd.),	6 drachms.
Sugar,	3 "
Spts. Nitre Dulo,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Opium,	½ "
Essence Wintergreen,	10 drops.
Water, q. s. to make	8 ounces.

Rub the Balsam and Oil, first with the Gum and Sugar, then add a portion of the water, slowly at first, and triturate until an emulsion is formed, then finish at pleasure. Dose, one-half tablespoonful.

This forms an elegant and useful preparation.

NO. 15.

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil and Glycerine.

Oil Morrhue,	8 ounces.
Glycerine,	2 "
Aqua Amygdal, Amara,	
" Cinnamon, each,	8 "

Mix by agitation and form an emulsion.

NO. 16.

Emulsion of Chloroform.

Chloroform,	8 drachms.
Powdered Acacia,	Sufficient.
Syrup,	8 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful.

The above will make a good cough syrup, by using one third the amount of Chloroform, and adding to each ounce,

Chlorate Potassa,	30 grains.
Tartar Emetic,	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

NO. 17.

Glycerine.

Pure Glycerine,	10 ounces.
Yolks of Eggs,	8 "

Mix well together.

CHAPTER X.

MEDICATED WINES.

In making these, the best quality of Sherry or White Wine should be used, and where it is deficient in body, from one half to one ounce of Alcohol should be added to each pint of the Wine used.

Where a medicated wine is to contain Iron, the wine used should first be *detannated* by mixing with it one or two ounces of warm *boiled* milk, to each gallon of wine; shake well, let stand several hours, then filter. This will prevent the Medicated Wine from becoming dark or inky, when the Iron is added.

NO. 1.

Wine of Aloes.

[U. S. P.]

Aloes,	1 ounce.
Ginger, and Cardamom, aa.	1 drachm.
Sherry Wine,	1 pint.
Percolate, and filter one pint.	

NO. 2.

Wine of Rhubarb.

[U. S. P.]

Rhubarb,	2 ounces.
Canella,	60 grains.
Diluted Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Wine,	14 "
Percolate and make one pint. Filter.	

NO. 3.**Wine of Colchicum Root.**

Colchicum Root, 6 ounces.

White Wine, 1 pint.

Percolate one pint. Filter.

NO. 4.**Wine of Colchicum Seed.**

Colchicum Seed, coarse powder, 2 ounces.

Sherry Wine, 1 pint.

Macerate fourteen days, then express and filter.

NO. 5.**Wine of Ergot.**

(U. S. P.)

Powd. Ergot, 2 ounces.

Sherry Wine, 1 pint.

Percolate and filter.

NO. 6.**Wine of Ipecac.**

(U. S. P.)

Powd. Ipecacuanha, 1 ounce.

Sherry Wine, 1 pint.

Percolate and filter.

NO. 7.**Wine of Tobacco.**

(U. S. P.)

Tobacco, 1 ounce.

Sherry Wine, 1 pint.

Macerate seven days. Filter.

NO. 8.

Wine of Antimony.

[U. S. P.]

Tartar Emetic,	32 grains.
Sherry Wine, to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Tartar Emetic in one ounce of hot water.
Add the Wine.

NO. 9.

Wine of Opium.

[U. S. P.]

Powd. Opium,	2 ounces.
" Cinnamon,	60 grains.
" Cloves,	60 "
Sherry Wine,	1 pint.

Macerate seven days, then percolate, making exactly one pint.

Each fluid drachm contains seven and one-half grains of Opium.

NO. 10.

Wine of Iron.

Citrate of Iron,	128 grains.
Sherry Wine,	12 ounces.
Hot Water,	2 "
Tinct. Orange Peel, q. s., to make	1 pint.

Dissolve Iron in hot water, and add to it the other ingredients. Filter.

NO. 11.

Wine of Pepsin.

Calves' Rennets,	3 in No.
Sherry Wine,	2 pints.
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Cut the Rennets, and macerate them for fourteen days in the Wine. Add Alcohol. Shake often; filter.

NO. 12.

Wine of Wild Cherry.

Fluid Ext. of Wild Cherry,	2	ounces.
Sherry Wine,	14	"

Mix and Filter till clear.

NO. 13.

Wine of Wild Cherry and Iron.

Wine of Wild Cherry,	14	ounces.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,	4	drachms.
Cinnamon Water,	2	ounces.

Dissolve the Iron in a little hot water, and add the other ingredients. Filter.

NO. 14.

Beef, Iron and Wine.

Extract of Beef,	1	ounce.
Citrate of Iron and Ammonia,	4	drachms.
Orange Flower Water,	2	ounces.
Sherry Wine,	14	"

Mix beef and wine together and stir well.

The Citrate of Iron and Ammonia must be dissolved in hot water, about one ounce.

Add together the above ingredients and filter.

NO. 15.

Bitter Wine of Iron.

Wine of Iron,	15	ounces.
Fluid Extract Cinchona,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Fluid Extract Gentian,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cinnamon Water,	8	drachms.

Mix and filter.

NO. 16.

Wine of Tar.

Pine Tar,	1½ ounces.
Carbonate of Magnesia	2½ "
Simple Elixir,	6 "
Sherry Wine,	14 "

Triturate the Tar, Magnesia and Elixir, gradually add the Wine and filter.

NO. 17.

Wine of Quinine.

Sulphate Quinine,	1 drachm.
Sherry Wine,	12 ounces.
Simple Elixir,	4 "

Dissolve the Quinine in the menstruum and the Wine, and filter.

CHAPTER XI.

PILLS.

Pill making forms an important branch of Pharmacy, and there is, perhaps, nothing (except it be emulsions), which gives the young druggist so much trouble, or which is as poorly performed. The medicines adapted to pillular form are, most of the powders, gum-resins, oleo-resins, solid extracts, oils, in small proportions, etc.

It is of prime importance, that the ingredients entering into a pill mass be evenly and thoroughly mixed, this is best performed by means of trituration in a shallow mortar. All crystalized salts and drugs that can be powdered, should first be rubbed fine, before anything else is added. Solid extracts, (if not in powder), should be softened with the least possible quantity of water or Alcohol, before entering into the mass.

Powerful drugs, such as Arsenic, Morphia, Strychnia, etc., should be mixed with a portion of the other powders first, if any are used, if not, then with a very little Sugar, or, Sulph. Morphia and Sulph. Strychnia can first be dissolved with a drop or two of Arom. Sulph. Acid, in the mortar.

After the prescribed drugs are thoroughly mixed, they will need an *Excipient* to form the mass. Simple Syrup made heavy answers the purpose very well. Mucilage of

Acacia, Glycerine, Glucose and Honey are also used. There is an objection to the mucilage, in that, by hardening, it renders the pills less soluble.

A good Excipient can be made by taking Powd. Starch, 4 drachms, Glycerine, 3 ounces, and heating together, by means of a water bath, until a gelatinous mass is formed.

Excipients should be added to the pill-mass cautiously, or it will become too soft. If this occurs, a *Dryer* will be needed. Powd. Acacia, Powd. Starch, Powd. Liquorice, etc., all answer this purpose.

The mass, being of a proper consistency, is next rolled out on the pill machine or a graduated tile, to the proper length, and divided, equally, into the number of pills required, care being taken that they are smoothly finished when cut and rolled, and, afterwards, carefully handled until hard enough to retain their shape.

For dusting pills, to prevent their sticking during the process of rolling, and afterwards, use any of the *Dryers* previously mentioned.

For Quinine, Morphine, and other white substances, always use Acacia, Arrowroot, or Starch, for dusting, leaving a white coating.

In the process of pill making there are many minor points to be taken advantage of, which can only be learned by actual experience: such as the soluble, cohesive, and drying properties of different substances, the proper amount of excipient to be used for each, etc.

The young druggist will do well to note these points in every day experience, as it is by observation and practice alone that he will become proficient in the art. It has become a custom, with many physicians, to direct pills to be inserted in capsules, thereby preventing the patient from tasting bitter and nauseous substances.

The druggist should always be supplied with empty capsules of different sizes, and after the pill mass is properly divided, instead of making the pills spherical, roll them a little oblong; they are then easily and quickly inserted in capsules. The process of coating pills with gelatine or sugar, might be fully explained here, but it has been found that while it can be successfully done on a small scale, still, it rarely pays in the prescription department, for the reason that it takes considerable time; the patient is frequently impatient, and no part of the work, in this department, should be performed in a hurry. Where there is considerable demand for any particular pill, it is better for the druggist to procure a good pill-coating apparatus, or else have his formulas made up, to order, by some reliable manufacturer.

Without further discussion of the subject, we proceed to furnish a number of the most important formulas for pills.

NO. 1.**Aloes Pills.**

Socotrine Aloes and Soap, equal parts.

Make into 8 grain pills. Dose, five pills as a purge,

NO. 2.**Pills of Aloes and Iron.**

Aloes, Soc.	1 ounce.
Ginger Jam.	2 ounces.
Sulphate Iron,	2 "
Ext. Conium,	1 ounce.

Make into 8 grain pills.

Dose, one or two pills.

NO. 3.

Pills of Aloe and Assafoetida.

Aloe, Assafoetida, Soap, equal parts.

Make 8 grain pills. Dose, two to five pills.

NO. 4.

Pills of Aloe and Myrrh.

Aloe,	2	ounces.
Myrrh,	1	ounce
Aromatic Powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Syrup,		Q. S.

Mix and make 8 grain pills.

Dose, one to three.

NO. 5.

Pills of Antimony Comp.

(Compound Calomel Pill, or Plummer's Pill.)

Sulphuretted Antimony,	120	grains.
Mild Chloride of Mercury,	120	"
Guaiac, (powdered)	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Molasses,		Q. S.

Make 240 pills.

Dose, one to three pills.

NO. 6.

Gamboge Pills Compound.

Gamboge,	}	equal parts.
Aloe,		
Compound Powder of Cinnamon,		
Soap,		2 ounces.
Syrup,		Q. S.

Make into 8 grain pills.

Dose, one to three pills.

NO. 7.

Pills of Assafœtida.

Assafœtida,	1½	troy ounces.
Soap,	½	" "
Make 240 pills.		

NO. 8.

Compound Cathartic.

Compound Extract of Colocynth,	{ each,	½ ounce.
Extract of Jalap,		180 grains.
Calomel,		
Gamboge,		40 "
Make 180 pills,		
Dose, one to four pills.		

NO. 9.

Pills of Copaiba.

Solid Copaiba,	600	grains.
Magnesia,	60	"
Make 200 pills.		
Dose, one to three pills.		

NO. 10.

Valette's Pillular Mass.

Sulphate of Iron,	8	ounces,
Carbonate of Soda,	9	"
Honey,	3	"
Sugar,	2	"
Boiling Water,	2	pints.
Syrup,	Q. S.	
Reduce to eight ounces.		
Make into 3 grain pills.		

NO. 11.**Compound Iron Pills.**

Myrrh,	120	grains.
Carb. Soda,	60	"
Sulphate of Iron,	60	"
Syrup,	Q. S.	

Make 80 pills.

Dose, one to three pills.

NO. 12.**Iodide of Iron Pills.**

(Blanchard's.)

Iodide of Iron,	100	grains.
Wheat Flour,	80	"

Make 100 pills.

Dose, one pill.

NO. 13.**Blue Pills.**

Mercury, (Blue Mass)	1	ounce.
Rose Confection,	1½	ounces.
Liquorice Powder,	½	ounce.

Make 480 pills.

Dose, one or two.

NO. 14.**Pills of Opium.**

Opium,	60	grains.
Soap,	12	"

Make 60 pills.

Dose, one pill.

NO. 15.**Quinine Pills, One Grain.**

Sulph. Quinine,	1 ounce.
Gum Arabic, Powd.,	120 grains.
Honey,	Q. S.

Make 480 pills,

Dose, one to three.

NOTE.—For 2 grain pills, twice the quantities. For 3 grain pills, thrice the quantities.

NO. 16.**Rhubarb Pills.**

Powd. Rhubarb,	360 grains.
Powd. Soap,	120 "

Make 120 pills.

Dose, three pills.

NO. 17.**Compound Rhubarb Pills.**

Powd. Rhubarb.	1 ounce.
Powd. Aloes, Soc.,	360 grains.
Oil Peppermint,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Make 240 pills.

Dose, two to four.

NO. 18.**Dr. Otto's Emmenagogue Pills.**

Dried Sulphate of Iron,	48 grains.
Aloes (in powder),	12 "
Turpentine, Gum,	82 "
Oil of Turpentine,	10 drops.
Acacia, Powd.,	10 grains.

Make 80 pills.

Dose, two or three.

NO. 19.**Dr. Mitchell's Aperient Pills.**

Powdered Aloes,	12 grains.
Powdered Rhubarb,	24 "
Calomel,	2 "
Tartar Emetic,	1 "

Make 12 pills.

One to two for a dose.

NO. 20.**Parrish's Laxative Pills.**

Powdered Soc. Aloes,	2 scruples.
Powdered Rhubarb	4 "
Oil of Caraway,	12 drops.
Extract of Gentian,	2 scruples.

Make 40 pills.

Dose, two before dinner.

NO. 21.**Dr. E. Cutter's Pills for Habitual Costiveness.**

Powdered Ipeacac,	10 grains.
Calomel,	8 "
Ext. Dandelion,	2 scruples.

Make 80 pills.

One three times a day.

NO. 22.**Middlesex Hospital Pills.**

Compound Ext. Colocynth,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Ext. Hyoscyamus,	1 scruple.

Make 10 pills.

Dose, one or two.

NO. 23.**Tonic Pills of Podophyllin.**

Podophyllin,	2 grains.
Powdered Rhubarb,	18 "
Powdered Capsicum,	4 "

Make 12 pills.

Dose, two to four.

NO. 24.**Modified Cathartic Pills.**

(Farrish.)

Gamboge, in powder,	5 grains.
Podophyllin, "	2 "
Aloes, "	30 "
Calomel, "	20 "
Ginger, "	2 "
Capsicum, "	2 "
Fl. Ext. Podophyllin,	Q. S.

Make 20 pills.

Dose, two or four.

NO. 25.**Dr. Alberty's Small Anti-Bilious Pills.**

Calomel,	10 grains.
Powdered Gamboge,	5 "

Makes 80 pills.

NO. 26.**Ague Pills.**

Chinoidine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Leptandrin,	1 scruple.
Capsicum,	2 scruples.
Iron by Hydrogen,	1 scruple.
Ext. Dandelion,	Q. S.

Make 150 pills.

Dose, two or three.

NO. 27.

Holloway's Pills.

Aloes,	2 drachms.
Rhubarb,	1 "
Capaicum,	20 grains.
Saffron,	5 "
Sulphate of Soda,	5 "

Make 100 pills.

Dose, one to three.

NO. 28.

Cough Pills.

Powd. Assafetida,	1 drachm.
Sulph. Morphia,	8 grains.

Make 80 pills.

Take one or two, before going to bed.

NO. 29.

Dr. Kryeder's Ague Pills.

Quinia Sulph.	20 grains.
Dover's Powders,	10 "
Sub. Carb. Iron,	10 "

Mix with Mucilage of Acacia, and form twenty pills.

Dose.—Two each hour, commencing five hours before the chill should set in. Then take one night and morning until all are taken.

NO. 30.

Eclectic Liver Pills.

Podophyllin,	10 grains.
Leptandrin,	20 "
Sanguinaria,	10 "
Extract of Dandelion,	20 "

Make into twenty pills.

Dose.—In chronic diseases of the liver, take a pill at night for several days; or two may be taken at first, to move the bowels, then one daily.

NO. 31.**Hooper's Pills.**

Powd. Aloes,	100 grains.
Powd. Sulph. Iron Exsic.	80 "
Powd. Myrrh,	25 "
Powd. Soap,	25 "
Powd. Ginger, Jam,	12 "
Powd. Canella, Alba,	18 "
Ext. Hellebore, Nig.	80 "

Make 100 pills.

Dose, one to three pills.

NO. 32.**Neuralgia Pills.**

Extract Hyoscyamus,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Ext. Stramonium, (or Belladonna,)	5 grains.
Sulph. Morphia,	2 "
Sulph. Quinine,	40 "

Make 20 pills.

Dose.—One, every two hours.

NO. 33.**Anti-Chill Pills.**

Chinoidine,	200 grains.
Oil Black Pepper,	20) "
Ferrocyanide of Iron,	200 "
Arsenous Acid,	5 "

Make 200 pills.

Dose, one to two pills.

NO. 34.

Iron and Assafoetida Pills.

Powdered Assafoetida,	100 grains.
Sulphate of Iron, Ersic,	50 "

Make 50 pills.

Dose, one to three pills.

NO. 35.

Compound Camphor Pills.

Powdered Camphor,	50 grains.
Powdered Opium,	50 "
Kino,	50 "
Capaicum,	8 "

Make 50 pills.

Dose, one to two pills.

NO. 36.

Camphor and Opium Pills.

Powdered Camphor,	100 grains.
Powdered Opium,	50 "

Make 50 pills.

Dose, one to two pills.

NO. 37.

Cook's Pills.

Powdered Aloes, Soc.,	100 grains.
Powdered Rhubarb,	100 "
Calomel.	75 "
Powdered Soap,	25 "

Make 100 pills.

Dose, two to four pills.

NO. 38.**Compound Cathartic Pills. Improved.**

Powdered Extract Colocynth, Comp.,	100 grains.
Powdered Extract Jalap,	50 "
Powdered Extract Hyoscyamus,	25 "
Powdered Extract Dandelion,	25 "
Leptandrin,	50 "
Podophyllin,	25 "
Oil Peppermint,	8 drops.

Make into 100 pills.

Dose, one to three pills.

NO. 39.**Dinner Pills.**

(Chapman's.)

Powdered Socotrine Aloes,	300 grains.
Powdered Gum Mastic,	300 "
Powdered Ipecac,	200 "
Oil Fennel,	16 drops.

Make 200 pills.

NO. 40.**Dinner Pills.**

(Lady Webster's.)

Powdered Socotrine Aloes,	360 grains.
Powdered Mastic,	120 "
Red Rose Leaves,	120 "

Make 200 pills.

NO. 41.**Emmenagogue Pills.**

Sulphate Iron, Exsic.,	150 grains.
Socotrine Aloes,	50 "
White Gum Turpentine,	150 "

Make 100 pills.

Dose, one to two pills.

NO. 42.

Neuralgia Pills.

(Dr. Gross.)

Sulphate Quinine,	400 grains.
Sulphate Morphia,	10 "
Powered Extract Aconite,	100 "
Strychnia,	1 "
Arsenious Acid,	10 "

Make 200 pills.

Dose, one to two pills.

NO. 43.

Neuralgia Pills.

(Brown Sequard's.)

Extract Hyoscyamus,	67 grains.
Extract Conium,	100 "
Extract Opium,	50 "
Extract Aconite,	33 "
Extract Cannabis Indica,	25 "
Extract Stramonium,	20 "
Extract Belladonna,	16 "

Make 100 pills.

Dose, one pill.

NO. 44.

Lee's Pills.

Powd. Aloes,	1 ounce.
" Scammony,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Gamboge,	8 drachms.
" Jalap,	2 "
" Soap Hosp.	1 drachm.

Make into 3 grain pills.

NO. 45.

Ague Pills.

Blue Mass,	14 grains.
Sulph. Quinine,	20 "
Oil Black pepper,	16 drops.
Make 12 pills.	

NO. 46.

Camphor, Opium, and Tannin Pills.

Powd. Gum Camphor,	60 grains
" " Opium,	15 "
" Tannin,	120 "

Make 60 pills.

Dose, one to three pills.

NO. 47.

Iron and Quinine Pills.

Pyrophosphate of Iron,	60 grains.
Sulph. Quinine,	60 "

Make 60 pills.

Dose, one or two pills.

NO. 48.

Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia Pills.

Pyrophosphate of Iron,	60 grains.
Sulph. Quinine,	60 "
Strychnia,	1 grain.

Make 60 pills.

Dose, one or two pills.

NO. 49.

Iron, Quinine, and Nux Vomica Pills.

Citrate of Iron,	120 grains.
Sulph. Quinine,	60 "
Powd. Ext. Nux Vomica,	15 "

Make 60 pills.

Dose, one pill.

NO. 50.

Sappington's Pills.

Sulph. Quinine,	480 grains.
Powd. Ext. Liquorice,	360 "
" Gum Myrrh,	120 "
Oil Sassafras,	30 drops
Syrup, q. s. to form a mass.	

Make 480 pills.

Dose, one to three pills.

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICATED SYRUPS.

A few practical hints in regard to making Medicated Syrups, may prove acceptable. Many of them are now made with Fluid Extracts. When such is the case, add the Fluid Extract to the Water, or whatever menstruum may be used, then filter clear; in the filtrate dissolve the Sugar, either by agitation or by means of a water bath, and strain. A nice clear Syrup is the result.

In making Syrup of Ipecac or Syrup of Senega, it is a good plan to heat the Simple Syrup, before adding the Fluid Extract, and to clarify with a little Isinglass before the Medicated Syrup is strained.

The tendency of Syrups to fermentation is a source of great annoyance. They should be properly made, with sufficient Sugar to form a good body, and then kept in as cool a place as possible.

The process of fermentation can be prevented, or greatly retarded, by the addition of from one to two drachms of Sulphite of Lime to each gallon of Syrup.

Fermented, or "changed," Syrups should *never* be dispensed.

NO. 1.

Simple Syrup.

(U. S. P.)

Sugar, in coarse powder, 36 Troy ounces.

Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Sugar, with the aid of heat, in twenty

fluid ounces of Distilled Water, raise the heat to a boiling point and strain the solution while hot. Then add enough Distilled Water, through the strainer, to make the Syrup measure two pints and twelve fluid ounces when finished.

NO. 2.

Syrup of Acacia.

[U. S. P.]

Gum Arabic, in pieces,	2 ounces.
Sugar, in coarse powder,	14 "
Water,	8 fluid ounces.

Dissolve in the Water, first the Gum Arabic without heat, then the Sugar with a gentle heat, and strain.

NO. 3.

Syrup of Citric Acid.

Citric Acid, in fine powder,	2 drachms.
Oil of Lemon,	8 drops.
Simple Syrup,	2 pints.

Rub the Citric Acid and Oil of Lemon with an ounce of the Syrup; then add the mixture to the rest of the Syrup, and dissolve with a gentle heat.

NO. 4.

Syrup of Orange Peel.

Fluid Extract Sweet Orange Peel,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water,	1 "
Carbonate Magnesia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Simple Syrup,	1 pint.

Triturate the Extract of Orange with the Magnesia, add the Water gradually, filter the solution, add it to the Syrup, and mix.

NO. 5.**Syrup of Iodide of Iron.**

[U. S. P.]

Iodine,	2 Troy ounces.
Iron Wire (in pieces),	800 grains.
Distilled Water,	8 ounces.

Mix the Iodine, Iron and Distilled Water in a flask of thin glass, shake the mixture occasionally until re-action ceases, and the solution has acquired a green color and lost the smell of Iodine. Then having introduced a pint of Syrup into a graduated bottle, heat it, by means of a water-bath, to 212°, and through a small funnel inserted in the mouth of the bottle, filter into it the solution already prepared. When this has passed, close the bottle, shake thoroughly, and when the liquid has cooled, add sufficient syrup to make the whole measure twenty fluid ounces. Lastly, again shake the bottle and transfer the contents to two-ounce vials, which must be well stopped and protected from the light.

NO. 6.**Syrup of Ipecac.**

[U. S. P.]

Fluid Extract Ipecac,	2 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	10 "

Mix them.

NO. 7.**Syrup of Wild Cherry.**

Fluid Ext. Wild Cherry,	4 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	12 "

Mix them.

NO. 8.

Syrup of Rhubarb.

Fluid Ext. Rhubarb,	3 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	29 "

Mix them.

NO. 9.

Syrup of Rhubarb, Aromatic.

Fluid Ext. Rhubarb, Arom.	2 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	14 "

Mix them.

Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls.

NO. 10.

Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Comp.

Fluid Ext. of Sarsaparilla, Comp.	2 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	14 "

Mix them.

NO. 11.

Syrup of Squill.

(U. S. P.)

Vinegar of Squills,	1 pint.
Sugar, in coarse powder,	24 ounces.

Dissolve the Sugar in the Vinegar of Squill, with the aid of a gentle heat, and strain while hot.

NO. 12.

Syrup of Ginger.

Fluid Ext. of Ginger,	2 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	1 pint.

Mix them.

NO. 13.

Syrup of Senega.

Fluid Ext. Senega,	4 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	12 "

Mix them.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.

NO. 14.

Syrup of Tolu.

(U. S. P.)

Tincture of Tolu,	2 ounces.
Carb. Magnesia,	2 drachms.
Sugar, in coarse powder,	26 ounces.
Water,	1 pint.

Rub the Tinct. Tolu first with the Magnesia and two ounces of the Sugar, then with the Water, gradually added, and filter. To the filtered liquid add the remainder of the Sugar, dissolve it with the aid of a gentle heat, and strain while hot.

NO. 15.

Cox's Hive Syrup.

(Syrup of Squills Comp.)

Squills, in moderately coarse powder,	} each,	4 ounces.
Seneka, " " fine "		
Tartar Emetic,		48 grains.
Sugar, coarse powder,		42 ounces.
Diluted Alcohol,	} each a sufficient quantity.	
Water,		

Mix the Squill and Seneka, and having moistened the mixture with half a pint of diluted Alcohol, allow it to stand for an hour; then transfer it to a conical percolator, and pour diluted Alcohol upon it until three pints of Tinc-

ture have passed. Boil this for a few minutes; evaporate it by means of a water bath; add six ounces of boiling water, and filter. Dissolve the sugar in the filtered liquid, and, having heated the solution to the boiling point, strain it while hot; then dissolve the Tartar Emetic in the solution while hot, and add sufficient boiling water, through the strainer, to make it measure three pints. Lastly mix the whole thoroughly together.

NO. 16.

Compound Syrup of Black Snake Root.

Bark of Black Snakeroot,	2½ ounces.
Wild Cherry, (bark)	4 "
Ipecac Root	½ ounce.
Ext. Liquorice, (powdered),	½ "
Alcohol, (diluted),	32 ounces.

Bruise both the Snakeroot and Ipecac, saturate with eight ounces of Alcohol for twenty-four hours, transfer to a percolator and run through two pints of Diluted Alcohol. Evaporate the tincture by water bath to one pint, and then add twenty-four ounces of Sugar and the Liquorice. Lastly, take the Wild Cherry, moderately fine, pack in a percolator, and run eight ounces of cold water through it. Mix together, and dissolve the Sugar.

NO. 17.

Syrup of Horseradish.

Grated Horseradish,	3 ounces.
Refined Sugar,	16 "
Boiling Water,	8 "

Digest the Horseradish in a covered vessel in the boiling Water, and when cold, strain and add Sugar.

NO. 18.**Syrup of Assafoetida.**

Assafoetida (powdered),	1 ounce.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	6 drachms.
Flavoring to suit,	1 ounce.
Hot Water,	1 pint.
Sugar, (avoirdupois wt.),	2 pounds.

Rub together the Assafoetida and Magnesia in a mortar, and add the hot Water, rubbing thoroughly, allowing this to stand for one hour, and then filter; after filtering, add the Flavoring, and dissolve the Sugar in the Liquid until it is entirely dissolved.

Each tablespoonful containing ten grains of Assafoetida.

NO. 19.**Syrup of Protoxide Iron.**

Solution Protoxide Iron,	1 ounce.
Flavoring,	1 "
Simple Syrup,	14 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 20.**Syrup of Horseradish with Iodine.**

Iodine, (re-sublimed),	1 grain.
Alcohol, (95 per cent.),	10 drops.
Compound Syrup of Horseradish,	4 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodine in the Alcohol, and add to the Syrup. Set it aside for twenty-four hours before using.

Each tablespoonful contains one-eighth grain of Iodine.

NO. 21.

Syrup of Horseradish, Comp.

Fresh Horseradish Root, grated,	2	ounces
Boneset Leaves,	1	ounce.
Canada Snake Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Boiling Water,	} of each,	Q. S.
Acetic Acid, Dilute,		
Refined Sugar,		2 pounds.

Make an infusion of the Boneset and Snake Root, with the Boiling Water; express, with pressure, until you have half a pint of the infusion, add the Sugar. Add the Horseradish to half a pint of Diluted Acetic Acid, let stand for two days, express until half a pint of liquid is obtained. Add this to the above Syrup, and agitate until the Sugar is dissolved.

Dose, one to three teaspoonfuls.

NO. 22.

Syrup of Bromide of Iron.

Bromide of Iron,	384	grains.
Citrate of Potassa,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	ounces.
Simple Syrup,	16	"

Dissolve the Citrate of Potassa in the Syrup, then add the Bromide of Iron, dissolve and strain.

Each fluid drachm contains three grains of Bromide of Iron.

NO. 23.

Syrup of Acetate of Morphia.

Acetate of Morphia,	16	grains.
Flavoring Syrup, (No. 24.),	1	pint.

Dissolve the Morphia in a small quantity of water, and mix with the Syrup.

Each fluid drachm contains one-eighth grain of Acetate of Morphia.

NO. 24.

Flavored Syrup.

Flavoring,	3 ounces.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water,	4 pints.
Sugar, (avoir. wt.),	8 pounds.

Rub the Flavoring with the Carbonate of Magnesia in a mortar, and gradually add two pints of the Water, rubbing thoroughly, filter, and add the remainder of the Water through the filter. Put the Sugar in a percolator, and percolate with the filtrate until completely dissolved.

NO. 25.

Syrup of Morphia.

Sulphate of Morphia,	16 grains.
Syrup,	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Morphia in a small quantity of water, add to Syrup and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one-eighth of a grain Sulphate of Morphia.

NO. 26.

Syrup of Wild Ginger.

Wild Ginger Root (bruised),	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Alcohol (80 per cent.),	4 "
Water,	10 "
Carbonate of Potassa,	30 grains.
Cochineal (bruised),	20 "
Wine of Ipecac.	6 drachms.
White Sugar,	24 ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days (except Sugar), express, and filter through paper; then add the Sugar to the filtered solution, and dissolve with the aid of heat.

NO. 27.

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda.

Hypophosphite of Soda,	64 grains.
Flavored Syrup,	8 ounces.

Dissolve. Each tablespoonful contains four grains of the salt.

NO. 28.

Syrup of Bromide of Potassa.

Bromide of Potassa,	1 troy ounce.
Flavored Syrup,	18 " ounces.
Distilled Water,	2 " "

Dissolve the Potassa in the Water; then add the Syrup. Each tablespoonful of this mixture contains 12 grains of Bromide of Potassa.

NO. 29.

Syrup of Tar.

Select Wood Tar,	8 drachms.
Pine Sawdust,	6 "
Distilled, or Rain Water,	4 ounces.
Flavoring Syrup, sufficient.	

Mix the Tar with the Sawdust, and pour on it the Water, warmed to 140° F. Shake occasionally, and, after a few hours' contact, filter four ounces, and add Syrup to make one pint.

NO. 30.

Syrup of Iodide of Starch.

Soluble Iodide of Starch,	2 drachms.
Distilled Water,	8½ troy ounces.
White Sugar,	16 " "

Dissolve the Iodide of Starch in the Water; filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the Sugar by a very gentle heat.

NO. 31.**Compound Syrup of Phellandrium.**

(Or, Water Hemlock.)

Phellandrium Seed, contused,	1 ounce.
Boiling Water,	1 pint.
Extract of Belladonna,	9 grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium,	10 "
Sugar,	2 pounds.

Infuse the Seeds in the Boiling Water, and in the strained infusion dissolve the Extracts and the Sugar. Dose for an adult, from one to two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

NO. 32.**Syrup of Eucalyptus Globulus.**

Fluid Ext. Eucalyptus,	2 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	1 pint.

Mix thoroughly.

Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls.

NO. 33.**Syrup of Chlorhydrophosphate of Lime.**

Bibasic Phosphate of Lime,	400 grains.
Muriatic Acid sufficient, or	290 "
Distilled Water,	25½ ounces.
White Sugar,	47 "
Essence of Lemon,	6 drachms.

Carefully dissolve the Lime in the Distilled Water, add the Acid in quantity just sufficient to make a clear solution, and then add the Sugar—thus being dissolved with-

out heat. Strain the Syrup and then add the Essence of Lemon.

A tablespoonful of this contains about four grains of the Bibasic Phosphate.

NO. 34.

Syrup of Acid Phosphate of Lime.

Bibasic Phosphate of Lime,	450 grains.
Tribasic Phosphoric Acid, sp. gr. 1.45,	650 "
Distilled Water,	25½ ounces.
White Sugar,	47 "
Essence of Lemon,	6 drachms.

Operate as for No. 19.

Each table-spoonful of this contains five grains of the Bibasic Phosphate, and about eight grains of the pure acid phosphate.

NO. 35.

Syrup of Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Sulphate of Iron,	5 drachms.
Phosphate of Soda,	1 ounce.
Sulphate of Quinia,	1½ grains.
Strychnia,	6 "
Diluted Phosphoric Acid,	14 ounces.
White Sugar,	14 "
Ammonia,	} of each sufficient.
Sulphuric Acid,	

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in one ounce of boiling water and the Phosphate of Soda in two ounces. Mix the solutions and wash the precipitated Phosphate of Iron until the washings are tasteless. With sufficient Sulphuric Acid dissolve the Quinia with the slightest pos-

sible excess of Ammonia. Wash carefully the precipitated alkaloid. Dissolve in the Phosphoric Acid the Phosphate of Iron, the Quina and Strychnia, then add the Sugar, and lastly dissolve it without heat. Care should be taken that nothing but the absolute pure Tri-basic Phosphoric Acid is used—that which is obtained from phosphorous, and not that obtained from the glacial phosphoric acid of the market.

Each teaspoonful contains one grain of Quinine, and 1-82 of a grain of Strychnia.

NO. 36.

Syrup of Pepsin.

Powdered Pepsin,	1 ounce.
Muriatic Acid,	35 drops.
Water,	6 ounces.
Flavoring	2 “
Sugar,	16 “

Dissolve the Pepsin in the Acid, and add the Water, then filter. Add the Flavoring and percolate the Sugar with the mixture.

Each fluid drachm contains about four grains of Pepsin.

NO. 37.

Syrup of Phosphate of Quinia.

Sulphate of Quinia,	128 grains.
Phosphoric Acid (diluted),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Syrup.	14 ounces.
Flavoring,	2 “

Dissolve the Quinia in the Acid and mix it with the Syrup and Flavoring.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain Phosphate of Quinia.

NO. 38.

Syrup of Iodide of Potassa.

Iodide of Potassa,	384 grains.
Flavored Syrup,	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodide in the Syrup by trituration.

Each teaspoonful contains three grains of the salt.

NO. 39.

Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime.

Bibasic Phosphate of Lime,	450 grains.
Concentrated Lactic Acid q. s., or about	500 "
Distilled Water,	25½ ounces.
White Sugar,	47 "
Essence of Lemon,	6 drachms.

The same manipulation and same strength as in formula No. 33.

It would be well to remark here, that this formula is somewhat weaker than that obtained of Dusart which is more or less followed in this country.

NO. 40.

Syrup of Sarsaparilla, with Iodide of Calcium.

Compound Fbl. Ext. Sarsaparilla, U. S. P.,	4 ounces.
Iodide of Calcium,	2 drachms.
Water, (boiling),	8 ounces.
Syrup,	14 "

Rub the Iodide with the boiling water until the solution becomes white. Filter the solution from the insoluble precipitate, and to this solution add the syrup and extract. Mix them. Flavor with extract of Vanilla.

NO. 41.**Syrup of Pernitrate of Iron.**

Fine Iron Wire,	6 drachms.
Nitric Acid, C. P.,	1½ ounces.
Water,	8 "

Mix the Acid and Water, pour upon the Iron, placed in a suitable vessel and allow to remain until all action has ceased, stirring occasionally. Filter and dissolve in the clear solution sixteen ounces of refined Sugar.

NO. 42.**Syrup of Quinia, Morphia and Strychnia.**

Syrup of Quinia and Morphia,	14 ounces.
Hall's Sol. of Strychnia,	2 "

Mix them.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain of Quinia, one-eighth grain of Morphia (nearly), and one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia.

NO. 43.**Syrup of Quinia and Morphia.**

Magendie's Solution of Morphia,	1 ounce.
Sulphate of Quinia,	128 grains.
Flavoring,	1 ounce.
Sugar,	16 ounces.
Water,	7 "

Dissolve the Quinine in the Flavoring and Water, filter, add Solution Morphia and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until dissolved.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain of Quinia and one-eighth grain of Morphia.

NO. 44.

Syrup of Strychnia.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia,	2 ounces.
Flavored Syrup,	14 "

Add Hall's Solution to the Syrup and mix thoroughly.
Each fluid drachm contains one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia.

NO. 45.

Syrup of Strychnia and Morphia.

Hall's Solution of Strychnia,	2 ounces.
Magendie's Solution of Morphia,	1 ounce.
Flavored Syrup,	18 ounces.

Mix.

Each teaspoonful of this contains one-sixty-fourth grain of Strychnia and one-eighth grain of Morphia.

NO. 46.

Syrup of Phosphate of Manganese.

Sulphate of Manganese (in crystals),	1½ ounces.
Phosphate of Soda,	1½ "
Muriatic Acid, Q. S., or	4 drachms.
Water, Q. S. to make	7 ounces.
Sugar, " "	12½ "

Dissolve the salts separately, each in half of the water, and add the solution of Phosphate of Soda to that of the Manganese; add seven fluid ounces of water and ten troy ounces of sugar and the rest gradually. Each fluid drachm contains five grains of the salt.

NO. 47.

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Manganese.

Sulphate of Manganese,	240 grains.
Hypophosphite of Soda,	160 "
Water, sufficient.	
Sugar,	2 pounds.
Orange Flower Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Hypophosphite and Sulphate in separate portions of water, and mix; then wash the precipitate; evaporate the filtrate to one pint; dissolve in this, the sugar, by the aid of heat, and add the Orange Flower Water.

Dose, a teaspoonful, which contains two and one-third grains of Hypophosphite of Manganese.

NO. 48.

Compound Syrup of Phosphates.—Chemical Food.

Sulph. Iron,	10 drachms.
Phosphate of Soda,	12 "
Phosphate of Lime,	12 "
Glacial Phosphoric Acid,	20 "
Carbonate of Soda,	40 grains.
Carbonate of Potassa,	1 drachm.
Powdered Cochineal,	2 drachms.
Sugar,	32 ounces.
Muriatic Acid,	} each sufficient.
Water of Ammonia,	
Water,	
Orange Flower Water,	1 ounce.

Dissolve the Iron Salt in two, and the Soda Phosphate in four fluid ounces of Water with sufficient Muriatic Acid, precipitate by Ammonia, and wash well. Dissolve

the two freshly precipitated Phosphates in the Phosphoric Acid previously dissolved in four fluid ounces of water, add the Carbonates and then sufficient Muriatic Acid to dissolve any precipitate that may occur, add water to make the solution measure twenty-two fluid ounces. Dissolve in it the Sugar by the aid of heat, adding towards the last the Cochineal, strain, and when cool add the Orange Flower Water.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 49.

Syrup Hypophosphites Compound, of Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

Ferrous Oxide,	320 grains.
Quinine, pure,	64 "
Strychnia,	2 "
White Sugar,	2 ounces.
Hypophosphorous Acid,	10 drachms.
Orange Flower Water sufficient to make	8 ounces.

Dissolve the Ferrous Oxide, the Quinine and the Strychnia in the Hypophosphorous Acid, add the Sugar and sufficient Orange Flower Water to complete the measure of eight ounces.

NO. 50.

Syrup of Althea.

Marshmallow Root, cut,	1 ounce.
Water, hot,	18 ounces.
Sugar,	24 "

Pour the Water on the Marshmallow and macerate for twelve hours; strain without pressure, add Water to make the liquid measure fifteen ounces, and dissolve the Sugar in it.

NO 51.

Syrup of Hypophosphites Compound of Lime, Soda, Potassa and Iron.

Hypophosphite of Lime,	256 grains.
Hypophosphite of Soda,	172 "
Hypophosphite of Potassa,	128 "
Proto Sulphate of Iron,	185 "
Hypophosphorous Acid,	9 fluid drachms.
Sugar,	12 troy ounces.
Water sufficient.	

Dissolve ninety-six grains of the Lime Salt in four fluid ounces of the Water with the aid of heat, and acidulate the solution with a small portion of the Hypophosphorous Acid. Dissolve the Ferrous Sulphate in two fluid ounces of Water. Mix the two solutions, allow the mixture to stand a short time and pour it into a paper filter. Wash the precipitate on the filter with a small quantity of Water, acidulated as before, and preserve the filtrate. Dissolve the remainder of the Hypophosphite of Lime with the other Hypophosphites in four fluid ounces of Water with the aid of heat, adding the remainder of the Hypophosphorous Acid. Mix the solution and reserve the filtrate, adding enough Water to complete ten fluid ounces and pour the liquid into a bottle containing the sugar. Agitate the mixture occasionally until the solution is complete, and filter if necessary.

The above is the formula adopted by the Pharmaceutical Association.

NO. 52.

Syrup of Carrageen, Comp.

Hoarhound, Herb, ground,	1 ounce.
Liverwort, Herb, ground,	6 drachms.
Irish Moss,	6 "
Water,	4 pints.
Sugar,	8 pounds.

Boil the Herbs in the Water for fifteen minutes and strain; add the Irish Moss to the infusion, and again boil a few moments, strain and evaporate the liquid, by heat, to three pints, and dissolve the Sugar in it.

Dose, one tablespoonful.

NO. 53.

Syrup of Partridge-berry, Comp.

(Mother's Cordial.)

Partridge-berry, Herb,	8 ounces.
Helonias,	2 "
Blue Cohosh,	2 "
High Cranberry, Bark,	2 "
Water,	6 pints.
Brandy,	2 "
Sugar,	1 pound.

Macerate the Herbs, in the Brandy, for three days, express the Tincture and reserve; place the Herbs in the Water and boil down to two and one-half pints. Strain, add the Sugar, and when dissolved, remove from the fire and add the reserved Tincture.

Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls.

NO. 54.

Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potassa.

(Churchill's Syrup.)

Hypophosphite of Lime,	512 grains.
Hypophosphite of Soda,	256 "
Hypophosphite of Potassa,	128 "
Hypophosphorus Acid, (dil.)	2 ounces.
Warm Water,	14 "
Prepared Flavoring,	2 "
Sugar,	82 "

Dissolve the Hypophosphites in the Warm Water and the Acid, and filter, add Flavoring and Sugar to the mixture, dissolve, then filter.

NO. 55.

Syrup of Cod Liver Oil and Iodide of Iron.

Syr. Ferri Iodide,	1 ounce.
Oil Morrhue,	7 "

Mix. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

CHAPTER XIII.

MEDICATED WATERS.

Medicated Waters are generally solutions in water of the essential oils, made by triturating with carbonate of magnesia.

NO. 1.

Aqua Amygdala Amara.

(Bitter Almond Water.)

Oil Bitter Almond,	16 drops.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	60 grains.
Distilled Water,	2 pints.

Rub the Oil first with the Carbonate of Magnesia, then with the Water gradually added, and filter through paper.

REMARK.—This is, practically, the same as Laurel Water.

NO. 2.

Aqua Cinnamon.

(Cinnamon Water.)

Oil of Cinnamon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid drachm.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	60 grains.
Distilled Water,	2 pints.

Proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 3.**Aqua Foeniculi.**

(Fennel Water.)

Oil of Fennel,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	60 grains.
Distilled Water,	2 pints.
Proceed as in No. 1.	

NO. 4.**Aqua Mentha Piperita.**

(Peppermint Water.)

Oil of Peppermint,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	60 grains.
Distilled Water,	2 pints.
Proceed as in No. 1.	

NO. 5.**Aqua Camphoræ.**

(Camphor Water.)

Camphor,	120 grains.
Alcohol,	40 drops.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Distilled Water,	2 pints.

Rub the Camphor with the Alcohol, and proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 6.**Aqua Creosoti.**

(Creosote Water.)

Creosote,	1 fluid drachm.
Distilled Water,	1 pint.

Mix them, and agitate the mixture until the Creosote is dissolved.

NO. 7.

Aqua Calcia.

(Lime Water.)

Lime,	4 ounces.
Water,	1 gallon.

Upon the Lime (first slaked with a little water) pour the remainder of the Water, and stir them together; then immediately cover the vessel, and it is ready for use in about three hours. Keep in a well-stopped bottle.

NO. 8.

Aqua Aurantii Florum.

(Orange Flower Water.)

Oil Orange Flowers,	80 drops.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	60 grains.
Distilled Water,	1 pint.

Proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 9.

Aqua Mentha Viridis

(Spear-mint Water.)

Oil Spearmint,	80 drops.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	60 grains.
Distilled Water,	2 pints.

Proceed as in No. 1.

NO. 10.

Aqua Rosm.

(Rose Water.)

Oil Rose,	15 drops.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	60 grains.
Distilled Water,	1 pint.

Proceed as in No 1.

CHAPTER XIV.

LINIMENTS.

NO. 1.

Carpenter's Liniment.

Chloroform,	1 ounce.
Olive Oil,	1 "
Aqua Ammonia,	1 "
Sulph. Morphia,	10 grains.
Alcohol,	8 ounces.

Mix.

Apply often. Useful in pains in back and limbs.

NO. 2.

Loomis' Liniment.

Alcohol,	1 quart.
Aqua Ammonia,	4 ounces.
Oil Origanum,	2 "
Gum Camphor,	2 "
Opium,	2 "
Gum Myrrh,	2 "
Common Salt,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix, and shake occasionally for a week.

NO. 3.**Croton Liniment.**

Croton Oil,	1 ounce.
Oil Cajeput,	8½ ounces.
Alcohol,	8½ "

Mix.

Very strong counter-irritant.

NO. 4.**Compound Mustard Liniment.**

Oil of Mustard,	1 drachm.
Extract of Mezereon,	40 grains.
Camphor,	120 "
Castor Oil,	5 drachms.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 5.**Morris' Liniment.**

Alcohol,	1 quart.
Oil Or ganum,	2 ounces.
Oil of Wormwood,	1 ounce.
Gum Camphor,	2 ounces.
Spirits of Turpentine,	2 "
Tinct. Cantharides,	1 ounce.

Mix

Use as other Liniments.

NO. 6.**Elbe's Liniment.**

Olive Oil,	2 ounces.
Spts. Camphor,	2 "
Chloroform,	2 "
Oil Sassafras,	1 drachm.

NO. 7.

Good Samaritan Liniment.

Oil Sassafras,	} of each,	1 ounce.
Oil Hemlock,		
Spts. Turpentine,		
Tinct. Cayenne,		
Tinct. Guaiac,		
Tinct. Opium,		
Tinct. Myrrh,		4 ounces.
Oil Origanum,		2 "
Oil Wintergreen,		$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Gum Camphor,		2 ounces.
Chloroform,		$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,		$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Mix. Good for Rheumatism.

NO. 8.

Dr. Hobb's Kerosene Liniment.

Kerosene Oil,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Opium,	4 drachms.
Tinct. Arnica,	5 "
Tinct. Stramonium,	4 "
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia,	6 "
Spirits of Camphor,	5 "
Oil Origanum,	4 "
Chloroform,	8 "

Mix. Good for sprains and bruises, from any cause.
Rub in twice during twenty-four hours.

NO. 9.

Compound Camphor Liniment.

Gum Camphor,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Oil of Lavender,	1 drachm.
Aqua Ammonia,	5 ounces.
Alcohol,	15 "

Mix.

NO. 10.**Giles' Iodide of Ammonia Liniment.**

Iodine,	1 drachm.
Camphor,	1 ounce.
Oil of Rosemary,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Aqua Ammonia,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	2 pints.

Dissolve the Iodine in the Alcohol, add the Camphor and then the Oils; then add Water of Ammonia enough to remove the dark color of the mixture, or change it to a light straw color.

NO. 11.**Fluid Lightning.**

Aconitin,	1 grain.
Essential Oil of Mustard,	1 drachm.
Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Mix. This is a valuable external remedy for headache, neuralgia and all nervous pains.

NO. 12.**Davenport's Liniment.**

Gum Camphor,	2 ounces.
Castile Soap,	1 ounce.
Oil of Turpentine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Origanum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pulv. Opium,	8 drachms.
Alcohol,	1 pint.

Mix. Let stand for fourteen days. It is then ready for use. Bathe the affected parts freely two or three times a day.

NO. 13.

Bell's Liniment.

Chloroform,	2	ounces.
Oil of Sassafras,	2	"
Tinct. Opium,	2	"
" Cayenne,	2	"
" Camphor,	1½	"
Aqua Ammonia,	2	"
Olive Oil,	8	"
Alcohol,	1	gallon.

Mix. Filter, and color to suit.

NO. 14.

Magnetic Liniment.

Tinct. Cantharides,	2	drachms.
Oil of Origanum,	1	ounce.
Mur. Ammonia,	2	drachms.
Sulph. Ether,	1	ounce.
Alcohol,	1	pint.

Mix. Bathe the affected parts, and apply by friction.

NO. 15.

German Liniment.

Oil Origanum,	1	ounce.
Oil Sassafras,	1	"
Gum Camphor,	½	ounce.
Granville's Lotion,	8	drachms.
Chloroform,	8½	"
Tinct. Aconite,	½	ounce.
Tinct. Capsicum,	½	"
Camp. Soap Liniment,	1	"
Alcohol,	½	gallon

Mix. Excellent in rheumatism and neuralgia.

NO. 16.**Croton Oil Liniment.**

Oil Croton,	2 drachms.
Ether Sulph.,	4 "
Tinct. Iodine,	2 "
Iodide Potass.,	20 grains.
Alcohol,	1 ounce.

Mix.

This liniment is a substitute for blistering, and good in all cases where a counter-irritant effect is desired.

NO. 17.**Neuralgic Liniment.**

Albumen of Egg,	1 ounce.
Rhigolene,	4 drachms.
Oil Peppermint,	2 "
Collodion,	1 drachm.
Chloroform,	1 "

Mix.

Agitate occasionally for 24 hours. It will become a semi-solidified mass. Apply by smart friction with the hand over seat of pain. This is a most potent liniment, and seldom fails.

NO. 18.**Derby Liniment.**

Linseed Oil,	1 gallon.
Aqua Ammonia,	4 ounces.
Tinct. Capsicum,	1 "
Oil Origanum,	1 "

Mix.

Good for sprains, or local application.

NO. 19.

Chapman's Liniment.

Balsam Fir,	1 ounce.
Oil Sassafras,	1½ "
Oil Hemlock,	½ "
Oil Cedar,	½ "
Sweet Spts. Nitre,	1 "
Tinct. Guaiac,	1 "
Sulph. Ether,	1 "
Oil Wintergreen,	2 ounces.
Gum Camphor,	½ "
Chloroform,	1 "
Tinct. Capsicum,	2 ounces.
Oil Origanum,	½ ounce.
Oil Turpentine,	2 drachms.
Oil Wormwood,	½ ounce.
Fl. Ext. Hydrastis,	½ "
Alcohol,	½ gallon.

Mix.

For internal and external use. One teaspoonful is a dose internally.

NO. 20.

Bradbury's Liniment.

Liq. Ammonia,	1½ ounces.
Chloroform,	1 ounce.
Gum Camphor,	1½ ounces.
Tinct. Opium,	½ ounce.
Alcohol,	4½ ounces.

Mix.

Saturate a piece of flannel with the liniment and apply to the effected part.

NO. 21.

Great African Wonder.

Alcohol	4 pints.
Oil Sassafras,	8½ ounces.
Oil Origanum,	8½ "
Spts. Camphor,	8½ "
Tinct. Opium,	■ "
Chloroform,	2 "
If desired, add Turpentine,	
Vinegar, aa.,	2 "

Mix.

This is an excellent Liniment for rheumatism, headache, colic, pains in the stomach, etc.

Take two teaspoonfuls in one-third glass water.

NO. 22.

Arnica Liniment.

Tinct. Arnica,	8 ounces.
Oil of Sassafras,	½ ounce.
" Turpentine,	½ "
" Origanum,	2 drachms.
Alcohol, Q. S. for 1 pint.	

Mix.

For external use, only.

NO. 23.

White Liniment.

Olive Oil,	2 pints.
Gum Camphor,	3 ounces.
Oil of Origanum,	1 ounce.
" Sassafras,	1 "
Aqua Ammonia,	8 "

Mix.

For external use, only.

NO. 24.

Smith's Liniment.

Aqua Ammonia,	4	ounces.
Oil Origanum,	2	"
Gum Camphor,	2	"
Gum Opium,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Gum Myrrh,	2	ounces.
Common Salt,	6	drachms.
Castile Soap,	2	ounces.
Alcohol,	1	quart.

Mix.

Shake occasionally for one week. This Liniment is good for sprains.

NO. 25.

Pain Relief Liniment.

Oil Cajeput,	2	drachms.
Oil Sassafras,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Oil Origanum,	1	drachm.
Oil Hemlock,	1	"
Oil Cedar,	1	"
Powdered Capsicum,	80	grains.
Alcohol, Q. S. for 1 pint.		

Mix.

For external or internal use.

NO. 26.

Great London Liniment.

Choloform,	} of each,	1 ounce.
Olive Oil,		
Aqua Ammonia,		
Acetate of Morphia,		10 grains.

Mix.

Use as other liniments.

NO. 27.

Dr. Gunn's Rheumatic Liniment.

Oil Lini,	1 ounce.
Oil Cedar,	1 "
Oil Amber,	1 "

Take Gum Camphor $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; rub in a mortar with Alcohol or Sulphuric Ether till pulverized, and while still damp, add

Olive Oil,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Turpentine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Laudanum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

After which add the three first articles.

Use Castile Soap, and rub Liniment in three times a day.

NO. 28.

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

Oil Origanum,	} of each,	4 ounces.
" Rosemary,		
" Amber,		
" Hemlock,		
Turpentine,		4 pints.
Oil Linseed,		6 "

Mix.

For external use, only.

NO. 29.

Cook's Electro-Magnetic Liniment.

Alcohol,	1 gallon.
Oil Amber,	8 ounces.
Gum Camphor,	8 "
Castile Soap (fine),	2 "
Beef's Gall,	4 "
Aqua Ammonia,	12 "

Mix, and shake occasionally for twelve hours.

To be used in swellings, strains, etc.

NO. 30.**Liniment.**

(Said to resemble the Centaur.)

Oil Cloves,	2 drachms.
Oil Cedar,	2 "
Oil Cinnamon,	2 "
Oil Peppermint,	1 ounce.
Oil Sassafras,	2 ounces.
Oil Origanum,	2 "
Oil Wormwood,	2 "
Oil Petroleum,	3 "
Oil Spike,	3 "
Oil Tansy,	2 drachms.
Opodeldoc,	2 ounces.
Gum Camphor,	2 "
Sulph. Ether,	1½ "
Aqua Ammonia,	2 "
Tinct. Opium,	2 "
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Mix.

This is an excellent liniment, and good wherever a liniment is needed.

NO. 31.**Fever Liniment.**

Laudanum,	1 ounce.
Spts. Camphor,	1 "
Tinct. Capsicum,	1 "
Chloroform,	1 "
Tinct. Aconite,	1 drachm.
Fl. Ext. Cannabis Ind.	½ "
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Mix.

One-half to one teaspoonful three times a day in water, and rub the spine at night.

NO. 32.**Lac. Sulphur Liniment.**

Rose Water,	4 ounces.
Lac. Sulphur,	2 drachms.
Acetate Lead,	1 drachm.

This is the celebrated wash used in London hospitals for skin diseases.

NO. 33.**Anodyne Liniment.**

Ext. Belladonna,	10 grains.
Distilled Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Glycerine,	"

Mix.

Take a small piece of cotton, soak it in the mixture, warm slightly, and place it in the ear for earache.

NO. 34.**Neuralgia Liniment.**

Tinct. Aconite Root,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Arnica,	2 ounces.
Chloroform,	1 ounce.
Oil Cajeput,	1 "
Gum Camphor,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	1 pint.

Mix.

NO. 35.**Brodie's Liniment.**

Acid. Sulphuric,	1 drachm.
Olive Oil,	1 ounce.
Turpentine,	1 "

Add the Acid gradually to the Oil, stirring in a mortar; when cold, add Turpentine.

NO. 36.

Brodie's Liniment.

(For Asthma.)

Oil Stillingia,	4 drachms.
Oil Cajeput,	2 "
Oil Lobelia.	1 drachm.
Alcohol,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Bathe chest and throat, three times a day.

NO. 37.

St. Jacobs Oil.

Gum Camphor,	^{SAID TO BE} 1 ounce.
Chloral Hydrate,	1 "
Chloroform,	1 "
Sulph. Ether,	1 "
Tinct. Opium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Origanum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Sassafras,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Mix.

Use locally for relief; or internally, one-half teaspoonful as often as necessary.

Remember that you must place the Gum Camphor in the Oil and Alcohol, and afterwards add the other ingredients, after you have thoroughly worked up the Camphor in the mortar. This Liniment is at present commanding an extensive sale. It is a good one.

New Iodine Liniment.

Iodine Ammonius,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Iodine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

Rub the above down in a mortar; then gradually dissolve in.

Alcohol,	20 ounces.
Glycerine,	4 "
Chloroform,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Spirits of Camphor,	1 "

Mix.

The above is used in glandular enlargements and scrofulous diseases. Rub the Liniment well into the growth three times a day.

NO. 39.**California Liniment.**

Tinct. Myrrh,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Capsicum,	1 "
Sweet Spts. Nitre,	1 "
Sulph. Ether,	1 "
Chloroform,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tinct. Arnica,	1 "
Oil Spearmint,	2 drachms.
Oil Wintergreen,	2 "
Oil Lobelia,	1 drachm.
Aqua Ammonia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Alcohol,	1 quart.

Mix.

Good for everything, where a liniment would be likely to do good.

NO. 40.**Black Liniment.**

Olive Oil,	8 ounces.
Sulph. Acid,	1 ounce.

Mix in an open vessel. Then add

Turpentine,	4 ounces.
-------------	-----------

This will be found an excellent counter-irritant, and good in indolent swellings of the joints. Apply twice a day in lint.

NO. 41.**Favorite Liniment.**

Black Oil,	2 ounces.
Alcohol,	8 "
Tinct. Arnica.	2 "
British Oil,	2 "
Oil of Tar,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Good for inflammations.

NO. 42.**Black Oil Liniment.**

Sulph. Acid,	2 ounces.
Nitric Acid,	1 ounce.
Quicksilver,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix in an open vessel, and when dissolved, add slowly

Olive Oil,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Turpentine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Let the work be done out of doors, to avoid the fumes; and be careful to add the Sulph. Acid slowly.

Put in all the cotton cloths it will dissolve. It is then ready for use.

NO. 43.**Opodeldoo Liniment.**

Alcohol,	1 quart.
Gum Camphor,	1 ounce.
Sal. Ammoniac,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Wormwood,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Origanum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Rosemary,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Soft Soap,	6 ounces.

Add the soap when the oils are thoroughly dissolved.

NO. 44.**Pride of India Liniment.**

Oil Lini,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Gum Camphor,	4 ounces.
Oil Sassafras,	2 "
Spirits Nitre,	2 "
Alcohol,	1 pint.

Mix.

No. 45.**Verdigris Liniment.**

Powdered Subacetate of Copper,	1 ounce.
Vinegar,	7 ounces.
Honey,	14 "

Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar, and strain; then gradually add the honey, and boil down to a proper consistency.

It may be applied by means of a camel hair pencil to venereal ulcers of the throat. Diluted well with water, will form a gargle.

This liniment is stimulant, detergent and slightly escharotic. It is good in all kinds of indolent ulcers.

NO. 46.

London Liniment.

Spts. Turpentine,	4 gallons.
Oil Seneca,	4 "
Oil Linseed,	2 "
Oil Origanum,	3 quarts.
Oil Hemlock,	8 "
Oil Juniper,	8 "
Oil Amber,	8 "
Tinct. Opium,	8 "
Spts. Ammonia,	1 quart.
Tinct. Arnica,	2 gallons.
Gum Camphor,	1 pound.
Tinct. Capsicum,	1 quart.
Fluid Extra Hydrastis,	1 pint.
Tinct. Guaiacum,	1 quart.
Chloroform,	4 ounces.
Sulph. Ether,	8 "
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Mix.

This is considered an excellent liniment.

NO 47.

Oil of Joy.

Alcohol,	4 pinta,
Gum Camphor,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Sassafras,	I "
" Cedar,	I "
Tinct. Guaiac,	1 "
" Capsicum,	2 ounces.
Aqua Ammonia,	4 "
Chloroform,	■ "

Mix.

NO. 48.

Liniment Chloroform Comp.

Chloroform,	1 ounce.
Sulph. Ether,	1 "
Spts. Camphor,	1 "
Tinct. Opium,	1 "
" Capsicum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

NO. 49.

Liniment Chloroform, Comp., No. 2.

Chloroform,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Aconite Root,	2 "
Soap Liniment,	12 "

Mix.

This has been adopted by the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

NO. 50.

Reave's Embrocation.

Olive Oil,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Aqua Ammonia,	1 ounce.
Goulard's Extract,	1 "
Oil Origanum,	2 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 51.

Oil of Spike.

Petroleum Barbadoes,	4 ounces.
Spts. Turpentine,	4 ounces.
Oil Linseed,	1 pint.
" Seneca,	4 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 52.

Black Oil No. 2.

Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Tinct. Arnica,	4 "
British Oil,	4 "
Oil Tar,	4 "
Sulph. Acid,	1 ounce.

Mix in a wide-mouth bottle; add the Acid last, and slowly.

NO. 53.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

Spts. Camphor,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Capsicum,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Guaiac,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tinct. Myrrh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 54.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil.

Tinct. Camphor,	1 ounce.
Aqua Ammonia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Sassafras,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Cloves,	1 drachm.
Chloroform,	2 drachms.
Turpentine,	1 drachm.
Alcohol,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix.

NO. 55.

Liniment of Linseed Oil and Lime Water.

(Carroll Oil.)

Raw Linseed Oil,	8 ounces.
Lime Water,	8 "
Mix by agitation,	"
Useful for burns and scalds.	

CHAPTER XV.

OINTMENTS AND PLASTERS.

NO. 1.

Ointment of Tannic Acid.

Tannin,	80 grains.
Water,	80 drops.
Lard,	1 ounce.

Rub the Tannin first with the Water and then with the Lard, until they are thoroughly mixed.

NO. 2.

Ointment of Belladonna.

Extract of Belladonna,	60 grains.
Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Lard,	1 ounce.

Rub the Extract first with the Water until rendered soft, then with the Lard until thoroughly mixed.

NO. 3.

Ointment of Creosote.

Creosote,	1 drachm.
Lard,	2 ounces.

Mix them.

NO. 4.

Ointment of Galls.

Nutgall, in fine powder,	1 ounce.
Lard,	7 ounces.

Mix them.

NO. 5.

Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury.

(Citrine Ointment.)

Mercury,	1½ ounces.
Nitric Acid, C. P.,	8½ "
Neatsfoot Oil, pure,	12 "
Lard,	4½ "

Dissolve the Mercury in the Acid; then heat together the Oil and Lard, in an earthen vessel, and when the temperature reaches 200°, remove the mixture from the fire. Add the mercurial solution and with a wooden spatula stir constantly so long as effervescence continues, and afterwards occasionally, until the Ointment stiffens.

NO. 6.

Ointment of Iodine.

Iodine,	20 grains.
Iodide Potassa,	4 "
Water,	6 minims.
Lard,	1 ounce.

Rub the Iodine and Iodide of Potassa first with Water, and then with the Lard, until they are thoroughly mixed.

NO. 7.

Ointment of Stramonium.

Extract Stramonium,	60 grains.
Water,	½ drachm.
Lard,	1 ounce.

Rub the Extract first with the Water, until uniformly soft, then with the Lard and mix thoroughly.

NO. 8.**Ointment of Sulphur.**

Sublimed Sulphur,	1 ounce.
Lard,	2 ounces.

Mix them.

NO. 9.**Ointment of Lard.**

(Simple Ointment.)

Lard,	8 ounces.
White Wax,	2 "

Melt together with a moderate heat, and stir constantly while cooling.

NO. 10.**Benzoated Balsam.**

(Bolton's Formula.)

Gum Benzoin, Powdered,	2 ounces.
Sulphuric Ether,	4 "
Castor Oil,	1 ounce.

Macerate the Gum in the Ether for twenty-four hours, with frequent agitation; pass through a filter, to the filtrate add the Oil and shake until it is dissolved. Then transfer to a shallow dish and allow the Ether to evaporate spontaneously. The product is a thick balsam; of which, half a drachm is to be added to each ounce of any ointment desired to be benzoated.

NO. 11.**Benzoated Lard.**

Lard, Fresh,	16 ounces.
Benzoated Balsam, (No. 10.)	1 ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

NO. 12.

Ointment of Oxide of Zinc, Benzoeated.

Oxide of Zinc, fine powder,	22 drachms.
Lard, fresh,	16 ounces.
Benzoeated Balsam, (No. 10.)	1 ounce.

Heat the Lard nearly to the melting point, add the Zinc and Balsam, and beat together constantly, with a wooden spatula, until cold.

If properly manipulated, this affords an elegant preparation, which keeps well.

NO. 13.

Ointment of Oxide of Zinc.

(U. S. P.)

Oxide of Zinc,	80 grains.
Lard,	1 ounce.
Mix them.	

NO. 14.

Ointment for Burns.

Turpentine,	} each, 2 ounces.
Beeswax,	
Olive Oil,	

Melt Oil and Wax together, and when nearly cold, add the Turpentine. This Ointment keeps well, and cannot be excelled for burns and scalds.

NO. 15.

Caseaux Nipple Ointment.

White Wax,	4½ ounces.
Oil Sweet Almonds,	1 ounce.
Clarified Honey,	½ "
Balsam Peru,	2½ drachms.
Mix.	

NO. 16.**Pile Ointment.**

Stramonium Ointment,	2 ounces,
Nut Galls (Pulv. fine),	2 drachms.
Pulverized Opium,	8 grains.

Mix.

To be applied twice a day.

NO. 17.**Dr. Kittredge's Ointment.**

Nitric Acid, C. P.	1 ounce.
Quicksilver,	1 "

Mix in an open jar.

Let this stand until the Quicksilver is dissolved, then add Lard, melted, one-half pound. Mix and stir with a wooden spatula, until cold.

NO. 18.**Trask's Magnetic Ointment.**

Lard,	} each, equal parts.
Raisins,	
Fine Cut Tobacco,	

Simmer well together, then strain and press out all from the drugs. This is a splendid remedy in all skin diseases, as Salt Rheum, Tetter, etc.

NO. 19.**Sealey's Pile Ointment.**

Sulph. Morhua,	8 grains.
Tannin,	48 "
Pine Tar,	72 "
White Wax,	72 "
Benzoated Lard,	766 "

Mix. Apply two or three times a day, as required

NO. 20.

Black Salve.

Olive Oil,	32 ounces.
Resin (clear),	1 ounce.
Beeswax,	1 "
Venice Turpentine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Red Lead,	6 ounces.
Gum Camphor, (powdered)	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Boil the first four ingredients over a slow fire, until mixed; stir in the Red Lead, gradually, and continue a slow heat, until the mixture becomes of a dark color, then remove from the fire and add the Camphor.

This is a superior salve.

NO. 21.

Ointment for Old Sores.

Red Oxide Mercury,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sugar of Lead,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Burnt Alum,	1 "
Sulph. Zinc,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mutton Tallow,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Melt the Tallow, put in the other ingredients, and stir until cool.

NO. 22.

Ointment of Iodoform.

Iodoform,	1 drachm.
Balsam Peru,	1 "
Vaseline (or Simple Cerate),	1 ounce.

Reduce the Iodoform to powder, add the Balsam, and lastly, the Vaseline, and mix thoroughly.

NO. 23.

Stramonium Ointment. No. 2.

Lard, fresh,	5 pounds.
Stramonium Leaves, Green, 2	"

Put the Leaves into a large kettle, and bruise them well; add the Lard, and cook over a slow fire until the Leaves are nearly crisp, then remove the mixture from the fire and strain. This makes a simple, but valuable ointment, possessing both anodyne and healing properties.

NO. 24.

Green Ointment.

Honey,	8 ounces.
Beeswax,	8 "
Spts. Turpentine,	1 ounce.
Oil Wintergreen,	1 "
Tinct. Opium,	2 ounces.
Verdigris, powdered,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Lard,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Mix by the aid of a gentle heat.

Useful for healing wounds and old sores.

NO. 25.

Opthalmic Ointment.

(Bordeaux.)

Acetate of Lead, Cryst.,	80 grains.
Muriate of Ammonia,	10 "
Tutty,	5 "
Red Oxide of Mercury,	80 "
Butter, Washed,	1 ounce.
Oil of Rose,	1 drop.

Reduce all to fine powder, add the Butter and Oil.

NO. 26.

Carbolated Vaseline Ointment.

Vaseline,	16 ounces.
Carbolic Acid, Cryst.,	3 drachms.

Mix them.

NO. 27.

Blistering Ointment.

(*Cantharum Cantharidis*, U. S.)

Spanish Flies, fine powder,	12 ounces.
Yellow Wax,	7 "
Resin,	7 "
Lard,	10 "

Melt the Wax, Resin, and Lard together, strain through muslin, add the Cantharides, and, by means of a water-bath, keep the mixture in a liquid state for half an hour, stirring occasionally. Remove from the fire, and stir constantly until cool.

NO. 28.

Goulard's Cerate.

(Moore's Formula.)

Acetate of Lead,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
White Wax,	4 ounces.
Olive Oil, Pure,	8 "
Camphor,	80 grains.
Hot Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Melt the Wax in a porcelain vessel, by means of a water-bath, add four ounces of the Oil; dissolve the Camphor in the remainder of the Oil, and the Lead, previously powdered, in the Hot Water. Then mix the solutions together in a half pint bottle, shake until a smooth mixture is formed, gradually add this to the melted mixture, and stir constantly until cool.

The Cerate as made by this formula, is said to keep well.

NO. 29.**Basilicon Ointment.**

(Resin Cerate, U S)

Resin,	10 ounces.
Yellow Wax,	4 "
Lard,	16 "

Melt them together, strain the mixture, and stir constantly until cool.

NO. 30.**Tetter Ointment.**

Calomel,	} each, 2 drachms.	
Alum. Exsic. Powd.,		
Carb. Lead,		
Oil Turpentine,		
Simple Cerate,		1½ ounces.
Mix.		

NO. 31.**Petit's Eye Salve.**

White Precipitate,	1½ ounces.
Oxide Zinc,	2 "
Benzoic Acid,	1 drachm.
Sulph. Morphia,	24 grains.
Oil Rosemary,	10 drops.
Oil Olive,	16 ounces.
Spermaceti,	6 "
White Wax,	2 "

Melt the Wax and Spermaceti, add the Drugs, in fine power, then the Oils, remove from the fire and stir until cool.

NO. 32.

Sanative Ointment.

Mutton Suet,	16	ounces.
Oil of Sesame,	5	"
Oil of Origanum,	1	ounce.
Camphor,	2	ounces.
Resin,	2	"
Yellow Wax,	2	"
Borax, Powd.,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Glycerine,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

Melt the Wax, Suet and Resin, add the Camphor dissolved in the Oil of Sesame, remove from the fire and add the rest.

NO. 33.

Green Mountain Salve.

Resin,	5	pounds.
Burgundy Pitch,	} of each	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound.
Beeswax,		
Mutton Tallow,		
Oil of Hemlock,	} of each	1 ounce.
Balsam Fir,		
Oil Origanum,		
Oil Red Cedar,		
Venice Turpentine,		
Oil Wormwood,		$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Verdigris (pulverized),	1	"

Melt the first articles together, and add the Oils, having rubbed the Verdigris up with a little Oil, and put it in with the other articles, stirring well; then put into Cold Water, and work until cold enough to roll.

This Salve has no equal for rheumatic pains.

NO. 34.**Beach's Irritating Plaster.**

Pine Tar,	1 ounce.
Burgandy Pitch,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
White Pine Turpentine,	1 "
Resin,	2 ounces.

Mix these together a short time, remove from the fire, and add the finely-pulverized

Mandrake Root,	} each	1 ounce.
Black Root,		
Poke Root,		
Indian Turnip.		

This plaster is used extensively in all cases where irritation is indicated.

NO. 35.**Deshler's Salve.**

Resin,	12 ounces.
Suet,	12 "
Yellow Wax,	12 "
Turpentine,	6 "
Flaxseed Oil,	7 "

Melt them together, strain the mixture through muslin and stir it constantly until cold.

NO. 36.**Stimulating Plaster.**

(Dr. Greeno's.)

Burgundy Pitch,	2 ounces.
White Gam Turpentine,	1 ounce.
Gum Euphorbium, (powd.),	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Hemlock,	1 "

Mix, with gentle heat, and spread on leather, while hot.

NO. 37.

Becker's Eye Salve.

Calamine,	1½ drachms.
Tutty,	1½ "
Red Oxide of Mercury,	6 "
Camphor, in Powder,	1 drachm.
Almond Oil,	1 "
White Wax,	1½ ounces.
Fresh Butter,	8 "

Reduce the mineral substances to very fine powder, and incorporate with the Oil, in which the Camphor has been dissolved, with the Wax and Butter, previously melted together. The Butter may be deprived of salt, if it contains it, by washing with Warm Water.

NO. 38.

Adhesive Plaster.

White Resin,	14 ounces.
Beeswax,	1 ounce.
Mutton Tallow,	1 "
Balsam Fir,	1 "

Melt together, pour into cold water and work into sticks. Or, it may be spread, thinly, upon linen, while warm.

NO. 39.

Lead Plaster.

(Diachylon.)

Oxide of Lead powdered,	15 ounces.
Olive Oil,	28 "
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Sift the Lead into the Oil, contained in a suitable vessel, of large size. Add four ounces of Boiling Water,

and boil the whole together, until a plaster is formed, adding a little boiling water, from time to time, to preserve the measure, stirring constantly, until the mass assumes a light color. Remove from the fire, form into rolls and cover with paper.

NO. 40.

Arnica Court-Plaster.

Russia Isinglass,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water,	4 ounces.
Fluid Ext. Arnica,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Isinglass in the Water, by a gentle heat, and add the Arnica. Spread the preparation, with a soft brush, upon silk; stretched upon a suitable frame. From two, to four coats will be required, each application being made after the previous one has fully dried.

CHAPTER XVI.

MALT PREPARATIONS.

We give below a condensed manner of making Extract of Malt ; but for the use of those who use it in small quantities, will say, it can be bought of large manufacturers at about \$3.00 a gallon.

The Barley or other grain is first put into a vat, with just enough water to cover it, added ; and left in this condition for from twenty-four to forty hours ; it will nearly absorb the water in this time. The second step is to drain off the superfluous water, and the grain is thrown in a heap upon the floor ; it is allowed to so remain for a number of hours, generally twenty-four, or until partial germination takes place, and is then spread thickly upon the floor and turned often, when the germination has proceeded as far as required, it is then dried in a kiln, being slowly heated to 150° F. The above is the ordinary manner of making malt. To make the Extract, take any amount of the malt ground ; dampen with water and pack in Water Bath Percolator, which maintain at about 170° F. Pass water through till it shows no strength or sweetness. Take the percolate and evaporate in water bath till it is as thick as needed. If the Extract is wanted with Hops, proceed as before, with the addition of one

pound of Hops to each thirty pounds of Malt used, or the proportions may be varied. *Maltine* is made of Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats in the same manner; is nearly identical with Malt and can be used wherever the latter is mentioned, if so desired.

NO. 1.**Extract of Malt with Beef Wine and Iron.**

Extract of Malt,	8 ounces.
Wine of Beef and Iron,	8 "

Mix thoroughly.

Dose, one tablespoonful.

NO. 2.**Extract of Malt with Gentian and Tincture of Chloride of Iron.**

Extract of Malt,	8 ounces.
Elixir Gentian and Chloride of Iron,	8 "

Mix thoroughly.

Dose, one tablespoonful.

NO. 3.**Extract of Malt with Dialysed Iron.**

Extract of Malt,	1 pint.
Dialysed Iron,	320 drops.

Mix thoroughly.

Dose, one tablespoonful.

NO. 4.**Extract of Malt with Pepsin and Bismuth.**

Extract of Malt,	8 ounces.
Elixir Pepsin and Bismuth,	8 "

Mix Dose, a tablespoonful.

NO. 5.

Extract of Malt with Pancreatin.

Extract of Malt,	8 ounces.
Elisir of Pancreatin,	8 "

Mix.

Dose, one tablespoonful.

NO. 6.

Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil.

Extract of Malt,	{ equal parts by measure.
Cod Liver Oil,	
Oil Wintergreen, q. s. to flavor.	

Mix thoroughly together in a mortar by rubbing the oil gradually with the extract of malt.

REMARK.—It has been found that the extract of malt forms a perfect emulsion with Cod Liver Oil, making a good palatable preparation. Probably no combination of nutritive elements will be found more valuable than this, in debilitated conditions and wasting diseases.

Dose, one tablespoonful.

NO. 7.

Extract of Malt with Alternatives.

Bromide Calcium,	128 grains.
Iodide Potassium,	160 "
Bromide Sodium,	96 "
Hot Water,	1 ounce.
Extract of Malt, by measure, to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Salts in the Water, add to the Extract and mix.

Dose, one tablespoonful, containing twelve grains of the Salts.

NO. 8.**Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil and Phosphorus.**

Phosphorus,		$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Cod Liver Oil,	} by measure,	12 ounces.
Ext. of Malt,		12 "

Shave the Phosphorus fine and dissolve, by gentle heat of a water bath, in two ounces of the oil in tightly stopped bottle. shake thoroughly and while still warm incorporate with Extract Malt, then add balance of the Oil slowly to form emulsion.

Dose, 1 tablespoonful, containing one-hundredth grain of Phosphorus.

NO. 9.**Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil and Dialysed Iron.**

Extract of Malt,	} by measure,	8 ounces.
Cod Liver Oil,		8 "
Dialysed Iron,		160 drops.

Rub the Malt and Cod Liver Oil in a mortar till thoroughly emulsified, and add the Iron.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

NO. 10.**Extract of Malt with Pepsin.**

Saccharated Pepsin,	160 grains.
Muriatic Acid,	1 drachm.
Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Water,	1 "
Extract of Malt,	14 ounces.

Add the Acid to the Water in which dissolve the Pepsin, add Glycerine and finally Ext. Malt.

Dose, 1 tablespoonful, containing five grains Pepsin.

NO. 11.

Extract of Malt with Iron and Quinine Citrate.

Citrate of Iron and Quinine,	96 grains.
Hot Water,	1 ounce.
Extract of Malt to make,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron and Quinine in the Hot Water and incorporate with the Extract Malt.

Dose, tablespoonful, containing three grains Citrate Iron and Quinine.

NO. 12.

Extract of Malt with Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Pyrophosphate of Iron,	96 grams.
Ext. of Malt,	15 ounces.
Hot Water,	1 ounce.

Dissolve the Iron in the Hot Water, add to Ext. Malt.

Dose, tablespoonful, containing three grains Pyrophosphate Iron.

NO. 13.

Extract of Malt with Syrup Phosphates, Comp.

Syrup Phosphates, (chemical food),	8 ounces.
Ext. Malt,	8 "

Mix.

Dose, one-half tablespoonful.

NO. 14.

Extract of Malt with Hops.

Extract of Malt,	14 ounces.
" " Hops, (fluid),	2 "

Mix.

Dose, one tablespoonful.

NO. 15.

Extract of Malt with Hypophosphites.

Hypophosphite of Lime,	70 grains.
“ “ Soda,	55 “
“ “ Potassium,	35 “
Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Hot Water,	1 “
Ext. of Malt to make by measure,	1 pint.

Powder the Salts in a mortar, dissolve in Hot Water and Glycerine, and mix thoroughly with the Extract.

Dose, one tablespoonful, which contains five grains of the Hypophosphites.

NO. 16.

Extract of Malt with Firwein and Hypophosphites.

Ext. of Malt with Hypophosphites,	12 ounces.
Firwein,	4 “

Mix thoroughly.

Each tablespoonful contains three grains of the Hypophosphites, one-hundredth of a grain Phosphorus, one-sixth of a grain Iodine, and one-sixth of a grain of Bromine.

Dose, dessert to tablespoonful.

NO. 17.

Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil and Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

Extract of Malt,	7½ ounces.
Cod Liver Oil,	7 “
Solution Lacto-Phosphate of Lime,	½ ounce.

Mix thoroughly.

Each dose, of a tablespoonful, contains two grains of Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

NO. 18.

Malt, with Iodo Bromide of Calcium, Comp.

Extract of Malt,	8 ounces.
------------------	-----------

Elisir Iodo Brom. Calcium, Comp.,	8 "
-----------------------------------	-----

Mix thoroughly.

Dose, for an adult, a dessert spoonful.

NO. 19.

Extract of Malt, with Firwein.

Ext. of Malt with Pyrophos. Iron,	12 ounces.
-----------------------------------	------------

Firwein,	4 "
----------	-----

Mix thoroughly.

Each tablespoonful contains about two grains of the Iron.

Dose, dessert to tablespoonful.

NO. 20.

Maltine and Hypophosphites.

[Reed and Caruticka.]

Hypophos. Lime,	48 grains.
-----------------	------------

" Soda,	48 "
---------	------

" Potassa,	32 "
------------	------

" Iron,	32 "
---------	------

Maltine (plain),	14 ounces.
------------------	------------

Hot Water, q. s. or,	2 "
----------------------	-----

Dissolve the Hypophosphites in the Hot Water, add to the Maltine and mix thoroughly.

Each tablespoonful contains three-fourths grain each of Lime and Soda, and one-half grain each of Potassa and Iron.

NO. 21.**Extract of Malt, with Pepsin and Quinine.**

Ext. of Malt with Pepsin,	15 ounces.
Sulph. Quinine,	64 grains.
Water,	1 ounce.

Rub the Quinine with the Water, and a portion of the Malt, add the rest, and mix thoroughly.

Each dessertspoonful, or dose, contains two grains of Pepsin, and one grain of Quinine.

CHAPTER XVII.

MEDICATED PADS.

Below, we give formulas for a number of these.

NO. 1.

Anti-Constipation Pad.

Mandrake Root,	8 ounces.
Aloes (Powd.),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Ex. Colocynth Comp. (powder),	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Croton Oil,	1 drachm.
Oil Sassafras,	1 "
Black Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Ladies' Slipper,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Make same as No. 1.

Wear pad directly below pit of the Stomach.

NO. 2.

Head Pad. (Gurimette's.)

Lupuline,	1 ounce.
Ladies' Slipper,	1 "
Battle's Bromidia,	1 drachm.
Fluid Ext. Jamaica Dogwood,	1 "
Angelica Root,	1 ounce.
Oil Eucalyptus,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder, make into an oblong pad. Wear the pad in the center of forehead, above the eyes, with Oil Silk over it.

NO. 3.

Liver Pad.

Mandrake Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Bayberry Bark,	2 drachms.
Black Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Red Cinchona Bark,	2 ounces
Gum Guaiac, (powder)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fenugreek Seed, (powder)	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Eucalyptus,	2 drachms.

Grind the drugs with the powdered Guaiac, add the Oil. Make into a diamond shaped pad, and wear over pit of the Stomach.

The above is said to be similar to Holman's pad,

NO. 4.

Lung Pad.

Grindelia Robusta,	1 ounce
Scull Cap Leaves,	1 "
Blueberry Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Blood Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Yerba Santa,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Gum Ammoniac,	1 ounce.
White Pine Turpentine Gum,	1 "
Oil of Tar,	1 "
Oil of Eucalyptus,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Sassafras,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Grind the drugs to moderately fine powder and mix them with the Oils and Gum.

Make an oblong pad and wear well up to the throat.

NO. 5.

Day's Kidney Pad.

Black Cohosh,	1 ounce.
Gum Benzoin, powd.,	1 "
Gum Guaiacum, powd.,	1 "
Juniper Berries,	1 "
Queen of the Meadow,	1 "
Digitalis Leaves,	2 ounces.
Oil Juniper,	1½ "

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder and mix with the Oils and Gums.

Make an oblong pad to wear over the kidneys. Said to be useful in Kidney Complaints.

NO. 6.

Stomach Pad.

Bayberry,	1 ounce.
Lupuline,	1 "
Wild Ginger,	½ "
Sassafras Bark,	1 "
Gum Myrrh,	1 "
Lady's Slipper,	½ "
Capiscum,	1 drachm.
Oil Fennel,	2 drachms.
Oil Cloves,	1 drachm.

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder and mix with the Oils and Gum. Make an oblong pad to wear over the stomach.

Used for general stomach diseases.

NO. 7.

French Uterine Pad.

Blue Cohosh,	1 ounce.
Gum Guaiac (powder),	2 drachms.
Witch Hazel Bark,	1 ounce.
Ergot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cinchona Bark,	1 "
Angelica Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Tansy,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Stillingia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Lobelia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Eucalyptus,	1 "

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder, mix with the Gum and Oils. Make into an oblong pad and wear over the lower part of the abdomen.

NO. 8.

Catarrh and Croup Pad.

Lobelia, Herb,	1 ounce.
Tartar Emetic,	10 grains.
Blood Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Blue Cohosh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Yellow Peruvian Bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pleurisy Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gum Myrrh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Stillingia,	10 drops.
Oil Cayeput,	20 "
Oil Cinnamon,	10 "
Oil Lavender,	20 "

Grind the drugs to a moderately fine powder and mix with the Gum and Oils.

For Catarrh, make an oblong pad and wear well up to throat. For Croup, make long pad and wear about the throat.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ESSENCES.

It is needless to say anything in the way of apology for this chapter, as essences enter so largely into the soda fountain and confectionary business, that the absolute need of our knowing how to manufacture our own essences becomes a necessity.

In making all Essences, where an Essential Oil is used, the following method will produce the best results.

First the Oils must be thoroughly dissolved in the Cologne Spirit, or Alcohol; (the former to be much preferred), then the mixture is to be rubbed in a mortar, with Carbonate of Magnesia,—some prefer to add a small quantity of Sugar—then add the Water, if any is used, and triturate well together. Next, filter through paper, until clear. In other words, finish just as you would in making Medicated Waters.

Color carefully, until the desired shade is reached.

The quantity of Oils used, can be increased, or diminished, to produce essences of any desired grade.

NO. 1.**Brown, or Solution of Caramel.**

Crushed Lump Sugar, 2 pounds.

Put into a kettle that will hold four to six quarts, with one-half tumbler of water. Boil until it is *black*; then take it off and cool with water, stirring it as you put in the water. This is used for coloring Soda Syrups, and Essences, such as Vanilla, Sarsaparilla, etc.

NO. 2.**Carmine Solution.**

Carmine (No. 40),	2 drachms.
Water of Ammonia, q. s., or	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water,	7 ounces.

Rub the Carmine to a fine powder in a mortar; dissolve with the Aqua Ammonia, add the Water; keep in bottles corked tight. This is used to color Elixirs, Soda Syrups, etc., such as Strawberry.

REMARK.—This is incompatible with Acids.

NO. 3.**Yellow Solution.**

Gamboge,	1 ounce.
Diluted Alcohol, sufficient.	

Rub the Gamboge to a powder with the Alcohol. Let stand for a few days. Shake often and filter.

NO. 4.**Yellow Coloring.**

Turmeric,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	10 "
Water,	6 "

Make a Tincture, and filter.

NO. 5.

Tincture of Saffron.

Saffron,	6 ounces.
Alcohol,	1 pint.

Macerate.

NO. 6.

Tincture of Anniline.

Yellow Anniline,	1 drachm.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Dissolve.

The above are fine for Hair Oils, etc., and will not fade, as Turmeric will.

NO. 7.

Tincture of Grass.

Blue (or Lawn) Grass,	8 ounces.
Alcohol, sufficient, or	16 "

Chop the Grass fine, put into a wide-mouthed bottle, cover with Alcohol, let stand twenty-four hours, and filter for use.

NO. 8.

Tincture of Red Saunders.

Red Saunders, ground,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	16 "

Percolate one pint of Tincture.

Used to impart a red color to Essences, Hair Oils, etc.

NO. 9.

Tincture of Alkanet.

Alkanet Root, ground,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	16 "

Make a Tincture. Use same as No. 8.

NO. 1.**Essence of Anise.**

Oil of Anise,	1 ounce.
Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	8 ounces.
Water,	7 "
Mix them, and filter.	

NO. 2.**Essence of Allspice.**

Oil of Allspice,	1 ounce.
Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	8 ounces.
Water,	7 "
Mix and filter.	

NO. 3.**Essence of Banana.**

Banana fruit, peeled,	1 pound.
Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	1 pint.
Water,	1 "
Macerate for fourteen days, express and strain.	

NO. 4.**Essence of Bergamot.**

Oil Bergamot,	1 ounce.
Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	8 ounces.
Water,	7 "
Tincture of Grass, to color.	
Mix.	

NO. 5.**Essence of Bay.**

Oil of Bay leaves,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	16 ounces.
Carbonate Magnesia,	2 "
Water,	16 "

Alcohol may be used instead of Cologne Spirit but it is not quite as good. Dissolve the Oil in a little of the Spirit, and rub in a mortar with the Magnesia, the water being slowly added. Color lightly with Tinct. Grass.

NO. 6.**Essence of Blackberry.**

Blackberries, (fresh,)	2 pounds.
Alcohol,	10 ounces.
Water,	26 "

Macerate for 14 days, express and strain through muslin.

NO. 7.**Essence of Cloves.**

Oil Cloves,	1 ounce.
Carb. Magnesia,	1 "
Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	8 ounces.
Water,	7 "

Proceed as in No. 5. Color with Caramel.

NO. 8.**Essence of Caraway.**

Oil of Caraway Seed,	1 ounce.
Carbonate Magnesia,	2 ounces.
Sugar,	2 "
Alcohol,	16 "
Water,	16 "

Proceed as in No. 5.

NO. 9.**Essence of Coffee.**

Best ground Coffee, (browned,)	8 ounces.
--------------------------------	-----------

Cologne Spirit.	8 "
-----------------	-----

Hot Water, sufficient.	
------------------------	--

Pack in percolator and pour on a pint of water, or until a pint has passed through, then add Cologne Spirit.
Mix.

NO. 10.**Essence of Cardamom.**

Oil of Cardamom,	1 drachm.
------------------	-----------

Carbonate Magnesia	4 drachms.
--------------------	------------

Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	4 ounces.
------------------------	-----------

Water,	4 "
--------	-----

Proceed as in No. 5.

NO. 11.**Essence of Cassia.**

Oil of Cassia,	1 ounce.
----------------	----------

Carbonate Magnesia,	2 ounces.
---------------------	-----------

Sugar,	2 "
--------	-----

Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	16 "
------------------------	------

Water,	16 "
--------	------

Proceed as in No. 5. Color with Tinct. Saunders.

NO. 12.**Essence of Cinnamon.**

Oil of Cinnamon,	1 ounce.
------------------	----------

Carbonate Magnesia,	2 ounces.
---------------------	-----------

Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	16 "
------------------------	------

Water,	16 "
--------	------

Proceed as in No. 5. Color with Tinct. Red Saunders.

NO. 13.

Essence of Citronella.

Oil Citronella,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Alcohol, or Cologne Spirit,	8 ounces.
Water,	8 "

Mix. Color with Tinct. Grass.

NO. 14.

Essence of Coriander.

Oil of Coriander,	2 drachms.
Carbonate Magnesia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sugar,	1 "
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Water,	8 "

Proceed as in No. 5.

NO. 15.

Essence of Ginger.

Jamaica Ginger (ground),	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	2 pints.
Percolate two pints. No color.	

NO. 16.

Essence of Juniper.

Oil of Juniper Berries,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Carbonate Magnesia,	1 "
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Water,	8 "

Proceed as in No. 5. No color.

ESSENCES.

NO. 17.

Essence of Lavender.

Oil of Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Carbonate Magnesia,	1 "
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Water,	8 "

Proceed as in No. 5. Color with Red Saunders.

NO. 18.

Essence of Lemon.

Oil Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Carbonate Magnesia,	1 "
Sugar,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Water,	8 "

Color yellow. Proceed as in No. 5.

NO. 19.

Essence of Mace.

Mace, moderately fine,	6 ounces.
Cologne Spirit,	2 pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, express and filter through paper.

NO. 20.

Essence of Nutmeg.

Oil of Nutmeg,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Magnesia Carb.,	8 drachms.
Water,	4 ounces.
Sugar,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Proceed as in No. 5. Color lightly with Caramel.

NO. 21.

Essence of Orange.

Oil of Orange,	1 ounce.
Carbonate Magnesia,	2 ounces.
Sugar,	2 "
Alcohol,	8 "
Water,	8 "

For with Saffron. Proceed as in No. 5.

NO. 22.

Essence of Peppermint.

Oil of Peppermint,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Peppermint (herb),	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Water,	8 ounces.

ix and filter through Magnesia. Color to suit.

NO. 23.

Essence of Pineapple.

Butyric Ether,	1 ounce.
Acetic Ether,	4 drachms.
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Glycerine,	2 drachms.
Water,	8 ounces.

ix. Color with Curcuma.

NO. 24.

Essence of Spearmint.

Oil Spearmint,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Carb. Magnesia, } each,	1 "
Sugar,	
Alcohol, } each,	8 ounces.
Water,	

Proceed as directed in No. 5.

NO. 25.

Essence of Raspberry.

Butyric Ether,	4 drachms.
Powd. Orris Root,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	8 "
Water,	8 "

Percolate the Orris in Alcohol and Water, and when one pint of percolate is obtained, add the Ether. Color with Alkanet.

NO. 26.**Essence of Sassafras.**

Oil of Sassafras,	1 ounce.
Carbonate Magnesia,	2 ounces.
Cologne Spirit,	16 "
Water,	16 "

Proceed as in No. 5. Color with Caramel.

NO. 27.

Essence of Spruce.

Oil of Spruce,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Carb. Magnesia,	1 "
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Water,	8 "

Proceed as in No. 5. Color with Caramel.

NO. 28.

Essence of Strawberry.

Butyric Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Acetic Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cologne Spirit,	1 pint.

Mix.

Color with Tinct. Carmine.

NO. 29.

Essence of Sarsaparilla.

Oil of Wintergreen,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil of Sassafras,	3 drachms.
Oil of Anise,	1 drachm.
Carbonate Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Sugar,	1 "
Alcohol,	12 ounces.
Water,	4

Color with Burnt Sugar, if so desired. Proceed as in No. 5.

NO. 30.

Extract of Tonka.

Tonka Bean (cut small),	2 ounces.
Alcohol,	12 "
Water,	4 "

Rub the Beans with a little sugar and the spirit and water, and macerate for ten days; color to suit with Caramel.

No. 31.

Essence of Wintergreen.

Oil of Wintergreen,	2 ounces.
Cologne Spirit,	30 "

Color with Caramel to suit; mix and filter.

NO. 32.

Essence of Wormwood.

Oil of Wormwood,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Carbonate Magnesia,	1 "
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Water,	8 "

Proceed as in No. 5; color to suit.

NO. 33.

Essence of Nectar.

Butyric Ether,	1 ounce.
Oil of Wintergreen,	1 drachm.
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	15 drops.
Extract Vanilla,	2 ounces.
Alcohol,	12 "
Water,	2 "

Mix and filter; color to suit.

NO. 34.

Essence of Orgeat.

Oil of Bitter Almond,	2 drachms.
Acetic Ether,	2 "
Butyric Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Orris Root, Powd.,	4 ounces.
Alcohol,	15 "

Percolate the Orris Root with the Alcohol. Dissolve the Oil in the Ethers, add the Alcoholic Tincture, and filter.

NO. 35.

Essence of Bitter Almond.

Oil Bitter Almond,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Carbonate Magnesia,	2 "
Sugar,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	} each, 8 ounces.
Water,	

Proceed as directed in No. 5.

NO. 36.

Essence of Quince.

Pelargonic Ether,	2 ounces.
Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	7 "
Water,	7 "

Mix. Color yellow.

NO. 37.

Essence of Celery.

Oil of Celery,	2 drachms.
Carbonate Magnesia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sugar,	1 "
Alcohol,	{ each,
Water,	
	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed in No. 5. Color lightly with
 1. Grass.

NO. 38.

Essence of Apple.

Acetate of Oxide Amyl,	2 ounces.
Valerianate of Ammonia,	1 drachm.
Cologne Spirits,	12 ounces.
Water,	2 "

NO. 39.

Essence of Rosemary.

Oil Rosemary,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Carb. Magnesia,	1 "
Alcohol,	{ each,
Water,	
	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed in No. 5.

NO. 40.

Essence of Pear.

Acetate Oxide of Amyl,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Acetic Ether,	1 drachm.
Alcohol, 95 per cent.,	12 ounces.
Water,	2 "

NO. 41.

Essence of Hemlock.

Oil of Hemlock,		$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Carbonate Magnesia,		1 "
Alcohol,	{ each,	8 ounces.
Water,		

Proceed as directed in No. 5. Color with Caramel.

NO. 42.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—No. 2.

Jamaica Ginger,		6 ounces.
Grains of Paradise,		1 ounce.
Mace,		$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Lemon,		1 drachm.
Alcohol,		20 ounces.

Reduce the drugs to a coarse powder, and moisten with four ounces of Alcohol; pack in percolator, and add balance of Alcohol, in which add the Lemon; allow to stand 24 hours, and percolate with diluted Alcohol sufficient for 20 ounces.

NO. 43.

Essence of Fennel.

Oil of Fennel Seed,		$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Carb. Magnesia,	{ each,	1 "
Sugar,		
Water,	{ each,	8 ounces.
Cologne Spirits,		

Proceed as directed in No. 5.

NO. 44.

Essence of Calamus.

Oil of Calamus,		$\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Carb. Magnesia,	} each,	1 "
Sugar,		
Alcohol,	} each	8 ounces.
Water,		

Proceed as directed in No. 5.

NO. 45.

Essence of Banana.

Acetate of Oxide Amyl,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Alcohol,	8 "
Water,	8 "

Mix.

NO. 46.

Essence of Quince.

Pelargonic Ether,	2 ounces.
Cologne Spirits,	12 "
Water,	2 "

Mix.

NO. 47.

Essence of Nutmeg.

Oil Nutmeg,		3 drachms.
Carb. Magnesia,		6 "
Sugar,		1 ounce.
Alcohol,	} each,	8 ounces,
Cologne Spirits,		

Proceed as directed in No. 5. Color with Caramel.

NO. 18.

Essence of Rose.

Oil of Rose,	80 drops.
Alcohol,	8 ounces,
Water,	8 "

Dissolve the Oil in the Spirit, add the Water, and color with Carmine.

CHAPTER XIX.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NO. 1.

Lemon Extract.

Alcohol,	10 gallons.
Water (soft),	4 "
Oil of Lemon,	8 pounds.

REMARKS.—Put the Oil into three gallons of the Alcohol, and let stand for twenty-four hours; then have your Water warm and pour in one gallon, then one of Alcohol, then one-half gallon of Water, then one gallon of Alcohol, and so on until Alcohol and Water are gone. Be sure and put in the Alcohol last. Let stand, and filter through a felt bag kept for nothing but Lemon Extract. Or, if in small quantities, through filtering paper, and, if needed, Carbonate Magnesia, till clear. Color to suit, with Curcuma.

NO. 2.

Blackberry Extract.

Alcohol,	5 gallons.
Concentrated Blackberry Ether,	5 pounds.
Soft Water (cold),	10 gallons.
Glycerine,	8 pounds.

Mix, and it is ready for use. Color to suit, with Tinct. Alkanet.

NO. 3.**Vanilla Extract.**

Alcohol,	10 gallons.
Vanilla Beans,	8 pounds.
Soft Water,	5 gallons.
Sugar,	2 pounds.
Glycerine,	2 "

Cut the Beans very fine, the finer the better, put in a mortar and bruise with the Sugar till thoroughly beaten together, the Sugar will absorb the flavor. Add Water and spirits; macerate for at least two weeks (longer the better), then filter and color with Caramel.

NO. 4.**Nutmeg Extract.**

Alcohol,	1 gallon.
Ground Nutmeg,	1 pound.
Warm Water,	82 ounces.

Mix.

Let stand two weeks; it is then ready for use. No color.

NO. 5.**Ginger Extract.**

Alcohol,	1 gallon.
Jamaica Ginger,	2 pounds.

REMARKS.—Mix the Alcohol and Ginger, and let stand twenty-four hours, then percolate on gallon. No color needed, but it may be colored with burnt Sugar.

NO. 6.**Peach Extract.**

Alcohol,	10 gallons.
Concentrated Nectarine Ether,	2 pounds.
Concentrated Pine-Apple Ether,	1 pound.
Oil of Orange (Portugal),	2 ounces.
Warm Water,	5 gallons.
Glycerine,	2 pounds.

REMARKS.—Mix the Oil of Orange and Alcohol, then add the Ethers, and then the warm Water. Color with burnt Sugar, same as Pine-Apple.

NO. 7.**Raspberry Extract.**

Alcohol,	5 gallons.
Concentrated Raspberry Ether,	5 pounds.
Soft Water (cold),	10 gallons.
Glycerine,	8 pounds.

Mix.

REMARKS.—Color to suit with Caramel and Carmine.

NO. 8.**Pine-Apple Extract.**

Butyric Ether,	1 ounce.
Ext. Lemon,	2 drachms.
Tint. Orange Peel (sweet),	2 "
Alcohol,	1 pint.

Mix. Color lightly, with Caramel.

NO. 9.**Nectarine Extract.**

Alcohol,	5 gallons.
Concentrated Nectarine Ether,	5 pounds.
Soft Water (cold),	10 gallons.
Glycerine,	3 pounds

Mix. Color same as Pine-Apple.

NO. 10.

Almond Extract.

Alcohol,	10 gallons.
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	1 pound.
Water (warm),	5 gallons.

REMARKS.—Mix the Oil with the Alcohol, and after standing twenty-four hours, add the warm Water; it is then ready for use.

NO. 11.

Sassaaparilla Extract.

Alcohol,	10 gallons.
Oil of Sassafras,	8 ounces.
Oil of Wintergreen,	8 "
Warm Water,	5 gallons.

REMARKS.—Mix Oils and Alcohol, let stand twenty-four hours; then add warm Water. Color to suit with Caramel.

NO. 12.

Extract of Vanilla.

(Artificial.)

Balsam Peru,	1 drachm.
Oil Orange,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Extract Orris,	4 ounces.
Tonka Beans, (coarse powder),	2 "
Tinct. Castor,	15 drops.
Cologne Spirits,	8 ounces.
Carb. Magnesia,	8 drachms.
Water,	4 ounces.

Dissolve the Balsam and Oil in two ounces of Spirits, and rub with the Magnesia; add the balance of the Ingredients, and let stand in a warm place for four weeks, then filter, and color with Caramel.

NO. 14.

Cloves Extract.

Alcohol,	1 gallon.
Cloves (ground),	1 pound.
Warm Water,	32 ounces.

ix. Let stand for three weeks, it is then ready for
No color.

NO. 13.

Extract of Vanilla.

Vanilla Beans,	1 ounce.
Sugar,	1 "
Cologne Spirits,	12 ounces.
Water,	4 "

ix. Pit the Beans and cut them very fine, then mix them
with sugar and bruise until moderately fine, then mix
with spirits and water, and put in a warm place; macer-
ate for two weeks, occasionally shaking; filter.
Color with Caramel, if desired.

NO. 15.

Extract of Apricot.

Glycerine,	4 drachms.
Chloroform,	1 drachm.
Butyrate of Ethyl,	10 drachms.
Valerianate Ethyl,	5 "
Oenanthylate Ethyl,	1 drachm.
Salicylate of Methyl,	2 drachms.
Butyrate of Amyl,	1 drachm.
Alcohol, to make	16 ounces.

ix. Color lightly with Caramel.

NO. 16.

Ginger Ale Extract.

Powdered Jamaica Ginger,	8 pounds.
Lemon Peel, (fresh),	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Powdered Cayenne Pepper,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Powdered Mace,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Macerate for fourteen days and filter. For making Ginger Ale Syrup, take three ounces of the above Extract, for one gallon Simple Syrup.

NO. 17.

Extract of Mead.

Oil of Lemon,	{ each,	2 drachms.
Oil of Cloves,		
Oil of Nutmeg,		
Oil of Coriander,		$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Alcohol,		12 ounces.
Water,		4 "
Sugar,	{ each,	1 ounce.
Carb. Magnesia,		

Dissolve the Oils in four ounces of Alcohol, and rub with the Sugar and Magnesia. Mix the remainder of Alcohol and Water, and triturate with the mixture. Filter, and add sufficient diluted Alcohol to make one pint.

NO. 18.

Strawberry Extract.

Alcohol,	5 gallons.
Concentrated Strawberry Ether,	5 pounds.
Soft Water, (cold),	10 gallons.

REMARKS.—Proceed as for Lemon. Color to suit with Carmine.

NO. 19.

Extract of Peruvian Beer.

Oil of Lemon,	{ each,	2 drachms.
Oil of Sassafras,	{	
Oil of Wintergreen,	{ each,	1½ "
Oil of Spruce,	{	
Oil of Nutmeg,		1 drachm.
Alcohol,		12 ounces.
Water,		4 "
Carb. Magnesia,	{ each,	1 ounce.
Sugar,	{	

Resolve the Oils in four ounces of Alcohol, and rub the Magnesia and Sugar, in a mortar; mix the balance of the Alcohol and Water, and triturate with the mixture in the mortar; filter, and add enough diluted Alcohol to make one pint.

NO. 20.

Cinnamon Extract.

Alcohol,	10 gallons.
Oil of Cassia,	8 ounces.
Oil of Cinnamon, True,	2 "
Warm Water,	5 gallons.

REMARKS.—Proceed as for Lemon, and color with Red Sanders and burnt Sugar to the color of Cinnamon.

NO. 21.

Banana Extract.

Alcohol,	5 gallons.
Concentrated Banana Ether,	4 pounds.
Soft Water,	10 gallons.
Glycerine,	3 pounds.

Mix, and it is ready for use.

NO. 22.

Orange Extract.

Alcohol,	10 gallons.
Water,	8 "
Oil of Orange, (Portugal),	4 pounds.

Proceed same as for Lemon. Color to suit.

NO. 23.

Extract of Tonka.

Tonka Beans, cut fine,	2 ounces.
Sugar,	1 ounce.
Cologne Spirits,	12 ounces.
Water,	4 "

Rub the Beans with Sugar, to a powder; add Spirits and Water, and macerate for two weeks. Color with Caramel.

NO. 24.

Extract of Orris.

Orris Root, coarse powder,	4 ounces.
Cologne Spirits,	12 "
Water,	4 "

Percolate until one pint is obtained.

CHAPTER XX.

SYRUPS FOR SODA FOUNTAINS.

NO. 1.

Simple Syrup.

Sugar,	40 pounds.
Water,	4 gallons.
Cooper's Isinglass,	1½ ounces.

Heat the water sufficiently to melt the Sugar. Dissolve the Isinglass separately in hot water, and add it to the Syrup. Strain.

REMARK—The Isinglass is added to produce foam, when the soda is drawn.

NO 2.

Fruit Acid.

Citric Acid,	4 ounces.
Hot Water,	8 "
Dissolve.	

NO. 3.

Maple Syrup.

Maple Sugar,	4 pounds.
Water,	2 pints.
Dissolve and strain.	

NO. 4.

Sarsaparilla Syrup.

Oil Wintergreen,	15 drops.
Oil Anise,	15 "
Oil Sassafras,	15 "
Fl. Ext. Sarsaparilla,	2 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	5 pints.
Powdered Ext. Liquorice,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Mix. S. A.	

NO. 5.

Simple Syrup.

(Cold Process.)

There are many ways of making a simple syrup, and enough formulae abound in the books to obviate the necessity of writing one in this place, but the fact is, that, instead of being simple, they are oftener compound and complex, too. Here is something really good, and may be denominated an "Easy Method":

Coffee 'A' Sugar,	10 pounds.
Cold Water,	1 gallon.
Cooper's Isinglass,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Isinglass in a portion of warm water, dissolve the Sugar, mix thoroughly, and strain. Use an earthenware jar.

NO. 6.

Catawba Syrup.

Simple Syrup,	1 pint.
Catawba Wine,	1 "
Mix.	

NO. 7.**Milk Punch Syrup.**

Simple Syrup,	1 pint.
Brandy,	8 ounces.
Sherry Wine,	1 ounce.
Fresh Milk,	8 pinta.

Mix.

NO. 8.**Sherry Cobbler Syrup.**

Sherry Wine,	1 pint.
Simple Syrup,	1 "
A Lemon, cut in thin slices.	

NOTE—Macerate for twelve hours and strain.

NO. 9.**Excelsior Syrup.**

Simple Syrup,	1 pint.
Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark,	4 ounces.
Port Wine,	4 "

Mix.

NO. 10.**Ambrosia Syrup.**

Raspberry Syrup,	2 pints.
Vanilla Syrup,	2 "
Hock Wine,	4 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 11.**Hock or Claret Syrup.**

Hock, or Claret Wine,	1 pint.
Simple Syrup,	2 pints.

Mix.

NO. 12.

Solferino Syrup.

Brandy,	1 pint.
Simple Syrup,	2 pints.

Mix.

NO. 13.

Capsicum Syrup.

Tincture of Capsicum,	1 ounce.
Simple Syrup,	2 pints.

REMARKS.—Heat the Syrup, add the Tincture, and when the Alcohol has evaporated, mix thoroughly.

NO. 14.

Mead Syrup.

Extract of Mead,	8 ounces.
Fruit Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Honey,	2 pints.
Simple Syrup,	6 "

Mix.

NO. 15.

Pine-Apple Syrup.—No. 1.

Pine-Apple Juice,	1 gallon.
Sugar,	15 pounds.
Citric Acid,	2 ounces.

REMARKS.—Dissolve the Acid in the juice and boil with the Sugar until no scum arises. Skim carefully and bottle the Syrup while hot. Use six ounces prepared fruit juice to half gallon Simple Syrup.

NOTE.—Raspberry, Blackberry and Strawberry are also made as above.

NO. 16.

Nectar Syrup.

Vanilla Syrup,	5 pints.
Pine-Apple Syrup,	1 pint.
Strawberry, Lemon or Raspberry Syrups,	2 pints.

lix.

NO. 17.

Sherbet Syrup.

Vanilla Syrup,	8 pints.
Pine-Apple Syrup,	1 pint.
Lemon Syrup,	1 "

lix.

NO. 18.

Grape Syrup.

Brandy,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Essence of Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. of Red Saunders,	2 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	1 gallon.

lix.

NO. 19.

Banana Syrup.

Banana, Ext.	2 ounces.
Tartaric Acid,	1 drachm.
Simple Syrup,	6 pints.

lix.

NO. 20.

Wintergreen Syrup.

Oil of Wintergreen,	25 drops.
Simple Syrup,	5 pints.
Burnt Sugar to color, Q. S.	

Put the Oil with Alcohol q. s. and mix.

23

NO. 21.

Currant Syrup.

Mix.	Currant Juice,	1 pint.
	Syrup,	4 pints.

NO. 22.

Cinnamon Syrup.

Oil of Cinnamon,	30 drops.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	60 grains.
Water,	2 pints.
Granulated Sugar,	32 ounces.
Gum Arabic, Powdered,	1 ounce.

REMARKS—Rub the Oil first with the Carbonate of Magnesia and Gum, then with the Water gradually added, and filter through paper. In the filtrate dissolve the Sugar without heat.

NO. 23.

Ginger Syrup.

Mix.	Tincture Ginger,	2 fluid ounces.
	Simple Syrup,	4 pints.

NO. 24.

Orange Syrup.

Oil of Orange,	30 drops.
Fruit Acid,	1 ounce.
Simple Syrup,	1 gallon.

Rub the Acid with the Oil and mix.

NO. 26.

Fancy Syrup.

Vanilla Syrup,	2 pints.
Pine-Apple Syrup,	8 ounces.
Raspberry Syrup,	8 ounces.
Mix.	

NO. 26.

Orange Flower Syrup.

Oil of Orange Flowers,	1 drachm.
Simple Syrup,	4 pints.
Fruit Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Rub the Oil with the Acid and mix.	

NO. 27.

Strawberry Syrup.

(From Fruit)

Use Strawberries of a good flavor. Do not forget that if the berries possess no flavor, you can not expect to obtain a Syrup of good flavor. Avoid, also, rotten berries, because unless you do, you may be sure to find as flavor the smell of the rotten berries in your Syrup. Mash the fruit in a barrel, or other suitable vessel, by means of a pounder, and leave the pulp from 12 to 24 hours, at a temperature between 70° and 80°; stir occasionally; press; set the juice aside for one night; add, for every pound avoirdupois of juice, one ounce avoirdupois of Cologne Spirits or Deodorized Alcohol; mix, and set aside for another night, and filter through paper.

For one pound of the flavored juice take one pound of 'A' Sugar and heat to the boiling point, taking care to remove from the fire or turn off the steam as soon as the

mixture begins to boil; remove the scum, and bottle in perfectly clean bottles; rinse with a little Cologne Spirit.

This Syrup is strong enough to be mixed with two or three times its weight of Simple Syrup for the Soda Fountain. DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR—

NO. 28.
Lemon Syrup.

Simple Syrup,	1 gallon.
Extract of Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Fruit Acid,	1 "

Mix.

NO. 29.
Strawberry Syrup.

Simple Syrup,	1 gallon.
Essence of Strawberry,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Fruit Acid,	2 drachms.

Mix. Color with Carmine.

NO. 30.
Raspberry Syrup.

Simple Syrup	1 gallon.
Essence of Rasp. Sy,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Fruit Acid,	2 drachms.

Mix. Color with Carmine.

NO. 31.
Mulberry Syrup.

Mulberries, not entirely ripe,	6 pounds.
Sugar, coarsely powdered,	6 "

REMARKS.—Place in a kettle over the fire and boil, constantly stirring; strain thoroughly.

NO. 32.

Vanilla Syrup.

Extract Vanilla,	2 ounces.
Fruit Acid,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Simple Syrup,	1 gallon.

REMARKS.—Rub the Acid with some of the syrup; and the Extract of Vanilla, and mix. Color with Cara-

NO. 33.

Vanilla Cream Syrup.

Extract Vanilla,	1 ounce.
Simple Syrup,	8 pints.
Cream, or Rich Milk,	1 pint.

Fix. May be colored with Carmine.

NO. 34.

Cream Syrup.

Fresh Cream,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Fresh Milk,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powdered Sugar,	1 pound.

REMARKS.—Mix by shal and keep in a cool place. addition of a few grains of Bi-Carbonate of Soda retard souring.

NO. 35.

Sarsaparilla Syrup.

Simple Syrup,	1 gallon.
Essence of Sarsaparilla,	4 drachms.

Fix. Color with Caramel.

NO. 36.**Orgeat Syrup.**

Essence of Almonds,	44 drops.
Simple Syrup,	8 quarts.
Mix.	

NO. 37.**Nectar Syrup.**

Strawberry Syrup,	1 quart.
Orgeat Syrup (see above),	1 "
Madeira Wine,	4 ounces.
Mix.	

NO. 38.**Pine-Apple Syrup. - NO. 2.**

Simple Syrup,	1 gallon.
Essence of Pine-Apple,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Fruit Acid,	"
Mix.	
Color with Lemon Color—yellow.	

NO. 39.**Chocolate Syrup.**

Take one pound of Baker's Chocolate; shave it up fine; work it into a fine paste with hot water, then add sufficient water to bring it to the measure of a gallon; add twelve pounds of crushed Sugar, and heat until dissolved; strain through flannel, and, when cold, add four table-spoonfuls Extract of Vanilla. This Syrup keeps better than any other Chocolate.

NO. 40.

Coffee Syrup.

Roasted Coffee, (Mocha and Java, equal parts), 1 pound.
 Sugar, 10 pounds.
 Boiling Water, 1 gallon.
 Boil together, or pass through a suitable filter, percolate
 and one gallon infusion is obtained; then settle and add
 color.

NO. 41.

Rose Syrup.

Essence Rose, 4 ounces.
 Simple Syrup, 1 gallon.
 Rx. Color with Carmina.

NO. 42.

Diamond Syrup.

Catawba Wine, 4 ounces.
 Brandy, 2 "
 Essence Cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
 Essence Strawberry, $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Essence Orange, $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Essence Pine-Apple, $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Essence Rose, 1 "
 Essence Mace, $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Simple Syrup, 2 gallons.
 Rx. Color with Caramel.

NO 43.

Brandy Syrup.

Brandy, 2 pints.
 Simple Syrup, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
 Rx.

NO. 44.

"Don't Care."

Brandy,	1 pint.
Essence Nutmeg,	1 ounce.
Essence Vanilla,	1 "
Simple Syrup,	1 gallon.
Mix. Color to suit.	

NO. 45.

Ginger Ale Syrup.

Extract Ginger Ale,	8 ounces.
Fruit Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Simple Syrup,	1 gallon.
Mix. No color.	

NO. 46

Honey Dew Syrup.

Vanilla Syrup,	1 pint.
Pine-Apple Syrup,	1 "
Lemon Syrup,	1 "
Honey,	2 ounces.
Eggs, well beaten,	8 in number.
Mix.	

CHAPTER XXI.

MINERAL WATERS.

NO. 1.

Congress Water.

Calcined Magnesia,	1 ounce.
Bi-Carbonate Soda,	20 grains.
Hydrate of Soda,	23 "
Common Salt,	7½ ounces.

Add to ten gallons of water, and charge with gas. The acid gas will completely dissolve the Magnesia.

NO. 2.

Seltzer Water.

Bi-Carbonate of Soda,	5½ ounces.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	7 drachms.
Marble Dust,	½ ounce.
Muriatic Acid (C. P.),	5½ ounces.
Water,	10 gallons.

Add the Acid to one-half gallon of water. Dissolve the Marble in the mixture; then add the Magnesia, and after one hour, the Bi-Carbonate of Soda. Add the whole to the rest of the Water, and charge with gas.

NO. 3.

Kissingen Water.

Bi-Carbonate of Soda,	1 drachm.
Carbonate of Lime,	2 drachms + 2 scruples.
Precipitate Carbonate Iron,	2 scruples.
Phosphate Lime,	2 drachms + 2 "
Phosphate Soda,	18 grains.
Sulphate Magnesia,	2 ounces.
Sulphate Soda,	2 drachms + 2 "
Muriate Ammonia,	4 grains.
Common Salt,	8 ounces.

Mix. Add half a gallon of water, let it stand twelve hours, filter, add Carbonate of Magnesia three drachms and one scruple, and charge, with ten gallons of water.

NO. 4.

Vichy Water.

Carbonate of Ammonia,	10 grains.
Bi-Carbonate of Soda,	5½ ounces.
Common Salt,	6 drachms.
Phosphate of Soda,	25 grains.
Sulphate of Soda,	4 scruples.
Sulphate of Potassa,	2 drachms.

Mix, and add water one-half gallon; let it stand half a day; filter, and charge, with ten gallons of water.

NO. 5.

Hunyadi Janos Water.

Sulphate of Lime,	1½ ounces.
Glauber Salts,	24 "
Epsom Salts,	26 "
Sulphate of Potassa,	1 drachm.
Water,	10 gallons.

Mix, and charge with gas.

NO. 6.

Citrate Magnesia Water.

Citric Acid,	16 ounces.
Carb. of Magnesia,	16 "
Essence of Lemon,	8 "

Dissolve the Acid in four pints of hot water; add the Magnesia; this will not all dissolve. When effervescence ceases, add the Lemon, and sufficient water to measure one gallon.

Charge, with nine gallons of water.

NO. 7.

Carlsbad Water.

Sulphate of Soda,	100 grains.
Carbonate of Soda,	25 "
Sulphate of Magnesia,	15 "
Chloride of Sodium,	16 "
Chloride of Calcium,	15 "
Tartrate of Iron and Potassa,	10 "
Water,	10 gallons.

Mix and charge.

NO. 8.

Spa Water.

Carbonate of Soda,	10 grains.
Chloride of Calcium,	5 "
Sulphate of Magnesia,	10 "
Sulphate of Iron,	8 "
Water,	8 gallons.

Mix and charge.

CHAPTER XXII.

PERFUMERY.

Before entering upon our work of formulæ for the manufacture of Perfumery, it will be well to bear in mind the following directions as to the best methods of making extracts from Flower Pomades:

First—Pure Cologne Spirits, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Flower Pomade, No. 24, 4 pounds.

(Flower Pomade is known to the trade as Triple Pomade.)

Second—Place the Spirits in a well stopped bottle, together with the Pomade cut in small pieces, and place the bottle in a water-bath, and apply gentle heat, just sufficient to melt the Pomade, and stir with a wooden spatula, or shake well together. By this method the fatty matter will solidify and exhibit a granulated appearance, having been thoroughly permeated by the spirits.

Third—Let the mass stand for five days, but shake occasionally.

Fourth—Now drain or filter off the liquid extract into another bottle, but if it fall short of one-half gallon, pour on a sufficiency of Alcohol to make up the measure. This is called the First Wash, or Virgin.

Fifth—By subsequent and similar treatment a second and even a third quantity of extract may be made, which,

although much weaker, will be found suitable for cheap perfumes. The Pomade left will then make an excellent Hair Pomade when bottled.

Herewith I append several formulæ for Extracts, which will be required in our formulæ which follow. Others can be made in a similar manner, by using Gums and Essential Oils.

NO. 1.

Extract of Vanilla.

Vanilla Beans (fine quality),	4 ounces.
Proof Spirits,	1 gallon.

Powder the beans and sugar very fine; pack in a percolator, and percolate with the Proof Spirits.

NO. 2.

Extract of Orris.

Orris Root (finely ground),	7 pounds.
-----------------------------	-----------

Percolate with pure Alcohol until one gallon of extract is obtained.

NO. 3.

Extract of Tonka.

Tonka Beans (in coarse powder),	1 pound.
---------------------------------	----------

Percolate with Alcohol until one gallon of extract is obtained.

NO. 4.

Extract of Ambergris.

Ambergris, Powdered,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Mix, dissolve and filter.

NO. 5.

Extract of Benzoin.

Gum Benzoin, Powdered,	1½ pounds.
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Macerate the Gum in the Alcohol; shake frequently; when dissolved, filter.

NO. 6.

Extract of Balsam Peru.

Balsam Peru,	1½ pounds.
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Mix, dissolve and filter.

NO. 7.

Extract of Balsam Tolu.

Balsam Tolu,	1½ pounds.
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Mix, dissolve and filter.

NO. 8.

Extract of Styrax.

Liquid Styrax,	1 pound.
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Mix, dissolve and filter.

NO. 9.

Extract of Civet.

Civet,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Macerate the Civet in the Alcohol, (heated hot, by a water-bath), for one week; filter for use.

NO. 10.

Extract of Musk.

Grain Musk, Pure,	8 drachms.
Boiling Water,	4 ounces.
Proof Spirits.	44 "

Triturate the Musk with the Boiling Water, until it is roughly softened; then add the Spirits, and let stand in the dregs—the longer, the better, as it improves in age. Filter, when needed for use.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.

NO. 1.

Ess. Bouquet.

Ext. Musk,	4 ounces.
Ext. Tuberose,	2 "
Otto Rose, Virgin,	1 drachm.
Otto Bergamot,	1½ drachms.
Otto Neroli, Super.,	½ drachm.
Otto Verbena (true),	8 drops.
Otto Pimento,	10 "
Otto Patchouly,	8 "
Otto Red Cedar Wood,	½ drachm.
Otto Lavender, English,	12 drops.
Pure Spirits sufficient to make	4 pints.

Mix, and digest.

NO. 2.

Sweet Pea.

Ext. Tuberose,	½ pint.
Ext. Orange Flower,	½ "
Ext. Rose,	½ "
Ext. Vanilla,	1 ounce.

Mix.

NO. 3.

Millefleur.

Otto Rose, Virgin,	1 drachm.
Otto Red Cedar Wood, (true),	1 "
Otto Orange, (new),	1 "
Otto Pimento,	20 drops.
Ext. Orris,	6 ounces.
Ext. Jasmin,	2 "
Ext. Styrax,	1 ounce.
Ext. Tonka,	4 ounces.
Pure Spirits sufficient to make	4 pints.
Mix.	

NO. 4.

Lily of the Valley.

Ext. Tuberose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Ext. Jasmin,	1 ounce.
Ext. Orange Flower,	2 ounces.
Ext. Vanilla,	3 "
Ext. Cassia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Ext. Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto Almonds,	3 drops.
Mix.	

Keep this mixture together for a month, and then bottle for sale. It is a perfume that is very much admired.

NO. 5.

Yellow Rose.

Spts. Rose, Triple,	2 pints.
Spts. Tuberose, Triple,	2 "
Spts. Tonquin Musk, Triple,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Spts. Verbena, Triple,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mix.	

NO. 6.

Myrtle.

Ext. Vanilla,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Ext. Roses,	1 "
Ext. Orange Flower,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Tuberose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Jasmin,	2 ounces.

lix.

Now to stand for a fortnight. It is then fit for bottling, and is a perfume that gives satisfaction.

NO. 7.

Patchouly.

Otto Patchouly,	2 drachms.
Otto Sandal. Flav.,	40 drops.
Otto Rose, Virgin,	40 "
Ext. Musk,	8 ounces.
Ext. Orris,	8 "
Ext. Vanilla,	4 "
Ext. Styrax,	2 drachms.
Pure Spirits sufficient to make	4 pints.

lix.

NO. 8.

Spring Flowers.

Ext. Orris,	4 ounces.
Ext. Jasmin.	4 "
Ext. Musk,	4 "
Otto Bergamot,	2 drachms.
Otto Neroli, Super.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Otto Verbena (true),	10 drops.
Otto Red Cedar Wood (true),	1 drachm.
Benzoin Acid,	1 "
Pure Spirits, sufficient to make	4 pints.

lix.

PERFUMERY.

NO. 9.

Tea Rose.

Spts. Rose, Pomade,	1 pint.
Spts. Rose, Triple,	1 "
Ext. Rose Leaf, Geranium,	1 "
Ext. Sandal Wood,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Neroli,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Orris,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

NO. 10.

Ylang-Ylang.

Ext. Tonka,	8 ounces.
Ext. Musk,	4 "
Ext. Tuberose,	4 "
Ext. Cassia,	4 "
Ext. Oris,	8 "
Otto Orange (new),	2 drachms.
Otto Neroli, Super.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Pure Spirits sufficient to make 4 pints.

Mix.

NO. 11.

Musk.

Ext. Musk,	1 pint.
Ext. Orris,	6 ounces.
Ext. Vanilla,	2 "
Ext. Styrax,	2 drachms.
Otto Sandal, Flav.,	1 drachm.
Otto Bergamot,	2 drachms.
Otto Neroli, Super,	10 drops.
Otto Patchouly,	12 "
Otto Lavender, English,	15 "
Otto Cinnamon,	6 "

Mix. Pure Spirits sufficient to make 4 pints.

NO. 12.

Victoria.

Otto Rose, Virgin,	2 drachms.
Otto Neroli, Super,	8 "
Otto Bergamot,	4 "
Otto Coriander,	16 drops.
Otto Pimento,	24 "
Otto Lavender, English,	16 "
Ext. Jasmin,	2 ounces.
Ext. Orris,	16 "
Ext. Musk,	2 "
Benzoic Acid,	2 "

Pure Spirits sufficient to make four pinta.

Mix.

NO. 13.

Night-Blooming Cereus.

Ext. Orange, Virgin (from Pomade),	5 ounces.
Ext. Tuberose, Virgin, (from Pomade),	9½ "
Tinet. Ambergris,	19½ drachms.
Pure Spirits,	18 ounces.
Ext. Rose, Virgin,	6½ "
Tinet. Civet,	14 drachms.
Tinet. Vanilla,	4 "
Tinet. Tonka,	4 "
Oil Rose,	23 drops.
Oil Neroli,	10 "
Oil Neroli, Petit Grain.	10 "
Oil Sandal,	20 "

Mix.

NO. 14.

Pond Lily.

Ext. Rose, Virgin Pomada,	8 ounces.
Ext. Orange " "	4 "
Ext. Cassia " "	4 "
Tinct. Vanilla,	2 "
Oil Cloves,	10 drops.

Mix.

This is an exceedingly fine perfume, and will give satisfaction.

No. 15.

Tuberose.

Ext. Tuberose,	24 ounces.
Ext. Musk,	4 "
Ext. Jasmin,	1 ounce.
Otto Rose, Virgin,	1 drachm.
Otto Neroni, Super,	10 drops.
Benzoic Acid,	2 drachms.
Pure Spirits, sufficient for	4 pints.

Mix.

NO. 16.

Moss Rose.

Otto Rose, Virgin,	2 drachms.
Otto Sandal, Flav.,	2 "
Ext. Musk,	12 ounces.
Ext. Vanilla,	4 "
Ext. Orris,	2 "
Ext. Jasmin,	4 "
Benzoic Acid,	1 drachm.
Pure Spirits sufficient for	4 pints.

Mix.

NO. 17.

Jockey Club.

Ext. Jasmin,	5 ounces.
Ext. Orris,	20 "
Ext. Musk,	7 "
Ext. Vanilla,	1½ "
Otto Rose, Virgin,	1½ drachms.
Otto Sandal, Flav.,	1½ "
Otto Bergamot,	2½ "
Otto Neroli, Super,	40 drops.
Benzoic Acid,	2 drachms.
Pure Spirits sufficient for	4 pints.

Mix.

In this, as well as in all the following Extracts, before adding the last portion of the Spirits, replace as much of with Water as the perfume will bear without becoming silky, which will vary from two to eight ounces or more. This addition will make the perfume softer.

NO. 18.

White Rose.

Otto Rose, Virgin,	2 drachms.
Otto Red Cedar Wood (true),	6 drops.
Otto Patchouly,	4 "
Otto Orange (fresh),	½ drachm.
Ext. Tuberose,	2 ounces.
Ext. Orris,	2 "
Ext. Jasmin,	2 "
Ext. Musk,	2 "
Benzoic Acid,	1 drachm.

Pure Spirits (to which four ounces of Rose Water has been added), sufficient to make four pints.

Mix.

NO. 19.

Charlotte Cushman Bouquet.

Triple Ext. of Roses,	32	ounces.
Triple Ext. of Tuberose,	24	"
Triple Ext. of Orris,	12	"
Triple Ext. of Ambergris,	4	"
Triple Ext. of Musk,	2	"
Oil of Bergamot,	1	ounce.
Oil of Lemons,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

Mix.

NO. 20.

Clara Kellogg Bouquet.

Extract of Tuberose,	20	ounces
Extract of Violets,	16	"
Extract of Roses,	16	"
Extract of Vanilla,	8	"
Extract of Tolu,	4	"
Extract of Ambergris,	4	"
Oil of Neroli,	1	drachm.
Oil of Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

Mix.

NO. 21.

Pink Domino.

Extract of Acacia Flowers,	20	ounces.
Extract of Jasmin,	10	"
Triple Ext. of Roses,	10	"
Triple Ext. of Orange Flowers,	10	"
Triple Ext. of Tuberose,	10	"
Triple Ext. of Ambergris,	5	"

Mix.

We append the following excellent formulæ for hand-
chief perfumes, as given by G. Dubelle, Ph. D.

NO. 22.

Lady Hayes Boquet.

Extract of Violets,	40	ounces.
Extract of Tuberose,	10	"
Extract of Cassia Flowers,	10	"
Extract of Ambergris,	2½	"
Otto of Roses,	½	ounce.
Oil of Neroli,	½	"
Oil of Bergamot,	½	"
Oil of Lavender,	½	"

Mix.

NO. 23.

Sweet Gem of Eden.

Extract of Jasmin,	20	ounces.
Extract of Tuberose,	16	"
Extract of Orange Flowers,	4	"
Extract of Jonquil,	4	"
Triple Extract of Roses,	4	"
Extract of Acacia Flowers,	4	"
Extract of Vanilla,	8	"
Extract of Civet,	1	ounce.
Oil of Bergamot,	1	"

Mix.

NO. 24.

Pearl of Savoy.

Triple Ext. of Roses,	24	ounces.
Triple Ext. of Jasmin.	20	"
Triple Ext. of Violets,	11	"
Oil of Cedrat,	8	drachms.
Oil of Citron,	8	"
Oil of Neroli,	2½	"
Oil of Cinnamon,	1	drachm.
Extract of Musk,	8	drachms.
Extract of Ambergris,	2	"

Mix.

NO. 25.

Stolen Kisses.

Extract of Jonquil,	40	ounces
Extract of Orris,	40	"
Extract of Acacia Flowers,	20	"
Triple Ext. of Roses,	20	"
Triple Ext. of Tonquin Musk,	20	"
Triple Ext. of Ambergris,	5	"
Triple Ext. of Civet,	5	"
Oil of Citron,	2	drachms.

. Mix.

NO. 26.

Fairmount Park.

Extract of Violets,	20	ounces.
Extract of Neroli,	20	"
Extract of Cassia Flowers,	20	"
Extract of Tuberose,	10	"
Extract of Jaamin,	10	"
Extract of Geranium Rose,	10	"
Extract of Musk,	4	"
Extract of Ambergris,	4	"

Mix.

NO. 27.

Lucca Bouquet.

Triple Ext. of Roses,	20 ounces.
Extract of Jasmin,	20 "
Extract of Jonquil,	20 "
Extract of Violets,	10 "
Extract of Ambergris,	10 "
Oil of Neroli,	1½ drachms.
Oil of Roses,	1 drachm.
Oil of Lavender,	½ "
Mix.	

NO. 28.

Picasso's Poesy.

Ext. Rose (from Pomade),	1 pint.
Spirits Rose, Triple,	½ pint.
Ext. Jasmin (Pomade),	½ "
Ext. Violet (Pomade),	½ "
Ext. Verbena,	2½ ounces.
Ext. Cassia,	2½ "
Otto Lemon,	½ ounce.
Otto Bergamot,	½ "
Ext. Musk,	1 "
Ext. Ambergris,	1 "
Mix.	

The aroma of this is truly magnificent, but peculiar to itself, being unlike any other.

NO. 29.

Spring Flowers. No. 2.

Ext. Rose	(from Pomade),	1 pint.
Ext. Violet	" "	1 "
Ext. Rose, Triple	" "	2½ ounces.
Ext. Cassia	" "	2½ "
Otto Bergamot,		2 drachma.
Ext. Ambergris,		1 ounce.

Mix.

The just reputation of this perfume places it in the first rank of the very best mixtures that have ever been made by any manufacturer.

NO. 30.

Volunteer's Garland.

Otto Neroli,	½ ounce.
Otto Rose,	½ "
Otto Lavender,	½ "
Otto Bergamot,	½ "
Otto Cloves,	8 drops.
Ext. Orris,	1 pint.
Ext. Jasmin,	½ "
Ext. Cassia,	½ "
Ext. Musk,	2½ ounces.
Ext. Ambergris,	2½ "
Pure Spirits,	1 pint.

Mix.

The Parisian perfumers sell a vast deal of this. Try it, as it will give satisfaction.

NO. 31.

Amy's Favorite.

Ext. Tuberose (from Pomade),	1 pint.
Ext. Jasmin " "	1 "
Ext. Cassia " "	1 "
Ext. Rose " "	1 "
Ext. Vanilla,	5 ounces.
Ext. Musk,	2 "
Ext. Ambergris,	2 "
Otto Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Otto Cloves,	1 drachm.

Mix.

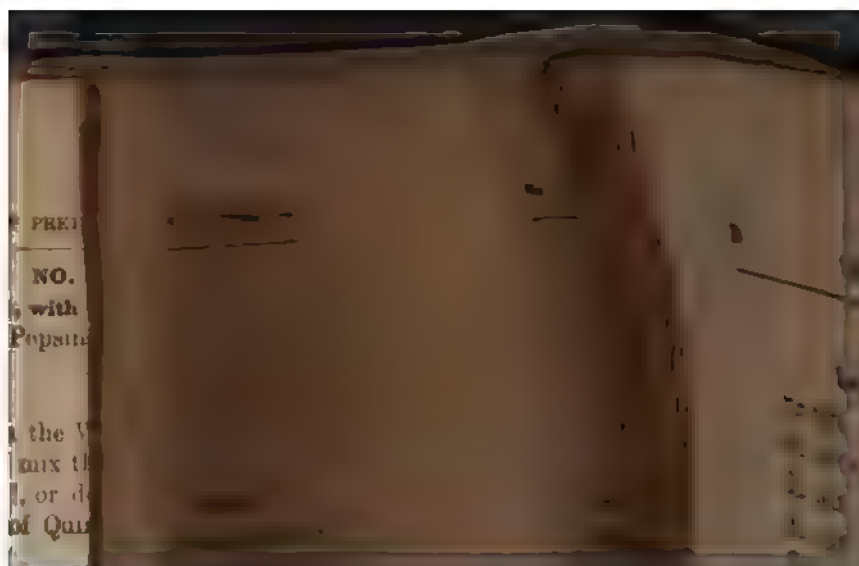
The odor of this is flowery and very beautiful.

NO. 32.

Sweet Opponax.

Pure Spirits,	11 ounces.
Ext. Tuberose (second wash)	4 "
Ext. Jasmin " "	4 "
Ext. Orange " "	8 "
Ext. Orris,	2 "
Ext. Vanilla,	1 drachm.
Oil Sandal, Flav.,	5 drops.
Oil Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Ext. Sandal, Flav.,	2 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Neroli, Petit Grain,	4 drops.
Ext. Musk,	1 drachm.
Ext. Ambergris,	1 "
Ext. Civet,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.



NO 33.

Bouquet de Caroline.

Pure Spirite,	14 ounces.
Ext. Tuberose (second wash),	4 "
Ext. Jasmin " "	4 "
Ext. Orange " "	8 "
Ext. Orris,	4 "
Ext. Vanilla,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Ext. Musk,	2 drachms.
Ext. Ambergris,	2 "
Oil Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Bergamot,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Mix.

NO. 34.

Flor de Mayo.

Ext. Jasmin, (Virgin Pomade,)	8 ounces.
Ext. Jasmin, second wash Pomade,	2 "
Ext. Orange, Virgin,	2 "
Ext. Orange, second wash,	2 "
Ext. Tuberose, second wash,	2 "
Ext. Tuberose, Virgin,	2 "
Ext. Musk, Comp.,	2 "
Oil Bergamot,	10 drops.
Oil Neroli,	2 "
Ext. Musk,	1 drachm.
Ext. Ambergris,	1 "
Ext. Civet,	1 "
Ext. Styrax,	15 drops.
Ext. Tolu,	1 drachm.

Mix.

NO. 35.

Egyptian Lotus.

Ext. Rose, second wash,	4 ounces.
Ext. Orange, second wash,	4 "
Ext. Mousseline,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Ext. Vanilla,	2 drachms.
Oil Rose,	10 drops.
Oil Pimento, (Allspice,)	10 "
Oil Cinnamon, (true,)	2 "
Ext. Musk,	1 drachm.

Mix.

NO. 36.

Victoria Regia.

Extract Rose, Virgin Pomade,	16 ounces.
Extract Orange, Virgin Pomade,	8 "
Extract Cassia, Virgin Pomade,	8 "
Extract Jasmin, Virgin Pomade,	16 "
Extract Orris,	8 "
Extract Ambergris,	8 "
Oil Neroli,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Sandal, Flava,	1 "

Mix.

NO. 37.

Fairy Bouquet.

Ext. Rose, Virgin,	8 ounces.
Ext. Rose, second wash,	4 "
Ext. Orange, Virgin,	2 "
Ext. Orange, second wash,	1 ounce.
Ext. Tonka,	2 ounces.
Ext. Musk,	4 drachms.
Oil Rose,	15 drops.
Oil Verbena, (true,)	5 "

Mix.

NO. 38.

Wild Locust.

Ext. Rose, Virgin Pomade,	4 ounces.
Ext. Vitervert,	4 "
Oil Patchouly,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Cedar,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Sandal, Flava,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Verbena,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Civet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

NO. 39.

Rondeletia.—No. 2.

Pure Spirits,	16 ounces.
Oil Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Cloves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Bergamot,	1 ounce.
Ext. Musk,	4 ounces.
Ext. Vanilla,	4 "
Ext. Ambergris,	4 "
Ext. Rose, Virgin Pomade,	8 "
Ext. Orris,	6 "

Mix.

NO. 40.

Pony.

Ext. Rose, Virgin Pomade,	8 ounces.
Ext. Orange, Virgin Pomade,	4 "
Ext. Jasmin, Virgin Pomade,	8 "
Oil Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Ext. Musk,	4 ounces.

Mix

NO. 41.

Orange Flowers.

Ext. Orange, Virgin Pomade,	8 ounces.
Ext. Orange, second, wash,	8 "
Ext. Civet,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Mix.	

NO. 42.

Rondeletia. NO. 1.

Otto Lavender, English,	1 ounce.
Otto Cloves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto Rose Geranium, Turkey,	2 drachms.
Otto Cinnamon, true,	20 drops.
Otto Rose, Virgin,	10 "
Otto Sandal, Flav.,	1 drachm.
Ext. Musk,	2 ounces.
Ext. Orris,	4 "
Ext. Vanilla,	2 "
Benzoic Acid.	1 drachm.
Pure Spirits sufficient to make	4 pints.
Mix.	

NO. 43.

Magnolia.

Ext. Orange Flower Pomade,	1 pint.
Ext. Rose Pomade,	2 pints.
Ext. Tuberose Pomade,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Ext. Violet Pomade,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Otto Citron, Zest,	8 drops.
Otto Almonds, Bitter,	10 drops.
Mix.	

This is the genuine, which is found in perfume shops of London and Paris.

NO. 44.

Clove Pink.

Ext. Jasmine,	12 ounces.
Ext. Orris,	12 "
Ext. Musk,	8 "
Otto Rose, Virgin,	1 drachm.
Otto Clove,	2 drachm.
Otto Neroli,	1 drachm.
Otto Pimento,	10 drops.
Oil Patchouly,	20 "
Otto Yellow Sandal,	2 drachms.
Benzoic Acid,	1 drachm.
Pure Spirits sufficient to make	4 pints.

Mix.

NO. 45.

White Lilac.

Ext. Tuberose Pomade,	1 pint.
Ext. Orange Flower Pomade,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto Almonds, Bitter,	9 drops.
Ext. Civet,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix.

The Civet is only used to give permanence to the perfume on the handkerchief.

NO. 46.

Jonquil.

Ext. Jasmine Pomade,	1 pint.
Ext. Tuberose Pomade,	1 "
Ext. Orange Flower,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Vanilla,	2 ounces.

Mix.

The Jonquil is very fragrant.

NO 47.

Lemon Verbena.

Pure Spirits,	12 ounces.
Oil Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Lemon Grass,	1 "
Oil Rose,	10 drops.
Oil Geranium, Rose,	10 "
Oil Verbena (true),	1 drachm.

fix.

NO. 48.

Boquet Knight Templar.

Pure Spirits,	7 ounces.
Ext. Orris,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Oil Bergamot,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Oil Patchouly,	16 drops.
Oil Cloves,	8 "
Geranium (true),	16 "
Ext. Vanilla,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Ext. Benzoin,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Tolu,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "

fix.

NO. 49.

Musk Rose.

Ext. Rose, Virgin Pomade,	9 ounces.
Ext. Rose, second wash,	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Orange,	8 "
Ext. Musk,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Sandal, yellow,	4 drops.
Tinct. Camphor,	4 "

fix.

NO. 50.

West End.

Ext. Jasmin, Virgin,	2 ounces.
Ext. Jasmin, second wash,	2 "
Ext. Rose, Virgin,	2 "
Ext. Rose, second wash,	2 "
Ext. Orris,	4 "
Ext. Orange, second wash,	2 "
Ext. Orange, Virgin,	2 "
Oil Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Lavender,	1 "
Oil Bergamot,	2 drachms.
Ext. Musk,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Ext. Amberggris,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

NO. 51.

New Mown Hay.

Ext. Tonka,	25 ounces.
Ext. Musk,	6 "
Ext. Orris,	8 "
Ext. Vanilla,	1 ounce.
Ext. Styrax,	1 drachm.
Otto Bergamot,	1 "
Otto Neroli, Super.,	15 drops.
Otto Rose, Virgin,	10 "
Otto Cloves,	6 "
Otto Lavender, English,	10 "
Otto Patchouly,	10 "
Otto Sandal, Flav.,	1 drachm.
Benzoic Acid,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pure Spirits, sufficient to make	4 pints.

Mix.

NO. 52.

Noisette Bouquet.

Ext. Rose, Virgin,	4 ounces.
Ext. Rose, second wash,	4 "
Ext. Orange, second wash,	2 "
Ext. Orange, Virgin,	6 "
Oil Lemon,	1 drachm.
Oil Rose,	10 drops.
Oil Geranium,	5 "
Ext. Musk,	2 drachms.
Ext. Civet,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

NO. 53.

Wood Violet.

Ext. Orris,	12 ounces.
Ext. Tuberose,	2 "
Ext. Jasmin,	1 ounce.
Ext. Musk,	4 ounces.
Otto Bergamot,	2 drachms.
Otto Lavender. English,	1 drachm.
Otto Verbena, true,	10 drops.
Otto Bitter Almonds,	12 "
Otto Coriander,	6 "
Otto Sweet Flag,	4 "
Otto Bay Leaves,	5 "
Benzoin Acid,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Pure Spirits, sufficient for	4 pints.

Mix.

NO. 54.

Mignonette.

Ext. Orris,	12 ounces.
Ext. Tuberosa,	4 "
Ext. Vanilla,	4 "
Ext. Musk,	2 "
Otto Rose, Virgin,	1 drachm.
Otto Neroli, Super.,	1½ drachms.
Otto Pimento,	12 drops.
Benzoic Acid,	1 drachm.
Pure Spirits, sufficient to make	4 pints.

NO. 55.

Italian Nougay.

Spts. Rose Pomade,	2 pints.
Spts. Rose, triple,	1 pint.
Spts. Jasmin, { from Pomade,	1 "
Spts. Violet, {	1 "
Ext. Cassia,	½ "
Ext. Musk,	2 ounces.
Ext. Ambergris,	2 "

Mix.

NO. 56.

May Flowers.

Ext. Rose Pomade,	½ pint.
Ext. Jasmin,	½ "
Ext. Orange Flower,	½ "
Ext. Cassia,	½ "
Ext. Vanilla,	1 "
Otto Almonds, Bitter,	½ drachm.

Mix.

NO. 57.

Honeysuckle.

Spts. Rose Pomatum,	1 pint.
Spts. Violet,	1 "
Spts. Tuberosa,	1 "
Ext. Vanilla,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Tolu,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto Neroli,	10 drops.
Otto Bitter Almonds,	5 "

Mix.

The cost of this perfume would probably be too high to meet the demand; if so dilute it with pure Spirits to the extent to make it pay.

NO. 58.

Frangipani.

Ext. Orris,	4 ounces.
Ext. Tuberosa,	2 "
Ext. Musk,	4 "
Ext. Vanilla,	2 "
Ext. Jasmin,	1 ounce.
Ext. Styrax,	1 "
Otto Neroli, Super,	1 drachm.
Otto Rose, Virgin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto Sandal, Flv.,	1 "
Otto Red Cedar Wood, true,	1 "
Otto Pimento,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto Cassia,	20 drops.
Otto Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Otto Ginger,	4 drops.
Otto Lavender, English,	6 "
Benzoic Acid,	2 drachms.
Pure Spirits, sufficient to make	4 pints.

Mix.

NO. 59.

Stolen Kisses.—No. 2.

Ext. Jonquil,	1 quart.
Ext. Orris,	1 "
Ext. Tonka,	1 pint.
Ext. Rose, triple,	1 "
Ext. Acacia,	1 "
Ext. Civet,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Ambergris,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto Citronella,	1 drachm.
Otto Verbena,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

These ingredients are to remain together at least a fortnight; then filter prior to sale.

NO. 60.

Stephanotis.

Ext. Cassia,	4 ounces.
Ext. Tuberose,	4 "
Ext. Jasmin,	2 "
Ext. Musk,	8 "
Ext. Orris,	8 "
Ext. Tonka,	8 "
Otto Rose, Virgin,	1 drachm.
Otto Neroli, Super,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Benzene Acid,	1 "
Pure Spirits, sufficient to make	4 pints.
Mix.	

NO. 61:

Cair de Russie.

Extract Rose,	20	ounces.
" Violet,	20	"
" Jasmin,	20	"
" Neroli,	20	"
" White Rose,	16	"
" Musk,	1	ounce.
" Ambergria,	1	"
Oil Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Citron,	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

Mix, let stand several days, filter.

COLOGNES.

Oil of Cologne.

Oil of Bergamot,	4	ounces.
Oil of Rose,	1	drachm.
Oil of Neroli,	1	"
Oil of Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Oil of Geranium, Rose,	2	drachms.
Oil of Lavender,	2	"

Mix.

The recipes of these perfumes are the most noted that, at present, are being manufactured. The directions for making the Cognes are, to cut the Oils in about nine-tenths of Spirits, and after standing twenty-four hours add the Water, and immediately add the remainder of the Spirits. The Water should always be lukewarm when put in. Always filter through filter paper.

NO. 1.**German Cologne.—No. 1.**

Cologne Spirits,	8 quarts.
Oil Bergamot,	2 ounces.
Oil Cedrat,	1½ "
Oil Lemon,	1½ "
Water, (warm),	1 quart.

Mix.

NO. 2.**German Cologne.—No. 2.**

Cologne Spirits,	8 quarts.
Oil Rosemary,	2 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	2 "
Oil Cedrat,	2 "
Oil Lemon,	2 "
Oil Neroli,	1 drachm.
Water, (warm),	2 pints.

Mix. Filter until clear.

NO. 3.**German Cologne.—No. 3.**

Cologne Spirits,	8 quarts.
Oil Lemon	5 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	4 "
Oil Orange, Portugal,	8½ "
Oil Neroli,	½ drachm.
Oil Neroli, Petit Grain,	½ "
Oil Rosemary,	½ "
Oil Lavender, English,	25 drops.
Oil Cloves,	6 "
Ext. Jasmin Pom., Virgin,	4 ounces.
Water (warm),	92 "

Mix.

NO. 4.

German Cologne.—No. 4.

Cologne Spirits,	1 gallon.
Oil Rosemary,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Lemon,	1 "
Oil Lavender, English,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Oil Cinnamon,	20 drops.
Water, (warm),	1 quart.

Mix.

NO. 5.

German Cologne.—No. 5.

Oil Rose,	15 drops.
Oil Jasmin,	4 drachms.
Oil Patchouly,	1 drachm.
Oil Rose Geranium,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Oil Lemon Grass,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Orange.	15 drops.
Oil Bergamot,	2 drachms.
Oil Nutmeg,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Almond, Bitter,	10 drops.
Oil Verbena,	10 "
Oil Caraway,	5 "
Oil Cassia,	5 "
Oil Citronella,	30 "
Oil Rhodium,	5 "
Tinct. Benzoated,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Vanilla,	1 ounce.
Cologne Spirits,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Water, (warm),	8 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 6.

German Cologne.-No. 6.

Oil Bergamot,	1 ounce.
Oil Orange,	1 "
Oil Cedrat,	2 drachms.
Oil Rosemary,	1 drachm.
Oil Rose,	5 drops.
Cologne Spirits,	1 gallon.
Water (warm),	32 ounces.
Mix and filter.	

NO. 7.

Golden Bell Cologne.-No. 1.

Pure Spirits,	2 quarts.
Oil Lemon,	5 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	4 "
Oil Orange, Portugal,	8 }
Oil Neroli,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Neroli, Petit Grain,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Rosemary,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Lavender,	25 drops.
Oil Cloves,	8 "
Water,	1 pint.
Mix and filter.	

NO. 8.

Orange Cologne.

Ext. Orange Pomade (third wash),	96 ounces.
Oil Orange, Portugal,	2 "
Ext. Orange Flower, Comp.,	8 "
Mix.	

NO. 9.

Eau De Cologne.

Spirits, Pure,	6	gallons.
Otto Neroli, Petit Grain,	2	ounces.
Otto Neroli, <i>Petals</i> ,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Otto Rosemary,	2	ounces.
Otto Orange Peel,	} of each,	4 "
Otto Lemon,		
Otto Bergamot,		

Mix.

These are genuine. A great many have published recipes that are in ignorance, in a practical sense, of what they are putting up; but I vouch for these as the genuine.

NO. 10.

Best Cologne Water.

Oil Bergamot,	2	ounces.
Oil Neroli,	2	drachms.
Oil Jasmin,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Oil Garden Lavender,	2	drachms.
Oil Cinnamon,	1	drop.
Benzoated Tincture,	8	ounces.
Tincture Musk,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce.
Pure Spirits,	1	gallon.
Rose Water,	2	pints.

Mix.

Let this Cologne stand a considerable length of time before filtering for use.

NO. 11.

Citronella Cologne.

Ext. Orange Pomade (third wash),	82	ounces.
Ext. Ja-min " " "	82	"
Oil Citronella,	2	"

Mix.

NO. 12.

Cologne Water.-No. 3.

Oil Bergamot,	1 ounce.
Oil Lemon,	4 drachms.
Oil Orange,	4 "
Oil Lavender Flower,	6 "
Oil Cloves,	1 drachm.
Oil Neroli,	1 "
Oil Ceylon Cinnamon,	30 drops.
Cologne Spirits,	1 gallon.
Rose Water,	8 ounces.
Mix and filter.	

NO. 13.

Golden Ball Cologne.-No. 2.

Pure Spirits,	2 gallons.
Oil Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Rosemary,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Oil Neroli, Petit Grain,	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "
Oil Orange, Portugal,	2 ounces.
Oil Bergamot,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Ext. Tolu,	2 "
Water (soft),	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Mix and filter.	

NO. 14.

Jasmin Cologne.

Ext. Jasmin Pomade (third wash),	96 ounces
Ext. Jasmin, Virgin,	10 "
Oil Jasmin,	8 "
Mix.	

PERFUMERY.

NO. 15.

New Mown Hay Cologne.

Ext. Jasmin Pomade (third wash),	32 ounces.
Ext. Tuberose " " "	32 "
Ext. Orange " " "	32 "
Ext. Rose " " "	32 "
New Mown Hay Comp.,	8 "

Mix.

NO. 16.

Cologne Water. No. 2.

Oil Bergamot,	8 ounces.
Oil Lemon,	8 "
Oil Orange,	2 "
Oil Rosemary Flower,	1 ounce.
Oil Neroli, Bigarade,	2 ounces.
Oil Neroli, Petit Grain,	2 "
Oil Cloves,	4 drachms.
Ext. Orange Flower,	10 ounces.
Tinct. Orris Root,	4 "
Tinct. Benzoin,	4 "
Pure Spirits,	6 gallons.
Orange Flower Water,	Q. S.

Mix, add Orange Flower Water to suit the taste.
This is a very fine preparation, and one of the very
best in use.

NO. 17.

Geranium Rose Cologne.

Ext. Cassia Pomade, third wash,	32 ounces.
Pure Spirits,	4 "
Ext. Geranium Rose, Comp.,	8 "

Mix.

NO. 18.**Jockey Club Cologne.**

Ext. Jasmin Pomade, third wash,	1 gallon.
Ext. Rose " " "	8 ounces.
Ext. Orange, " " "	10 "
Ext. Jockey Club Comp.,	8 "
Ext. Cloves.	2 "

Mix.

NO. 19.**Magnolia Cologne.**

Ext. Jasmin Pomade, third wash,	96 ounces.
Ext. Orange, " " "	82 "
Ext. Magnolia, Comp.,	8 "

Mix.

NO. 20.**White Rose Cologne.**

Ext. Rose Pomade, third wash,	1 gallon.
Pure Spirits,	32 ounces.
Oil Rose,	2 drachms.
Ext. Violet, third wash,	5 ounces.
Ext. Jasmin, " "	2½ "
Ext. Musk,	2 "
Tinct. Camphor,	12 drops.
Oil Patchouly,	1 drachm.

Mix.

NO. 21.**Ylang Ylang Cologne.**

Ext. Jasmin Pomade, third wash,	96 ounces.
Ext. Tuberose " " "	32 "
Ext. Ylang Ylang, Comp.,	8 "

Mix.

PERFUMERY.

105

NO. 22.

Violet Cologne.

Ext. Violet Pomade, third wash,	32 ounces.
Ext. Jasmin " " "	32 "
Ext. Cassia " " "	32 "
Ext. Rose, " " "	32 "
Ext. Musk,	4 drachms.

Mix.

NO. 23.

Verbena Cologne.

Pure Spirits,	96 ounces.
Ext. Orange Pomade, third wash,	32 "
Ext. Verbena, Comp.,	8 "

Mix.

NO. 24.

Common Cologne.

Oil Lavender,	1½ ounces.
Oil Rosemary,	½ ounce.
Oil Lemon,	1 "
Oil Cinnamon,	20 drops.
Alcohol,	1 gallon.

Mix and filter.

This Cologne is cheap, but still is a very good article.

NO. 25.

Rose Cologne.

Ext. Tuberose Pomade, third wash,	32 ounces.
Ext. Rose, " " "	32 "
Oil Rose,	25 drops.

Mix and filter.

NO. 26.

Farina Cologne.

Oil Neroli,	5 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	1 ounce.
Pure Alcohol,	6 pints.
Water,	2 "
Mix and filter.	

NO. 27.

Patchouly Cologne.

Ext. Cassia Pomade, third wash,	96 ounces.
Pure Spirits,	82 "
Ext. Patchouly, Comp.,	12 "
Mix.	

NO. 28.

Imperial Cologne.

Oil Bergamot,	2 ounces.
Oil Neroli,	2 drachms.
Oil Lavender,	2 "
Oil Ceylon Cinnamon,	1 drop.
Ext. Jasmin,	4 ounces.
Tinct. Musk,	1 ounce.
Otto Rose,	8 drops.
Ext. Millefleurs,	4 drachms.
Benzotated Tincture,	8 ounces.
Cologne Spirits,	1 gallon.
Soft Water,	2 pints.

Mix, adding the water last; let stand a week before filtering.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HAIR DYES AND TONICS.

It could be easily shown that the practice of dyeing the hair, by way of personal adornment, is very ancient. It is universally followed among the upper, as well as the lower, classes in every country in Asia, and the practice is equally prevalent among the barbarous and civilized communities. In Egypt the practice is to blacken the edge of the eye-lids, both above and below, and for this purpose they use a powder called Kohol.

The practice of dyeing the hair, painting the face, etc., by way of personal adornment, is often alluded to in the Bible, and materials for that purpose constitute, at the present time, the leading source of profit among the Armenians.

It becomes our duty, while writing a book of this kind, to devote a chapter to Hair Dyes and Tonics; still, at the same time, it is our duty to say that, as a rule, all hair dyes ought to be avoided; as personal beauty is often spoiled by the inharmonious application of colors.

NO. 1.

Vegetable Hair Tonic.

Quinine Sulph.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Tinct. Cantharides,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Myrrh,	1 "
Castor Oil,	1 "
Alcohol,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix. Apply often.

NO. 2.

Bernhardt's Hair Tonic.

Oil Castor,	8 ounces.
Oil Bergamot,	8 drachms.
Oil Cinnamon,	15 drops.
Oil Cloves,	15 "
Oil Lavender,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Tinct. Cantharides,	2 "
Aqua Ammonia,	4 "
Alcohol sufficient to make	2 pints.

Mix.

This is a splendid preparation.

NO. 3.

Lavender Hair Tonic.

Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Castor Oil,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tinct. Cantharides,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Thyme, white,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

NO. 4.

Hayes' Hair Restorative.

Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Cantharides,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sugar Lead,	2 drachms.
Lac. Sulphur,	2 "
Oil Bergamot,	2 "
Rain Water,	2 pints.

Mix.

Apply once a day. Rub well with the hand.

NO. 5.

Rosemary Hair Wash.

Distilled Water of Rosemary,	1 gallon.
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Pearlash,	2 drachms.

Dissolve the Pearlash in the Alcohol, and mix.

NO. 6.

Creole Hair Tonic.

Lac. Sulphur,	1 drachm.
Sugar of Lead,	1 "
Pulv. Copperas,	82 grains.
Tannin,	82 "
Rose Water,	1 pint.

Mix.

By wetting the hair with the above compound once or twice a day for a couple of weeks, it will be invigorated and keep the color.

NO. 7.

Owen's Hair Tonic.

Rain Water,	1 pint.
Lac. Sulphur,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sulphate of Iron,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix, and apply to the hair daily.

NO. 8.

Tricopherous.

Castor Oil,	8 ounces.
Alcohol,	8 "
Tinct. Cantharides,	2 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	2 "
Tinct. Alkanet,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix.

NO. 9.

Remedy for Falling Hair.

Vaseline,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Castor Oil,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. Cantharides,	1 drachm.
Aqua Ammonia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Rosemary,	5 drops.

Mix. Apply to the roots of the hair two or three times a week, rubbing in well.

NO. 10.

Walpole's Hair Tonic.

Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Cantharides,	2 drachms.
Rose Water,	8 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 11.

"Eau Lustrale."

Castor Oil,	8 ounces.
Tinct. Cantharides,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	46 ounces.
Oil Bergamot,	4 drachms.
Oil Lavender,	1 drachm.
Oil Cloves,	80 drops.

Mix.

Dilute with Cudbear.

NO. 12.

Bay Rum Hair Tonic.

Glycerine,	4 ounces.
Tinct. Cantharides,	4 drachms.
Aqua Ammonia,	4 "
Rose Water,	2 ounces.
Bay Rum,	10½ "

Mix.

NO. 13.

Hair Restorative.

(Hall's, & King's)

Lac. Sulphur,	1 drachm.
Acetate Lead,	1 "
Chloride Sodium,	2 drachms.
Glycerine,	2 ounces.
Bay Rum,	8 "
Jamaica Rum,	4 "
Soft Water	1 pint.

Mix. Shake before using.

NO. 14.

Allen's Hair Tonic.

Glycerine,	4 ounces.
Tinct. Cantharides,	5 drachms.
Aqua Ammonia,	4 "
Rose Water,	12 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 15.

Brusci's Hair Wash.

Acid Salicylic,	40 grains.	
Tinct. Benzoin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.	
Alcohol,	} of each,	8 ounces.
Glycerine,		

Mix.

NO. 16.

Hair Dye and Tonic.

Sugar of Lead,	1 ounce.
Borax,	1 "
Lac. Sulphur,	1 "
Aqua Ammonia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Mix, and let stand for fourteen hours; then add:

Bay Rum,	4 ounces.
Table Salt,	8 drachms.
Soft Water,	8 pints.
Essence Bergamot,	1 ounce.

NOTE.—It will turn gray hair to a dark color, and will cause the hair to grow.

When the hair is thin, or head bald, apply twice daily. For gray hair, one application daily.

NO. 17.**Hair Dye and Tonic.**

Hoffman's Balsamic Mixture,	25 parts.
Glycerine,	25 "
Rose Water,	100 "
Tinct. Catharides,	5 "
Carbonate Ammonia,	5 "

Mix, shake well and filter.

Hoffman's Balsamic Mixture is composed of the Oil of Lavender, Cloves, Cassia, Thyme, Lemon, Mace and Neroli, of each,

	4 parts.
Balsam of Peru,	12 "
Alcohol,	100 "

NO. 18.**Lauderer's Hair Tonic.**

Cloves,	2½ drachms.
Laurel Leaves, in coarse powder,	5 "
Digested with	
Alcohol,	6 ounces.
Rose Water,	8 "
Glycerine,	2½ drachms.

Mix. After 24 hours, add

Ether,	½ ounce.
Oil Lavender,	5 drops.

Filter.

NO. 19.**Hair Tonic.**

Carbonate of Ammonia,	2 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	10 drops.
Rubbed up in Sweet Oil,	½ pint.

If the hair falls out, apply daily. It is simple but good.

NO. 20.

Hair Restorative.

Castor Oil,	6 ounces.
Alcohol,	26 "

Mix; then add,

Tinct. Cantharides,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Essence of Jasmnn,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

This is an excellent preparation. It renders the hair
 glossy, and arrests its premature decay. Use
 once a day.

NO. 21.

Lightning Hair Dye.

(Mordant.)

Acid Pyrogallie,	1 drachm.
Aqua Distilled,	6 ounces.
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix.

The Dye.

Nitrate of Silver, Crystals,	1 drachm.
Aqua Distilled,	6 drachms.
Aqua Ammonia,	2 "
Or, q. s. to make clear.	

Mix.

Preparation for Removing the Stains.

Sulphuret Potash,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Aqua Distilled,	1 ounce.

Mix.

NO. 22.**Black.**

The following is the time-honored article used by tonal artists for hair and whiskers. The deepest black obtained when only enough Ammonia is employed in solution No. 2, to redissolve the precipitate formed at 1, when the Alkali is added to the silver solution. By increasing the quantity of Ammonia, lighter shades of Blue are produced.

Solution No. 1.**(Mordant.)**

Pyrogallic Acid,	4 drachms.
Water,	18 ounces.
Alcohol,	6 "

Fix.

Solution No. 2.—The Dye.

Nitrate of Silver,	1 ounce.
Ammonia, Aqua,	2 ounces.
Water,	8 "

Fix.

NO. 23.**Tea Hair Dye and Tonic.**

Strong Infusion of Black Tea,	1 pint.
Bay Rum,	4 ounces.
Oil of Lavender,	1 drachm.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Glycerine,	4 "

Fix.

NO. 24.**Cody's Hair Tonic.**

Vinegar of Cantharides,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Cologne Water,	1 "
Rose Water,	4 ounces.

Mix.

This is a simple but good tonic for the hair; to be rubbed to the roots of the hair twice daily,

NO. 25.**To Dye the Hair Brown.**

No. 1.—Sulphuret Potassium,	1 ounce.
Water,	6 ounces.

Mix.

No. 2.—Nitrate Silver,	1 ounce.
Rose Water,	8 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 26.**Black.**

No. 1.—Sulphuret Potassium,	1 ounce.
Water,	6 ounces.

Mix.

No. 2.—Nitrate of Silver,	1 ounce.
Water,	6 ounces.

Mix.

The Sulphuret of Potassium and Water must be applied first (this goes by the name of *Mordant*), and when the hair is dry, then the silver solution.

Piesse, in his "Art of Perfumery," says: "Great care must be taken that the Sulphuret is fresh-made, or at least well preserved in closed bottles; otherwise, instead

of the Mordant making the hair black, it will impart a yellow hue. When the Mordant is good, it has a very disagreeable odor; and although this is the quickest and best dye, its unpleasant smell has given rise to the "Inodorous Dye." Here it is:

NO. 27.**Inodorous Hair Dye.**

Dissolve the Nitrate of Silver, in the above formula; then add Liquid Ammonia by degrees until the mixture becomes cloudy from the precipitate of the Oxide of Silver, continuing to add Ammonia in small proportions until the fluid again becomes clear from the Oxide of Silver being re-dissolved.

Pour half a pint of boiling Rose Water upon three ounces of powdered Nutgalls; when cold, strain and bottle. This forms the Mordant, and is used in the same way as the first-named dye, like the Sulphuret Mordant. It is not so good a dye as the previous one.

NO. 28.**Hair Dye and Tonic.**

The following makes a good and natural-looking dye:

Citrate of Bismuth,	1 ounce.
Rose Water,	2 ounces.
Distilled Water,	2 "
Alcohol,	5 drachms.
Aqua Ammonia, sufficient.	

Mix.

Apply as usual, and follow with

Hydrosulphate of Soda,	12 drachms.
Distilled Water,	4 ounces.

Mix.

NO. 29.**Hair Dye.**

Pyrogallie Acid,	2 parts.
Water,	90 "
Cologne,	10 "

Mix.

Clean the hair first with soap-and; then brush through every two or three days with the above solution.

NO. 30.**Buckingham's Hair Dye.**

(Black.)

Nitrate of Silver,	1 ounce.
Nitrate of Copper,	1 drachm.
Distilled Water,	8 ounces.
Water of Ammonia,	Q. S.

Mix, and dissolve the metallic salts in Distilled Water, and add Ammonia to the solution until the liquid becomes of a clear blue.

The dye is applied to the hair in the usual way. After a short exposure to sunlight, it imparts a black color. A brown color is obtained by diluting the solution.

NO. 31.**To Turn Dark Hair to a Golden Hue.**

Peroxide of Hydrogen,	6 ounces.
-----------------------	-----------

It is the best preparation in use, and a harmless one. It is expensive, and its application has to be continued for some time. If you have very dark hair, it may require as much as three weeks. It will do the work. It is used by actresses, attached to blonde troupes, to acquire the regeneration hue.

NO. 32.

Shampoo Wash.

Borax (powdered),	4 drachms.
Bay Rum,	2 ounces.
Aqua Ammonia,	1 ounce.
Rose Water,	18 ounces.

lix. One of the best.

NO. 33.

Shampoo Wash - No. 33.

Carbonate Potassa,	2 drachms.
Sulph. Ether,	2 "
Bay Rum,	2 ounces.
Water, soft,	14 "

lix.

NO. 34.

Dry Shampoo.

(See Foam.)

Sulphuric Ether,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	1 "
Glycerine,	1 "
Aqua Ammonia,	1 drachm.
Castile Soap,	2 ounces.
Water, soft,	2 pints.

lix.

NO. 35.

To Promote the Growth of Whiskers.

Veal Fat,	1 pound.
Tinct. Cantharides,	1 ounce.
Oil of Mace,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Neroli, Petit Grain,	80 drops.

lix. Apply a portion daily.

NO. 36.**Rondet's Depilatory.**

Hydrosulphate Soda, Cryst.,	2 drachms.
Quick Lime (powdered),	10 "
Starch (powdered),	11 "

Powder the Soda and mix quickly.

To apply: Make the powder into a paste with a little water, and spread it on the place to be deprived of hair. As, on pulling one hair, it comes off readily, the paste is to be washed off with water and some simple cerate, or cold cream applied.

NO. 37.**Diamond Dust.**

White Frostings,	1 ounce.
------------------	----------

 Rub moderately fine in a mortar. Used to powder the hair.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POMADES.

The use of Ointments, as helps to the adornment of the person, is often alluded to in the Sacred Scriptures. Thus we have mention made of them in Proverbs 27: 9, and again, in Ecclesiastes 9: 8, and I. Chronicles 9: 30.

A casual observer would say that it is a barbarous custom to oil the hair; but if he will only reflect a moment, he will find that the oil glands on the scalp of many persons possess the power of secretion in so slight a degree that it becomes necessary to aid Nature in her work by means of Art—by means of Ointments and Oils.

You may see many persons whose hair has a peculiar dryness, actually demanding an application of artificial oil; and to neglect this would entail annoyance and an unsightly appearance. When the oil glands supply a sufficiency of fluid, the hair is said to be moist and soft—a consummation devoutly to be wished by men and women of every rank and condition in life, who make any show towards personal adornment.

The name of "Pomade" and "Pomatum" is derived from "Pomum"—an apple—because it was formerly made by immersing over-ripe apples in grease. If an apple be stuck all over with spice, such as cloves, then exposed to the air for a few days, and afterwards macer-

ated in purified melted lard, or any other fatty matter, the grease will become perfumed. Repeating the operation with the same grease several times produces real Pomatum.

In making Pomades, the following directions ought to be strictly followed if you wish to make a really nice article. You need not follow the following remarks if you simply want a common article of Pomatum.

Pomades ought to be made from *inodorous lard*.

Melt your lard in a hot water bath (boiling); take off the scum, after previously adding two ounces of powdered alum and two ounces of table salt. When the grease appears clear, let it grow cool.

The lard is now to be washed. This is done a small quantity at a time. Take about a pound on a slate slab, and let the slab slope sufficiently, so that a good supply of water may trickle over it and run off at the same time. Keep the grease well stirred. In this way the water will remove any trace of the alum and salt.

Finally, the grease, when the whole is washed, is remelted, the heat being maintained enough to drive off any adhering water. When cold, it is finished.

This may seem troublesome, but you will find it pays, as the lard, when perfectly inodorous, will keep better and take less perfume of flowers.

BODIES FOR POMADES.

NO. 1.**Benzoin Body.**

Leaf Lard,	5 pounds.
Gum Benzoin,	2 "

EXPLANATION.—By Leaf Lard is meant rendered Lard, made from the leaf alone, with no other fat with it. If the lard is nicely rendered—that is, if there is no grain left and it does not appear to be sandy, it is ready for use; if sandy, it must be melted to the consistency of oil, and stirred constantly until cold. When the lard is ready, it must be warmed over the water bath until it can be stirred. While warming the Lard, put the Benzoin in eight ounces of Alcohol, and warm in a water bath until the Gum is dissolved; then remove the Lard from the water bath, and add the Benzoin slowly. This mixture must stand for two weeks; then melt to the consistency of oil; then allow it to cool, and the Benzoin will settle to the bottom, and the Lard will retain all the flavor of the Benzoin. Always melt over the water bath.

NO. 2.**Tonka Bean Body.**

Pure Lard,	10 pounds.
Tonka Beans, (ground,)	2 "

Make same as Benzoin Body, except the Beans must not be warmed; after stirring in the beans, let it stand two weeks; then re-melt, and allow it to settle.

NO. 3.
Musk Body.

Pure Lard,	10 pounds.
Gram Musk,	1 ounce.

Take the Musk and one ounce of Lard, and rub the together. When these are thoroughly mixed, melt the remainder of the Lard, and stir the Musk in slowly. *Finis* same as in No. 2.

NO. 4.
Tolu Body.

This is made the same as Benzoin Body.

NO. 5.
Civet Body.

Pure Lard,	10 pounds.
Civet,	1 ounce.

This must be warmed same as Benzoin Body; then add the Civet slowly, stirring constantly until cold. If the Civet is good, it is ready to use as soon cold; if it is not good, it must be re-melted and strained, or allowed to cool and settle.

POMADES.

NO. 1.
Cosmoline Cream.

Cosmoline,	24 troy ounces.
White Wax,	12 " "
Spermaceti,	12 " "
Glycerine,	8 fluid ounces.
Oil of Rose Geranium,	1 fluid drachm.

Melt the Wax and Spermaceti; add the Cosmoline, then stir until nearly cold; add the Glycerine and Oil, and stir until cold.

NO. 2.

Philocome Pomade.

White Wax,		10 ounces.
Fresh Rose,	Pomatum,	1 pound.
Fresh Acacia,	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fresh Jasmine,	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fresh Flower of Orange,	"	1 "
Tuberoze,	"	1 "

Melt the Wax in the Oils by a water-bath at the lowest possible temperature. Stir the mixture as it cools. Do not pour out the Philocome until it is nearly cool enough to set. Warm your utensils to the same heat as the Philocome; otherwise the bottles chill the material as it is poured in and make it appear of an uneven texture.

NO. 3.

Marrow Cream.

Purified Lard,	1 pound.
Almond Oil,	1 "
Palm Oil,	1 ounce.
Oil of Cloves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Lemon,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix by means of a water-bath.

NO. 4.

Violet Pomade.

Purified Lard,	1 pound.
Acacia Pomatum,	6 ounces.
Rose Pomatum,	4 "

Work it up like Marrow Pomade.

NO. 5.

Marrow Pomatum.

Purified Lard,	4 pounds.
Purified Suet,	2 "
Oil of Lemon,	1 ounce.
Oil of Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Cloves,	8 drachms.

Melt the greases, and beat them up with a whisk or flat wooden spatula for half an hour or more; as the grease cools, the pomatum is rendered light and spongy. It is an excellent and a very profitable pomade.

NO. 6.

Heliotrope Pomade.

Lard,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.
Tallow,	12 "
Benzoin Body,	5 "
Tonka Bean Body,	2 "
Civet Body,	1 pound.
Oil Lemon,	12 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	12 "
Oil Bitter Almonds,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Neroli, Petit Grain,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Balsam Peru,	12 "

No coloring used. Mix same as No. 5.

For winter use, add 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of Lard and 7 pounds of Tallow.

NO. 7.

White Vanilla Pomade.

Lard,	4½ pounds.
Benzoin Body,	5 "
Tonka Bean Body,	2 "
Civet Body,	1 pound.
Tallow,	½ "
Cocoa Butter,	1 "

Mix by means of a water-bath.

For winter, use 9½ pounds Lard and 7 pounds Tallow.

No coloring used.

NO. 8.

Dark and Yellow Pomades.

Lard,	25 pounds.
Tallow,	25 "
Oil Bergamot,	8 ounces.
Oil Cinnamon,	4 "
Oil Cloves,	4 "

Put the Lard and Tallow over the fire, in a kettle or other utensil, add five pounds of Annato Seed, and keep on the fire until the pomade is melted to the consistency of oil. Your fire must not be too hot, or the materials may burn. Watch the oil till you find its color suits you; then put out the fire and strain through a sieve into the vessel in which it is to be kept. Stir until it is cold enough to add the perfume, which must be thoroughly mixed, and then cover till used. Should you at any time desire to put it into bottles, warm the pomade by means of a water-bath until of a consistency to pour into your bottles. The above can be made a lighter yellow by adding Curcuma until the desired color is made.

NO. 9.

Pink Pomade.

Lard,	25 pounds.
Tallow,	25 "
Oil Bergamot,	8 ounces.
Oil Cloves,	8 "
Oil Geranium Rose,	4 "
Oil Cinnamon,	2 "

Warm over water-bath to the consistency of oil; strain into can or barrel and stir until cool as it can be; then add Tincture of Carmine until the desired color is obtained. After the color is well mixed, add the perfume and stir until thoroughly mixed.

NO. 10.

Pomade Called "Bear's Grease."

Beef Marrow,	1 pound.
Alkanet Root (not chipped),	1 ounce.

Put the above into a suitable vessel, and render them as you would tallow. Strain well, and then add

Castor Oil,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Oil of Geranium sufficient to perfume.	

NO. 11.

Almond Balls.

Purified Suet,	1 pound.
White Wax,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Bitter Almonds,	1 drachm.
Oil Cloves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Melt the Suet and Wax by means of a water-bath; add the Oils.

NO. 12.

Balm of Flowers.

(French.)

French Rose Pomatum,	12 ounces.
French Violet Pomatum,	12 "
Almond Oil,	2 pounds.
Oil Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

lix.

NO. 13.

Crystallized Oil.

Pomade of Rose,	1 pound.
Pomade of Tuberose,	1 "
Pomade of Orange Flowers,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Spermaceti,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Melt the Spermaceti in a vessel heated by a water-bath; then add the Pomades. Let your jars be warm. Add as slowly as possible.

NO. 14.

Crystalline Pomade.

Refined Olive Oil,	80 parts.
Spermaceti,	10 "

Melt; add perfume sufficient. Pour into jars, and let stand till cool.

NO. 15.

Crystalline Pomade.—No. 2.

Oil Sweet Almonds,	82 ounces.
Spermaceti,	6 "
Oil Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Cloves,	25 drops.
Oil Rose Geranium,	2 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Melt Spermaceti, then Oil Almonds; lastly add perfume, and cool slowly.

NO. 16.

Divine Pomade.

Spermaceti,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Lard,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Almond Oil (Sweet)	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gum Benzoin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Vanilla Beans,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Digest the whole in a vessel heated by water bath at a temperature not exceeding 90° C. After five or six hours it is fit to strain, and may be poured into your bottles for sale.

NO. 17.

Castor Oil and Glycerine Pomade.

White Wax,	12 drachms.
Glycerine,	2 "
Castor Oil,	12 ounces.
Oil of Lemon,	5 drachms.
Oil of Lavender,	1 drachm.
Oil of Bergamot,	2 drachms.
Annatto,	Q. S.
Oil of Cloves,	10 drops.
Alcohol and Water, each.	Q. S.

Dissolve the Wax, with moderate heat, in a little Castor Oil, and triturate it with the remainder of the oil and the Glycerine until the mixture is cool; then add the oils. Finally, rub the Annatto with water until it is thoroughly suspended; add a drachm of Alcohol, and stir the coloring matter into the Pomade until it is intimately mixed.

NO. 18.

Hungarian Pomade.*(Moustache Wax.)*

White Wax,	4 ounces.
Lard,	2 "
Canada Balsam,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Bergamot,	1 drachm.
Oil Lavender,	15 drops.

Add the Balsam to the Wax and Lard previously melted; when nearly cold, mix the essential oils, and run to appropriate moulds. The mass may be colored black or brown.

No. 19.

Salem Stick Pomade.

Suet,	1 pound.
Paraffine,	8 ounces.
White Wax,	2 "
Oil Bergamot,	1 ounce.
Oil Cassia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Lavender,	1 "

Mix, by melting.

NO. 20. .

White Pomade.

Benzoated Suet,	1 pound.
White Wax,	1 "
Jasmin Pomatum,	8 ounces.
Tuberose Pomatum,	8 "
Otto Roses,	1 drachm.

Melt at a gentle heat, and cast into moulds.

NO. 21.

Pomade Hongroise.

White Wax,	1 pound.
Oil Soap,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gum Arabic,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Rose Water,	1 pint.
Oil Bergamot,	1 ounce.
Oil Thyme,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Melt the Gum and Soap in the water, by gentle heat, then add the Wax; constantly stirring the ingredients together, when of uniform consistency, put in the perfume.

NO. 22.

White Stick Pomade, or Cosmetique.

Benzoated Suet,	1 pound.
White Wax,	1 "
Jasmin Pomatum,	8 ounces.
Tuberose Pomatum,	8 "
Otto of Roses,	1 drachm.

Treat same as No. 20.

Another:

NO. 23.

Suet,	1 pound.
Paraffine,	8 ounces.
White Wax,	2 "
Oil Bergamot,	1 ounce.
Oil Cassia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil Lavender,	1 "

To make colored Cosmetiques, yellow beeswax is sub-

ated, in the above recipes, for White Wax, and the appropriate coloring, finely ground with the smallest quantity of Oil of Almonds, should be added to the melted mass and well mixed in, just before it is poured into the moulds. Lamp-black is used for *black sticks*, and burnt Umber or Vandyke Brown for *brown cosmetiques*, the French call them.

CHAPTER XXV.

HAIR OILS.

NO. 1.

Hickory Nut Oil.

Oil Cotton Seed,	15 gallons.
Oil of Fennel,	2½ ounces.
Oil Sassafras,	8 "
Oil Thyme,	1½ "
Oil Rosemary,	1½ "
Oil Cinnamon (Cassia),	4 "
Oil Cloves,	1½ "
Oil Lavender,	1½ "

Mix.

Do not color.

NO. 2.

Macassar Oil.

Olive Oil, Refined,	1 quart.
Oil of Roses,	½ drachm.
Alcohol,	2½ ounces.

Mix.

Color with Alkanet Root. Tie a small portion in a thin muslin bag, and let it lie in the oil till sufficiently colored.

NO. 3.

Hair Oil.

Oil Cotton Seed, (yellow),	15 gallons.
Oil Lavender,	12 ounces.
Oil Thyme,	2 "
Oil Cloves,	4 "

fix.

to not Color.

NO. 4.

Golden Oil.

Oil Cotton Seed (yellow),	15 gallons.
Oil Bergamot,	8 ounces.
Oil Cassia,	6 "
Oil Cloves,	4 "
Oil Thyme, (white),	1 ounce.

fix.

Color with Annatto.

NO. 5.

Rose Oil.

Oil Cotton Seed (yellow),	15 gallons.
Oil Red Cedar,	8 ounces.
Oil Geranium,	6 "
Oil Rose Geranium,	1½ "
Oil Cloves,	6 "
Oil Citronella,	1½ "
Oil Lemon Grass,	1½ "
Oil Bergamot,	2 "

fix.

Color, lightly, with Alkanet.

NO. 6.**Bears' Oil.**

Oil Cotton Seed,	15 gallons.
Oil Fennel,	3 ounces.
Oil Lavender,	2 "
Oil Citronella,	8 "
Oil Cloves,	8 "

Mix.

No color.

NO. 7.**Silver Oil.**

Oil Cotton Seed,	15 gallons.
Oil Red Cedar,	1 ounce
Oil Geranium,	2½ ounces.
Oil Cloves,	2½ "
Oil Citronella,	1 ounce.
Oil Lemon Grass,	1 "

Mix.

No color.

NO. 8.**Night Blooming Cerene Oil.**

Oil Cotton Seed,	15 gallons.
Oil Caraway,	4 ounces.
Oil Cloves,	4 "
Oil Sassafras,	2 "
Oil Lavender,	10 "
Oil Rosemary,	2 "

Mix.

Color with Alkanet Root.

NO. 9.

Crescent Oil.

Oil Cotton Seed,	15 gallons.
Oil Bergamot,	8 ounces.
Oil Cassia,	6 "
Oil Cloves,	4 "
Oil White Thyme,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Color with Annatto.

NO. 10.

New York Barbers' Star.

Castor Oil,	6 pints.
Alcohol,	2 "
Oil Citronella,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Oil Lavender,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

Mix.

NO. 11.

Orange Oil.

Oil Sesame,	2 gallons.
Oil Orange Portugal,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Oil Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Oil Rose Geranium,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Mix.

NO. 12.

Barber's Oil.

Castor Oil,	8 pints.
Alcohol, 96°,	1 pint.
Oil Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Oil Lavender,	1 drachm.

Mix.

NO 13.

Cocoa Toilet Cream.

Alcohol,	1½ gallons.
Castor Oil,	1½ "
Cocoanut Oil,	2 pounds.
Oil of Lavender,	8 ounces.
Oil of Bergamot,	8 "
Oil of White Thyme,	½ ounce.

Melt the Cocoanut Oil in the Castor Oil; warm the Alcohol over a water bath, and add the oils when it is cold; lastly, add the perfume.

NO. 14.

Cocoanut Oil.

Cocoanut Fat,	2½ pounds.
Castor Oil,	1 gallon.
Alcohol,	1 "
Oil Lavender,	4 ounces.
Oil Cloves,	2 "
Oil Cinnamon,	2½ "
Oil Rose Geranium,	2 drachms.

Melt the Cocoa Fat at a gentle heat; add Castor Oil; mix thoroughly, and add Alcohol; then perfume.

NO. 15.

Barber's Oil.—No. 2.

Castor Oil,	3 pints.
Alcohol,	1½ "
Oil Rose Geranium,	1 drachm.
Oil Lemon,	½ "
Tinct. Alkanet,	½ "

Mix.

PERFUMES FOR HAIR OILS.

No. 1.

Oil of Bergamot,	2 ounces.
Oil of Lavender,	2 drachms.
Oil of Cinnamon,	1 drachm.

Mix.

No. 2.

Oil of Bergamot,	1 ounce.
Oil of Rose Geranium,	2 drachms.
Oil of Cloves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix.

No. 3.

Oil of Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil of Orange Flowers,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Oil of Lemon,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

Mix.

No. 4.

Oil of Lemon,	1 ounce.
Oil of Cassia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil of Rose,	20 drops.

Mix.

CHAPTER XXVL

TOOTH POWDERS AND MOUTH WASHES.

There is scarcely a subject of a personal character so sadly neglected and so little understood, by the people in general, as the care of the teeth.

In view of this fact, in 1868 the Dental Society of Philadelphia offered a prize for the best essay on the subject, the same to be published for the benefit of the public. The prize was awarded for the following rules:

First. Cleanse your teeth once, or oftener, every day. Rinse the mouth after eating. Cleansing the teeth consists in removing every particle of foreign matter from around the teeth and gums.

Second. To cleanse, use well-made brushes, soft quill or wood toothpicks, an antacid styptic tooth wash, and precipitated chalk. If these means fail, apply to a regular dentist.

Third. Avoid eating hot food. Thoroughly masticate the food, and well salivate it before swallowing.

Fourth. Parents ought to carefully attend to the child's second dentition. Prevail upon your children to visit, at frequent intervals, a careful and skillful operator.

Fifth. Remember that four of the permanent double teeth come in at the age of six years. They are very

liable to decay early, are very large, and should never be allowed to require extracting.

Sixth. Never allow any one to extract a tooth or disengage you from having them filled unless absolutely necessary.

Seventh. Carelessness and procrastination are responsible for a large proportion of teeth that are lost.

The teeth were never intended to take the place of nut-crackers, nor to rival scissors in cutting thread. The teeth must be taken care of, or your health will suffer.

Remember, a clean tooth would not decay in a hundred years.

NO. 1.

Fragrant Stomatodent.

Tinct. Soap Bark,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Myrrh,	1 drachm.
Glycerine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Essence Cloves,	10 drops.
Essence Wintergreen,	10 "
Tinct. Cochineal,	Q. S.

Mix.

Accompanying the above is a Powder, which is composed of—

Precipitated Chalk,	} of each, equal parts.
Orris Root,	
Carb. Magnesia,	

Mix.

NO. 2.

Tincture of Myrrh and Borax.

Alcohol,	1 pint.
Cinnamon Water,	1 "
Borax, { of each,	1 ounce.
Honey, }	
Gum Myrrh,	1 "
Red Saunders,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Rub Honey and Borax well together, and gradually add the Spirit; then add the Myrrh and Saunders Wood, and macerate for fourteen days. Finally, add Cinnamon Water and filter.

NO. 3.

Violet Mouth Wash.

Tincture of Orris,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Spirits of Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Mix.

This is a nice preparation, and always gives satisfaction.

NO. 4.

Eau Botot.

Tincture of Cedar Wood,	1 pint.
Tincture of Myrrh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tincture of Rhatany,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Peppermint,	15 drops.
Oil of Rose,	10 "

Mix.

NO. 5.

Botanic Styptic.

Alcohol,		1 quart.
Rhatany Root,	} of each,	2 ounces.
Gum Myrrh.		
Whole Cloves.		

Macerate for fourteen days before straining.

NO. 6.

Tooth Paste.

Honey,		$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Chalk, Precip.,		$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Orris, Pulverized,		$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Carmine,		2 drachms.
Oil of Cloves,	} of each,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil of Nutmeg,		
Oil of Rose,		

Simple Syrup, sufficient to form a paste.

Mix.

NO. 7.

Camphorated Chalk.

Precipitated Chalk,	1 pound.
Powdered Orris Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powdered Camphor,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

Mix. Powder the Camphor by adding a little Alcohol. When this is done, add the whole together.

On account of the volatility of Camphor, the powder should always be sold in bottles, or boxes lined with tin foil.

NO. 8.**Quinine Tooth Powder.**

Precipitated Chalk,	1 pound.
Starch powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Orris Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sulphate of Quinine,	1 drachm.

Mix. Sift, and it is ready for use.

NO. 9.**Charcoal Powder.**

Fresh made Charcoal, in fine powder,	7 pounds.
Prepared Chalk,	" " 1 pound.
Orris Root,	" " 1 "
Catechu,	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Myrrh,	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

NO. 10.**Floral Dentine.**

Powdered Soapstone,	9 ounces.
Powdered Sugar,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powdered Soap,	1 ounce.
Oil Wintergreen,	18 drops.
Oil Sassafras,	18 "
Oil Cloves,	9 "
Oil Rose,	5 "

Mix, and color with Carmine.

NO. 11.**Borax and Myrrh Powder.**

Precipitated Chalk,	1 pound.
Borax (powdered),	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Myrrh	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Orris Root,	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

NO. 12.**Rose Tooth Powder.**

Precipitated Chalk,	1 pound.
Orris Root, Powd.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rose Pink,	2 drachms.
Oil of Rose,	1 drachm.
Oil of Sandal,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

This powder must be well sifted together. It is then ready for use.

NO. 13.**Saponaceous Powder.**

Terra. Alba,	Powd.	2 pounds.
Lily White,	"	2 "
French Chalk,	"	2 "
Soap,	"	10 ounces.
Sugar,	"	1 pound.
Oil Wintergreen,		$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Sassafras,		$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Cloves,		1 drachm.
Oil Rose,		1 "

Mix.

NO. 14.**Peruvian Bark Powder.**

Peruvian Bark, in powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Bole Armenian, in powder,	1 "
Orris Root, in powder,	1 "
Cassia Bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Myrrh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Precipitated Chalk,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Cloves.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix.

NO. 15.

Cuttle-Fish Powder.

Powdered Cuttle-Fish,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Precipitated Chalk,	1 "
Powdered Orris,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Lemon,	1 drachm.
Oil of Neroli,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix and thoroughly pulverize, and add the perfume last.

NO. 16.

Farina Powder.

Cuttle-Fish, powdered,	2 pounds.
Orris Root, powdered,	2 "
Carminc, powdered,	1 drachm.
Sugar, powdered,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Oil of Neroli,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Oil of Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil of Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Orange Peel,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Rosemary,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix. Pass through a sieve.

NO. 17.

Harvey's Powder.

Powdered Cream of Tartar,	8 ounces.
Powdered Alum.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Powdered Cochineal,	1 drachm.
Powdered Cinnamon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powdered Sugar,	1 ounce.

Mix.

The above is said to be without a superior for whitening the teeth.

NO. 18.

Pink Paste.

Best Whiting,	6 pounds.
Carb. Magnesia,	8 "
Orris Root, pulverized,	1 pound.
Gum Myrrh, pulverized,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rose Pink,	2 ounces.
Oil Wintergreen,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Pulverized Sugar,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Mix the first four articles together, pass through a fine sieve, then add the Rose Pink, Oil of Wintergreen and Sugar; add Water until like dough, and cut into cakes and let dry.

NO. 19.

French Tooth Powder.

Cream Tartar, pure,	5 pounds.
Powd. Alum,	2 "
Carb. Magnesia,	1 "
Powd. Cuttle Fish Bone,	2 "
Powd. Cloves,	8 ounces.
Powd. Cassia,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powd. Cochineal,	6 "
Oil Peppermint,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
Oil Geranium,	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "

Powder very fine; rub the Perfume with the Magnesia; then mix, and sieve thoroughly.

NO. 20.

Favorite Tooth Powder.

Powd. Cuttle-Fish Bone,	10 ounces.
Powd. Orris Root,	5 "
Powd. Soda Bi-Carb.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Powd. White Sugar,	1 ounce.
Oil Rose,	10 drops.

Mix.

No Powder can be found that is superior to this. It is a general favorite with every one.

NO. 21.

Quillaya Tooth Wash.

Soap Bark, (Quillaya),	8 ounces.
Star Anise,	1 ounce.
Cloves,	2 drachms.
Cinnamon,	2 "
Oil Peppermint,	12 drops.
Carmine,	5 grains.
Diluted Alcohol,	28 ounces.

Exhaust the drugs (coarsely powdered), by maceration or displacement with the Alcohol; add the Oil and Carmine, and filter.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

COLD CREAM.

Method of Preparing Cold Cream,

As given by Piesse in his "Art of Perfumery."

Into a well-glazed, thick porcelain vessel, which should be deep in preference to shallow, and capable of holding twice the quantity of cream that is to be made, place the wax and sperm; now put the jar into a bath of boiling water. When these materials are melted, add the oil, and again subject the whole to heat until the flocks of wax and sperm are liquified; now remove the jar and contents, and set it under a runner containing the rose water (if you are making Rose Cream); the runner may be a tin can, with a small tap at the bottom. A stirrer must be provided, made of Lance Wood, flat and perforated with holes about the size of a ten cent piece, resembling in form a large palette knife. As soon as the rose water is set running, the cream must be kept agitated until the whole of the water has passed into it; now and then the flow of water must be stopped, and

the cream which sets at the sides of the jar scraped down and incorporated with that which remains fluid.

In winter time it is necessary to slightly warm the rose water; otherwise the cream sets before it is beaten enough.

When the whole of the water has been incorporated, the cream will be cool enough to pour into jars for sale; at that time the Otto of Rose is to be added.

The reason for the perfume being put in at the last moment is obvious—the heat and subsequent agitation would cause unnecessary loss by evaporation.

Cold Cream made in this way sets quite firmly in the jars into which it is poured, and retains a "face" resembling pure wax, although one-half is water, retained in the interstices of the cream.

When the pots are well glazed, the Cream will keep good one or two years. A good plan is to use stoppered bottles.

NO. 1.

Cold Cream.

Oil of Sweet Almonds,	8 ounces.
Rose Water,	4 "
White Wax,	2 "
Powdered Borax,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Rose,	7 drops.

Melt the Oil of Sweet Almonds and White Wax together; dissolve the Borax in the Rose Water; warm, and add slowly, but stir meanwhile; remove from the fire, and beat constantly till cold, then add the Oil of Rose.

NO. 2.

Rose Lip-Salve.

Oil Sweet Almonds,	1 ounce.
White Wax,	4 drachms.
Spermaceti,	1½ "
Oil of Rose,	3 drops.
Carminc,	3 grains.

Heat the Oil of Almonds and Carmine together; filter; melt Wax and Spermaceti; add to the above; remove from the fire; add Oil of Rose, and stir till cold,

NO. 3.

Balsam of Flowers.

French Rose Pomade,	12 ounces.
French Violet Pomade,	12 "
Almond Oil,	2 pounds.
Oil Bergamot,	½ ounce.

Mix.

This is an exceedingly fine Cream.

NO. 4.

Campher Paste.

Oil Almond, Sweet,	½ pound.
Purified Lard,	½ "
Wax	} each
Spermaceti,	
Camphor,	
	1 ounce.

Mix, with a water bath.

Beat up the ingredients before cooling, and then pour out.

NO. 5.**Rose Handoline.**

Gum Tragacanth,	6 ounces.
Rose Water,	1 gallon.
Oil Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Steep the Gum in the Water a day or two, as it swells and forms a gelatinous mass. It must be well shaken. After 48 hours' maceration, it must be put through a coarse linen cloth, and again allow to stand for a day or two, and once more put through the cloth, and add perfume.

NO. 6.**Cream of Roses.**

Pour into an iron vessel ten gallons of White Cotton Seed Oil, and two pints of Potash Lye; stir well half an hour; pour in five gallons of Soft Water, and stir for an hour more, then take out your spatula and let the mixture stand for another 24 hours. Dip as you want to use, until settlings appear, then throw away.

The perfume for one gallon of the same is—

Oil Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Cloves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

NO. 7.**Saccharated Solution Lime.**

Fresh Slacked Lime,	4 ounces.
White Sugar,	8 "
Soft Water,	80 "

Dissolve the Sugar in the Water, then add Lime, and let stand 24 hours, shaking frequently.

NO. 8.

Cocoa Toilet Cream.

Alcohol,	1½ gallons.
Castor Oil,	1½ "
Cocoanut Oil,	2 pounds.
Oil Lavender,	8 ounces.
Oil Bergamot,	8 "
Oil Thyme, white,	½ ounce.

Melt the Cocoa Oil, and then add Castor Oil; warm the Alcohol over water bath, then add the oils; then the perfume, but not till cold.

NO. 9.

Circassian Cream.

Purified Lard,	1 pound.
Benzoin Suet,	1 "
French Rose Pomade,	½ "
Otto Roses,	½ ounce.

Mix, by means of a water bath.

This preparation is very nice, and sells well.

NO. 12.

Balm of a Thousand Flowers.

Deodorized Alcohol,	1 pint.
White Bar Soap,	4 ounces.

Shave the Soap before putting it into the Alcohol, let them stand in a warm place until dissolved, and then add:

Oil Citronella,	1 drachm.
Oil Neroli,	½ "
Oil Rosemary,	½ "

NO. 10.**Almond Glycerine.**

Oil Sweet Almond, }	4 gallons.
(or Lard Oil will do), }	
Lime Water,	5 "
Saccharated Sol. Lime,	10 ounces.

Mix the Lime Water with the Solution of Lime, and then add one pint of Oil, and shake well; repeat this process until the Oil is mixed, then add the following:

Oil Fennel,	2 ounces.
Oil Sassafras,	8 "
Oil Thyme, white,	1 ounce.
Oil Rosemary,	1 "
Oil Cinnamon, Cassia,	4 ounces.
Oil Cloves,	1 ounce.
Oil Lavender,	1 "

NO. 11.**Cold Cream.**

(Without Oil)

Quince Seed Mucilage,	10 drachms.
Almond Oil Soap,	15 grams.
Stearic Acid,	2½ drachms.
Glycerine,	½ drachm.

Rub the Stearic Acid and Soap together in a warm mortar; add gradually the Mucilage, so as to form an emulsion; lastly, add the Glycerine.

It may be perfumed with Oil Rose, or any perfume desired.

NO. 13.

Lip Salve.

Oil Almonds (sweet),	8 ounces.
White Wax,	1 ounce.
Chlorate Potass. (powdered),	2 drachms.
Carmine,	2 grains.

Mix with gentle heat, stir while cooling, and perfume to suit.

NO. 14.

American Bandoline.

Quince Seed (bruised),	2 drachms,
Glycerine,	4 drachms.
Rose Water,	4 ounces.
Distilled Water,	8 "
Alcohol,	1 ounce.

Macerate the seeds in the water for 24 hours, and strain out the mucilage with gentle pressure. Add the Glycerine and Alcohol.

NO. 15.

Persian Secret.

Tinct. Calendula,	1½ ounces.
Tinct. Arnica,	1½ "
Bay Rum,	1 ounce.
Rose Water,	2½ ounces.
Glycerine,	8½ "

Mix and filter.

Excellent for chapped hands, face, etc.

NO. 16.**Eau de Luce.**

Tinct. Benzoin,	1 ounce.
Oil Lavender,	10 drops.
Oil Amber,	5 "
Liquid Ammonia,	2 ounces.

Mix. This must not be filtered, as it should then have the appearance of milk-white emulsion.

NO. 17.**Toilet Vinegar.**

(Rose.)

Dried Rose Leaves,	4 ounces.
Spts. Rose, triple,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
White Wine Vinegar,	2 pints.

Macerate in a close vessel for a fortnight; then filter and bottle for sale.

NO. 18.**Toilet Vinegar.**

(Violet.)

Ext. Cassia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Ext. Orris,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Ext. Rose, Triple,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
White Wine Vinegar,	2 pints.

Macerate in a close vessel a fortnight; then bottle.

NO. 19.**Toilet Companion.**

Chlorate Potass, (powd.),	1 drachm.
Rose Water,	5 ounces.
Glycerine,	3 "

Mix. This is the best "Toilet Companion" made, being a valuable remedy for chapped hands, lips, etc.

NO. 20.

Bay Rum.

Pure Spirits,	1 gallon.
Oil of Bay,	1½ ounces.
Acetic Acid,	¼ ounce.
Soft Water (warm),	6 pints.
Alcohol,	2 "

Mix the Acid and Oil of Bay together for five minutes; then put them in the gallon of Spirits, and add the hot water. Stir for five minutes, and add two pints of Alcohol. To make it cheaper, add as much warm water as you think best. Filter through Magnesia.

NO. 21.

Barbers' Bay Rum.

Oil Bay,	2 drachms.
Alcohol,	2 pints.
Soft Water,	5½ "
Imported Bay Rum,	8 ounces.
Laurel Leaves (bruised),	q. s. to color.

Mix the Oil and Alcohol, percolate the leaves, add the rest and filter through Magnesia.

NO. 22.

Glycerine Cream.

Spermaceti,	2 ounces.
White Wax,	6 drachms.
Oil of Almonds,	8 ounces.

Melt, strain and perfume, then add Glycerine, two ounces. Rub in mortar till white.

NO. 23.

Camphor Ice and Glycerine.

White Wax,	} each,	7½ ounces.
Spermaceti,		
Pulverized Camphor,		10 "
Pure Tallow,		28 "
Olive Oil,		24 "
Glycerine,		8 "

Melt the White Wax, Spermaceti and Tallow together, while warm dissolve the Camphor in the mixture. Finally add the Olive Oil and Glycerine. Stir, and pour into moulds.

NO. 24.

Gelatine Ice.

Cox's Gelatine,	2 ounces.
Water,	6 "
Glycerine,	14 "
Oil of Bergamot,	20 drops.
Oil of Cloves,	10 "
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	5 "

Warm the Glycerine and add it to the Gelatine, previously dissolved in water by means of water bath. Boil down to one pint; while cooling add the Essential Oils and pour into moulds. The above is a beautiful article.

NO. 25.

Freckle Lotion.

Muriate Ammonia,	1 drachm.
Distilled Water,	1 pint.
Lavender Water.	2 drachms.

Mix.

Apply with sponge, several times a day.

NO. 26.**Glycerine Jelly.**

Thicken pure Glycerine with powdered Tragacanth; strain, color if desired and perfume to taste. Good for chapped hands; may be improved upon by triturating twenty grains Chlorate Potash with the Glycerine, before adding the Tragacanth.

NO. 27.**Nursery Powder.**

Powdered Orris Root,	2 pounds.
Powdered Corn Starch,	2 "
No Perfume.	

Mix.

NO. 28.**Meen Fun.**

Corn Starch,	2 pounds.
Carb. Magnesia,	8 ounces.
Rice Flour,	2 pounds.
French Chalk, (powdered).	3 ounces.

Mix and sieve, perfume with Ext. Violet.

NO. 29.**Rose Powder.**

Corn Starch, (powdered),	5 pounds.
Terra Alba, (powdered),	5 "
Orris Root, (powdered),	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
French Chalk, (powdered),	1 "
Oil Rose,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	1 drachm.
Oil Cloves,	1 "

Mix.

NO. 30.**Violet Powder.**

Corn Starch, (powdered),	5 pounds.
Rice Flower,	6 "
Orris Root, (powdered),	1½ "
French Chalk, (powdered),	1 pound.
Oil Bergamot,	4 drachms.
Oil Geranium,	1 drachm.
Oil Sandal,	1 "

Rub perfume in mortar with a handful of the Starch, when rubbed dry, mix with other materials and run through a sieve a number of times. Proceed the same with all Powders mentioned of this class.

NO. 31.**Barbers' Powder.**

Same as Violet Powder.

NO. 32.**Bloom of Youth.**

Flake White,	6 drachms.
Carmine, No. 40,	½ drachm.
Glycerine,	2 drachms.
Rose Water,	7½ ounces.

Mix in a mortar. Shake, before using, and apply with a sponge.

NO. 33.**Blanc de Perle.**

(Pearl White)

Oxide of Bismuth,	1 ounce.
Glycerine,	2 drachms.
Rose Water,	7 ounces.
Bay Ram,	½ ounce.

Mix. Shake before using.

NO. 34.**Milk of Roses.**

Tinct. Benzoin,	1 ounce.
Muriate Ammonia,	2 drachms.
Rose Water,	7 ounces.

Mix. To be applied at night. Useful to remove freckles, and improve the complexion.

NO. 35.**Bloom of Roses.**

Same as No. 32, by adding more Carmine.

NO. 36.**English Face Wash.**

English Precip. Chalk,	3 ounces.
Powd. Borax,	1 drachm.
Bay Rum,	1 ounce.
Glycerine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Ext. Violet,	1 drachm.
Distilled Water,	1 pint.

Rub the Chalk and Glycerine to a smooth paste, then add the rest.

TOILET WATERS.**NO. 1.****Lavender Water.**

Alcohol,	3½ gallons.
Oil of Lavender,	11 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	5 "
Oil Cloves,	1½ "
Soft Water,	1½ gallons.

Mix the Oils with the Alcohol, let stand for twenty-four hours, and filter. If you want to make better than the above, add to it from 3 to 15 drachms of Tincture of Musk, according to taste.

NO. 2.**Spirits of Rose.**

Pure Spirits,	1 gallon.
Oil Rose,	6 drachms.
Oil Cloves,	2 "

Mix as the above, and it is ready for use.

NO. 3.**Florida Water.**

Alcohol,	3½ gallons.
Water,	1½ "
Spirits Rose, second wash,	2 pints.
Oil Bergamot,	2 ounces.
Oil Geranium Rose,	1 ounce.
Oil Cloves,	1 "
Oil Lavender,	½ "
Oil Cinnamon,	½ "
Oil Orange, Portugal,	1 "

Prepare this the same as Lavender Water, but if a better article is wanted, add Ext. Musk to suit.

NO. 4.

Aromatic Water.

Oil Star Anise,	10 drops.
Oil Cinnamon,	10 "
Oil Coriander,	10 "
Oil Cloves,	5 "
Oil Nutmeg,	5 "
Oil Orange,	5 "
Carb. Magnesia,	2 drachms.
Alcohol,	2 ounces.
Water,	2 pints.

Proceed same as you would with Medicated Water.

NO. 5.

Geranium Water.

Oil Rose Geranium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. Orris Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tinct. Musk,	1 drachm.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Water,	4 pints.
Carb. Magnesia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Add the Oil and Tinctures to the Alcohol; rub with the Magnesia, and Water, gradually added. Filter.

NO. 6.

Florida Water.—No. 2.

Oil Lavender,	4 ounces.
Oil of Bergamot,	4 "
Oil of Neroli,	2 drachms.
Oil of Orange,	4 "
Oil of Cloves,	1 drachm.
Pure Musk,	4 grains.
Cologne Spirits,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Proceed as in No. 7.

NO. 7.

Verbena Water.

Oil Verbena,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Lemon,	1 drachm.
Oil Neroli,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tincture Orris Root,	1 ounce.
Tincture Tonka,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Water,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Cut the Oils with the Alcohol, add the Tinctures and Water, let stand one week, then filter through Magnesia.

NO. 8.

Aromatic Vinegar.

Acetic Acid,	8 ounces.
Camphor Gum,	1 ounce.
Tincture Tolu,	1 "
Tincture Benzoin,	1 "
Tincture Peru,	1 "
Tincture Vanilla,	1 "
Cologne Water to make	1 gallon.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SACHET POWDERS.

NO. 1.

Sachet au Chypre.

[Pleasant.]

Ground Rose Leaves,	1 pound.
Ground Cedar Wood,	1 "
Ground Sandal Wood,	1 "
Otto of Rose,	8 drachms.

Mix and sift. It is then ready for use.

NO. 2.

Frangipani Sachet.

Orris Root, Powder,	8 pounds.
Vitiver, Powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Sandal Wood, Powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto of Neroli, } Otto of Rose, } Otto of Sandal, }	of each 1 drachm.
Musk Pods, Ground,	1 ounce.
Musk Pods, Civet,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

This is one of the finest Sachets made, the name being derived from the noble family of Mutio Frangipani, an Alchemist of some repute.

NO. 3.**Lavender Sachet.**

(Pleasant.)

Lavender Flowers, Ground,	1 pound.
Gum Benzoin, in Powder,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Otto Lavender,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

Mix.**NO. 4.****Heliotrope Sachet.**

(Saunders.)

Rose Leaves, Ground,	2 ounces.
Orris Root, Powdered,	1 ounce.
Lavender Flowers, Ground,	1 "
Tonka Beans, Ground,	2 drachms.
Benzoin Gum, Powdered,	1 drachm.
Musk,	5 grains.
Oil Bitter Almonds,	8 drops.
Oil Sandal,	80 "
Oil Neroli,	10 "

Mix.**NO. 5.****Jockey Club Sachet.**

(Saunders.)

Lavender Flowers,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Rose Leaves,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Orris Root,	2 "
Vanilla Beans,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Musk,	4 grains.
Extract Jasmin,	2 drachms.
Oil of Sandal,	20 drops.
Oil of Neroli,	5 "
Otto of Rose,	10 "

Mix.

NO. 6.

Clove Pink Sachet.

(Saunders.)

Orris Root,	2 ounces.
Lavender Flowers,	1 ounce.
Patchouly Leaves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cloves,	2 drachms.
Deer Tongue,	2 "
Musk,	2 grains.
Pimento,	1 drachm.
Otto of Rose,	10 drops.
Oil of Neroli,	12 "
Oil of Sandal, Flav.	20 "
Oil Lavender, English,	10 "

Mix.

NO. 7.

Millefleurs Sachet.

Flowers of Lavender,	6 drachms.
Cloves,	2 "
Buds of Cassia,	2 "
Seeds of Coriander,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Gum Benzoin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Nutmegs,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Orris Root,	2 ounces.
Beans of Vanilla,	1 drachm.
Musk,	5 grains.
Otto of Rose,	5 drops.
Oil of Neroli,	4 "
Oil of Patchouly,	2 "
Oil of Lavender, English,	4 "
Oil of Verbena,	2 "
Oil of Sandal,	10 "

Mix.

NO. 8.

Verveine Sachet.

Lemon Peel, Dried and Ground,	1 pound.
Lemon Thyme,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Otto of Lemon Grass,	1 drachm.
Otto of Lemon Peel,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Otto of Bergamot,	1 "

Mix.

NO. 9.

Rose Sachet.

Rose Leaves, Ground,	1 pound.
Sandal Wood, Ground,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Otto of Rose,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

Mix.

NO. 10.

Marechale Sachet.

Powder of Sandal Wood,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Powder of Orris Root,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Rose Leaves, Ground,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Cloves, Ground,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Cassia Bark, Ground,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Grain Musk,	16 grains.

Mix.

NOTE.—We would say, just here, that Sandal Wood, before it is ground, is of no use to the druggist, as all efforts to reduce it to powder will be unavailing, on account of its toughness; so be sure it is reduced to powder before buying.

NO. 11.

Wild Flowers Sachet.

Wild Ginger Root,	1 ounce.
Deer Tongue,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Lavender Flowers,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sweet Flag Root,	1 drachm.
Coriander Seed,	6 drachms.
Patchouly Leaves,	1 ounce.
Nutmeg,	1 drachm.
Oil of Bergamot,	40 drops.
Oil of Neroli,	10 "
Oil of Sandal,	20 "
Oil of Verbena,	5 "
Oil of Patchouly,	5 "
Extract Jasmin,	2 drachms.

Mix.

NO. 12.

Pot-Pourri.

Dried Lavender,	1 pound.
Whole Rose Leaves,	1 "
Crushed Orris (coarse),	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Broken Cloves,	} each 2 ounces.
Broken Cinnamon,	
Broken Allspice,	
Table Salt,	1 pound.

Mix.

This is a mixture of dried flowers and spices, *not* ground, and we need scarcely observe that the salt is only used to increase the bulk and weight, in order to sell cheap.

NO. 13.

Portugal Sachet.

[Pounce.]

Dried Orange Peel, ground,	1 pound.
Dried Lemon Peel, "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Dried Orris Root, "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto Orange Peel,	1 ounce.
Otto Neroli,	$\frac{1}{4}$ drachm.
Otto Lemon Grass,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "

Mix.

NO. 14.

Mousseline Sachet.

[Pounce.]

Vitiver. in powder,	1 pound.
Sandal Wood, { each	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Orris,	
Black Currant Leaves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Benzoin. in powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Otto of Thyme,	5 drops.
Otto of Rose,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Mix.

NO. 15.

La Pierce Sachet.

Dried Thyme,	} each	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound.
Dried Lemon Thyme,		
Dried Mint,		
Dried Marjoram,		
Dried Lavender,		$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Rose Leaves,	1	"
Ground Cloves,	2	ounces.
Calamus, powder,	1	pound.
Musk, in grain,	1	drachm.

Mix.

NO. 18.

Violet Sachet.

Black Currant Leaves,	1 pound.
Cassia Buds,	1 "
Rose Leaves,	1 "
Orris Root Powder,	2 pounds.
Otto of Almonds,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Gram Musk,	1 "
Gum Benzoin. in powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Mix the ingredients well by sifting, and keep them together for at least a week before offering them for sale.

We have given a list of all the principal Sachets that are now in use; however, there are many others, but for actual trade purposes there is no advantage in keeping a greater variety than those named. There are several other substances used in a similar way, and the most popular of these is the

Pean D'Espagne.

This is a highly perfumed Leather, prepared thus:

Good, sound pieces of Wash Leather are to be steeped in a mixture of Ottos, in which are dissolved some odoriferous gum-resins, Otto of Neroli, Otto of Lavender, Otto of Rose, Sandal — of each half an ounce; Verbena and Bergamot, each, quarter of an ounce; Otto of Cloves and Cinnamon, of each two drachms; all these in half a pint of Spirit, in which was dissolved about four ounces of Gum Benzoin. Leave the skin in this for a day or two, then remove it and squeeze well. Let the skin dry by exposure to the air. A paste must be made of one

drachm of Civet with one drachm of Grain Musk, and enough Gum Acacia to make it spread well. The skin must then be cut into pieces four inches square, and the paste spread over them. Two pieces must be placed together, having the Civet Plaster between them. They must then be placed between sheets of paper, and pressed. When dry, place in rolls of silk or satin, and finished to the taste.

CHAPTER XXIX.

TOILET SOAPS.

It is a common error to suppose that the perfumer is a soap-maker. He is a melter, not a maker, and for his use recognizes the following: Curd Soap, Oil Soap, Marine Soap, Palm Soap, and several other kinds — the process of manufacturing which, is laborious, and too tedious to mention here, the better plan being to buy them in quantities needed, for the purpose of re-melting.

Re-Melting Soap.

Before submitting for your guidance our several formulas, it will be as well to commence by showing our process of re-melting.

The process is exceedingly simple. The bar Soap is first cut up into thin slabs, because it melts more easily. The melting-pan is an iron vessel heated by steam or by a water bath. Put your Soap into your pan by degrees; that is, the thin slabs of Soap are to be placed perpendicularly all around the inside of the pan, introducing at the same time a few ounces of water. The steam will assist the melting. In a short time the Soap will run

down, when more slabs, in a similar manner, must be introduced, and so continued, every half hour, until the whole melting is finished.

As the Soap melts, in order to mix it and break up lumps, it is, from time to time, crutched, that is, stirred with an instrument in the form of a crutch or inverted (J), curved to fit the curve of the pan. When the Soap is all melted, it is then colored, if so required, and then the perfume is added, the whole being thoroughly incorporated with the crutch. The Soap is then turned into a frame. The frame is a box made in sections, in order that it can be taken to pieces, so that the Soap can be cut up when cold. The sections or lifts are frequently made of the width of the intended bar of Soap. Two or three days after the Soap has been in the frame, it is cool enough to cut into slabs of the required size.

With these requisite preliminaries, we will now introduce a number of excellent formulas, which can be relied on.

NO. 1.

Bath Soap.

Toilet Soap,	75 pounds.
Oil of Citronella,	1 ounce.
Oil of Lemon,	3 ounces.
Oil of Cloves,	3 "

Mix.

Color with English Vermilion, four ounces. Rub the Vermilion with the perfume.

NO. 2.

Camphor Soap.

Curd Soap,	28 pounds.
Oil of Rosemary,	1½ "
Camphor,	1½ "

Reduce the Camphor to powder by rubbing it into a mortar with the addition of an ounce or more of Alcohol; then sift it. When the Soap is melted and ready to turn out, add the Camphor and Rosemary, and mix well.

NO. 3.

Bay Rum Soap.

Prepared Soap,	150 pounds.
Oil Fennel,	2½ ounces.
Oil Peppermint,	1½ "
Oil Citronella,	½ ounce.
Oil Sassafras,	8 ounces.
Oil Thyme,	1½ "
Oil Rosemary,	1½ "
Oil Cinnamon.	5½ "
Oil Cloves,	2½ "
Oil Lemon,	2½ "
Color.—Burnt Sienna,	10 "
Burnt Sugar,	16 "

Rub the Sienna with the Perfumes, and put in the Burnt Sugar separately.

NO. 4.

Honey Soap.

Best Yellow Soap.	112 pounds.
Soft Soap,	14 "
Oil of Citronella,	1½ "

Mix.

NO. 5.
Transparent Soap.

Tallow Oil,	8 pounds,
Cocoanut Oil,	2 "
Soda Lye, 36°,	5 "
Alcohol,	4 pints.
Oil Cassia,	1 ounce.
Oil Cloves,	1 "
Oil Lavender,	1 "
Oil Citronella,	1 "
Oil Thyme,	1 "

Melt the Cocoanut and Tallow Oils over a warm bath then remove and stir until it is milk warm; then mix the Alcohol and Lye together; then put the Alcohol and Lye over the water bath, in one kettle, and the Oils in another kettle over the water bath: let them heat for about five minutes, but take care they do not boil; then pour the Alcohol and Lye into the Oils, and stir until they are well mixed. The Soap will be done when there is a scum over the top, or try if it will string down and harden if a small portion is tried in a saucer. If it will not harden, it is not done. Do not let it boil, or it will spoil. When done, pour into a tin can and cool as rapidly as possible. Mix Perfume in half a pint of Alcohol. After the Soap has been put in the can to cool, add one pound of Glycerine, and let cool.

NO. 6.
Carbolic Soap.

Cocoanut Oil Soap,	75 ounces.
Alcohol,	10 "
Carbolic Acid,	6 "
Caustic Potassa,	3 "
Oil of Lemon,	1 "

Melt the Soap, and add to it the three last ingredients, dissolve in the Alcohol. Mix well, and pour into moulds.

NO. 7.

Green Soap.

Olive Oil,	16 troy ounces.
Caustic Potassa,	6 " "
Water, sufficient.	

Dissolve five ounces of the Potassa in two pints of Water; add eight ounces of that solution to the Oil in a suitable porcelain vessel, and place over a moderate fire. When the mixture has become quite thick, gradually add the remainder of the Potassa solution. Continue the heat until the mass has assumed a yellow, transparent, gelatinous form. Dissolve the remaining ounce of Potassa in two pints of Water, and add it to the mass. Evaporate to a proper consistence. The product is transparent and yellow. If desired, a small amount of indigo (powdered) will impart to it the green color which is generally preferred, although it is in no way an improvement.

NO 8.

Windsor Soap.

Prepared Soap,	75 pounds.
Oil Cinnamon,	2 ounces.
Oil Peppermint,	} of each 1½ ounces.
Oil Lavender,	
Oil Caraway,	
Oil Cloves,	
Oil Thyme,	
Oil Bergamot,	

Color:

Burnt Umber,	4 ounces.
English Vermilion,	1 ounce.
Lamp-black,	½ "

Rub the colors and perfumes together thoroughly, previous to pouring into frame.

NO. 9.

Honey Soap. No. 2.

Prepared Soap,	50 pounds.
Oil Lavender,	2 ounces.
Oil Citronella,	8 "
Oil Lemon Grass,	1 ounce.
Oil Cloves,	1½ ounces.

Use for color a sufficient quantity of the following:

Vermilion,	2 ounces.
Yellow Aniline,	½ ounce.

Mix.

NO. 10.

Variegated Toilet Soap.

Prepared Soap,	8 pounds.
Sal. Soda,	2 ounces.
Chinese Vermilion,	½ ounce.
Chinese Blue,	½ "

In order to streak the soap, the colors must not be thoroughly mixed. Do not give the melted soap more than two or three turns with the crutch.

NO. 11.

Superfine Rose Soap.

Prepared Soap,	100 pounds.
Oil Neroli,	¾ ounce.
Oil Bergamot,	8½ ounces.
Oil Geranium,	¾ ounce.
Oil Rose,	¾ "
Oil Cloves,	1½ ounces.
Essence Musk,	8½ "

Mix.

NO. 12.
White Windsor.
 [Pleaso.]

Oil Caraway,	} each	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Oil Thyme,		
Oil Rosemary,		
Oil Cassia,	} each	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Cloves,		
Curd Soap,		112 pounds.
Marine Soap,		21 "
Oil Soap,		14 "

Mix.

NO. 13.
Old Brown Windsor.

Curd Soap,	84	pounds.
Marine Soap,	28	"
Yellow Soap,	■	"
Oil Soap,	28	"
Brown Coloring (Caramel),	$\frac{1}{2}$	pint.
Oil Caraway,	} each	2 ounces.
Oil Cloves,		
Oil Thyme,		
Oil Cassia,		
Oil Neroli, Petit Grain,		
Oil French Lavender,		

Mix.

NO. 14.
Sand Soap.

Curd Soap,	7	pounds.
Marine Soap,	7	"
Sifted Silver Sand,	28	"
Oil of Thyme,	} of each,	2 ounces.
Oil of Cassia,		
Oil of Caraway,		
Oil French Lavender,		

Mix.

NO. 15.

Frangipani Soap.

Curd Soap (previously colored pink),	20 pounds.
Civet,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Oil Neroli,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Sandal, Flav.,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Oil Rose,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Oil Vitivert,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Rub the Civet with the various Oils; mix and beat in the usual manner.

NO. 16.

Patchouly Soap.

Curd Soap,	10 pounds.
Oil Patchouly,	1 ounce.
Oil Sandal,	} of each,
Oil Vitivert,	
Mix.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

NO. 17.

Musk Soap.

Prepared Soap (not perfumed),	10 pounds.	
Grain Musk,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	
Essence Tonka,	4 ounces.	
Oil Neroli,	} each,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Cinnamon,		
Oil Cloves,	1 "	

Take one ounce Cocoa Butter, and rub up the Musk on a stone with the Cocoa Butter; when thoroughly mixed, put in the other perfumes and proceed in the usual manner.

NO. 18.**A la Bouquet.**

Prepared Soap,	10 pounds.
Oil Bergamot,	4 ounces.
Oil Lavender,	6 "
Oil Cinnamon,	8 "
Oil Cloves,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Color with Vermilion.

NO. 19.**Juniper Tar Soap.**

Tallow,	50 pounds.
Cocoanut Oil,	25 "
Common Tar,	6 "
Oil Juniper Berry,	6 "
Soda Lye,	87½ "

Melt the Tallow and Cocoanut Oil, add the Lye, then the Tar, and, lastly, the Oil of Juniper.

NO. 20.**Erasive Soap.**

Good Castile Soap,	2 pounds.
Carb. Potassium,	½ pound.
Dissolved in Hot Water,	½ pint.
Alcohol,	½ ounce.
Camphor,	½ "
Spts. Ammonia,	½ "

Color to suit.

Cut the Soap in fine pieces; then boil it with the Potassium until thick enough to mould into cakes; then add the other ingredients.

NO. 21.**Glycerine Soap.**

Prepared Soap,	10 pounds.
Glycerine,	1 pound.
Oil Citronella,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Cinnamon,	1 drachm.

Mix, color, lightly, with Caramel.

NO. 22.**Yankee Shaving Soap.**

Shaving Soap Body,	75 pounds.
Oil Lavender,	8 ounces.
Oil Fennel,	2 "
Oil Cloves,	2 "
Oil Thyme,	8 "

Mix.

NO. 23.**Carbolic Acid Soap.—No. 2.**

(Graham Bros.)

Toilet Soap,	50 pounds.
Carbolic Acid,	1 pound.
Juniper Tar,	1 "
Glycerine,	5 pounds.

Mix.

Scenting Soaps Cold.

When Soaps are scented hot they are apt to lose a great deal of the perfume by evaporation. Hence the adoption of the following:

After your Soap is cold and as yet unscented, take an

ordinary carpenter's plane and a good marble mortar, with pestal. Place the carpenter's plane over the mortar, but turn the plane upside down. Take a piece of Soap, and push it across the plane, until it is reduced into fine shavings. These, of course, fall into the mortar. When you have cut a sufficiency, and slightly pounded the Soap into a mass and in a proper condition, measure out your oil and add them to the mass, thoroughly incorporating by again pounding until the Soap is perfectly free from streaks and of one uniform consistency.

For perfuming Soap in large quantities by the cold process, it is more convenient to employ a mill of some kind similar in construction to a chocolate mill, but any kind will do that answers for making paste and crushing lumps.

CHAPTER XXX.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

The custom of cheapening Wines and Liquors has become quite general; and so long as the practice is followed, it is desirable to know just how it is accomplished.

The formulas given in this chapter are identical, or similar to those used by the principal rectifiers and dealers, of the present day; and show how Wines and Liquors may be so moulded as to meet almost any want, without the addition of poisonous substances.

They also serve to show what the careless buyer is apt to get, and to remind him that he should be cautious in his purchases, as there is nothing in which he will be more easily deceived than in the quality of Wines and Liquors.

The basis of most of these formulas is either Pure Brandy, Pure Spirits, (Whisky), or Neutral Spirits, (No. 1.)

NO. 1.

To Neutralize Whisky, to Make Various Liquors.

Whisky,	40 gallons.
Unslacked Lime,	1½ pounds.
Alum (Powdered),	¾ pound.
Spirits of Nitre,	½ pint.

Mix.

Let this stand for 24 hours before drawing off.

NO. 2.

Irish or Scotch Whisky.

Proof or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Cresote, (dissolved in)	60 drops.
1 pint of Alcohol, }	
Acetic Acid,	2 ounces.
Loaf Sugar,	1 pound.

Mix.

This must stand for 48 hours before drawing off.

NO. 3.

Monongahela Whisky.

Proof or Neutral Whisky,	40 gallons
Dried Peaches,	4 pounds.
New Orleans Sugar,	4 "
Allspice,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Cinnamon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cloves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Spirits of Nitre,	2 ounces.
Rye, burnt and ground like Coffee,	1 quart.

Put in the ingredients, and after standing for five days, draw off and strain, if necessary.

NO. 4.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

Proof Spirits,	40 gallons.
Good Bourbon Whisky,	5 "
Spirits of Nitre,	2 ounces.
Fusel Oil (from Corn), }	2 "
cut in 1 qt. Alcohol, }	

Mix.

Let stand four days before drawing off.

NO. 5.**Rochelle, or Bordeaux Brandy.**

(Good.)

Proof Spirits,	40 gallons.
Oil Cognac,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce
White Sugar,	1 pound.
Cinnathic Ether,	8 ounces.
Acetic Ether,	8 "
Tinct. Kino,	5 "

Mix, and add four gallons of the Imported Brandy; let stand thirty days before using.

A few ounces of strong infusion of Black Tea, will add much to the flavor.

NO. 6.**Brandy No. 2.**

Pure Spirits (or Neutral),	40 gallons.
Acetic Ether,	2 ounces.
Good Brandy,	2 gallons.
Loaf Sugar,	4 pounds.
Orris Root, (powdered),	2 ounces.
Catechu, (powdered),	2 "

Mix.

Color, and after standing for ten days, draw off.

NO. 7.**Brandy No. 3.**

Neutral, or Pure Spirits,	40 gallons.
Crude Tartar, dissolved } in Hot Water,	10 ounces.
Jamaica Rum,	2 gallons.
Raisins. (Bruised),	4 pounds.
Tinct. Kino,	8 ounces.

Color with Sugar Coloring. Let stand for ten days, and then draw off.

NO. 8.

Brandy No. 4.

Spirits,	40 gallons.
Jamaica Rum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Catechu (powdered),	5 ounces.
White Wine Vinegar,	1 quart.
Orris Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Cassia Buds, (ground),	1 "
Cream Tartar,	2 ounces.
Loaf Sugar,	8 pounds.

Mix.

Color as directed in No. 7. After letting stand ten days, draw off.

NO. 9.

Blackberry Brandy.

Proof or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Water,	5 "
Blackberries (bruised),	40 quarts.
Sugar,	6 pounds,
Cloves,	1 ounce.
Cassia,	1 "

Proceed the same as in Raspberry Brandy.

NO. 10.

Cherry Brandy.—No. 1.

Proof or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Wild Black Cherries,	40 quarts

The Cherries should be mashed before adding them to the Spirits. After they are added, let them stand for one week; then add—

Loaf Sugar,	6 pounds.
Water,	5 gallons.

NO. 11.**Cognac Brandy. No. 1.**

Pure Spirits,	40 gallons.
Oil Cognac, dissolved in 90° Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Loaf Sugar, or Syrup,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.
Enanthic Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Acetic Ether,	2 ounces.
Tincture Kino,	2 "

Mix.

This can be improved by adding three or four gallons of the Brandy to be imitated. Let this stand for eight or ten days. Color the same as genuine Cognac Brandy, with Caramel.

NO. 12.**Brandy. No. 2.**

Pure or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Crude Tartar dissolved in } 1 gallon of Hot Water, }	1 pound.
Acetic Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Raisins (bruised),	6 pounds.
Tincture Kino,	2 ounces.
Sugar,	8 pounds.

Mix.

Color this with Sugar Coloring, and let it stand fourteen days, and then draw off.

NO. 13.**Peach Brandy.**

Proof or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Peach Brandy (pure),	3 "
Bitter Almonds (crushed),	1 pound.
Loaf Sugar, Powd.,	4 pounds.

Mix.

Let stand ten days and draw off.

NO. 14.

Cherry Brandy. No. 2.

Pure or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Water,	4 "
Sugar,	10 pounds.
Bitter Almonds (bruised),	1 pound.
Cloves	1 ounce.
Cassia,	1 "

Color with Sugar Coloring, mixing thoroughly. Let stand thirty days before drawing off.

NO. 15.

Raspberry Brandy.

Proof or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Water.	4 "
Raspberries (crushed),	40 quarts.
Loaf Sugar,	6 pounds.
Cloves,	1 ounce.
Cassia,	1 "

Mix, and color if necessary.

Let this stand fifteen days, or longer, at a temperature of 70°, before drawing off, and then strain and fine, as in fining Wines.

NO. 16.

Holland Gin. No. 1.

Proof or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Spirits Nitre,	2 ounces.
Loaf Sugar,	4 pounds.
Oil Juniper,	1 ounce, } cut in Al-
Oil Caraway,	1 " } cohob 1 qt.

Mix.

After standing twenty-four hours, this is ready for use.

NO. 17.

Holland Gin.—No. 2.

Proof or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Loaf Sugar,	2 pounds.
Juice of Juniper Berries,	2 quarts.

Put the Berries into a half gallon of Alcohol, and let stand five days. Then press out the juice and add the same to the liquor. Mix by thorough shaking, and let stand four days.

NO. 18.

Holland Gin. No. 3.

Proof or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
Good Gin,	2 "
Lemon Juice,	1 pint.
Sweet Fennel Seed,	1 ounce.
Acetic Acid,	1 "
Oil Juniper,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Loaf Sugar,	3 pounds.

Mix.

This must stand three or four days before drawing off.

NO. 19.

Gin.

Pure Spirits,	40 gallons.
Best Gin,	5 "
Juniper Berries,	2 pounds.
Sweet Fennel Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Spirits Nitre,	2 ounces.
Loaf Sugar,	1 pound.
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Mix thoroughly. Let it stand one week; then filter.

NO. 20.**Jamaica Rum.**

Domestic Rum, or Proof Spirits,	40 gallons.
Jamaica Rum,	5 "
Loaf Sugar,	1 pound.
Tincture of Kino,	1 ounce.
Butyric Ether,	2 ounces.

Mix.

Color with Sugar Coloring. and let macerate five days.

NO. 21.**St. Croix Rum.**

Proof or Neutral Spirits,	40 gallons.
St. Croix Rum,	5 "
Loaf Sugar,	3 pounds.
Acetic Acid,	1 ounce.
Butyric Ether,	1½ ounces.

Mix.**Prepared Cider.**

Pure Cider, Sweet,	40 gallons.
Pure Spirits,	3 "
Sugar or Syrup,	3 pounds.
Crude Tartar,	½ pound.

The Spirits, Sugar and Crude Tartar must be well mixed with the Cider. Fill up the cask, and as fermentation goes on keep the cask well filled up. After fermentation proceeds far enough, rack off the Cider, into another cask, and check the fermentation, by adding one-half pound of Mustard Seed to each 40 gallons. If desired, bottle and tie down; adding a little Loaf Sugar to each bottle. You will, by this means, obtain an excellent article of Cider.

To Clarify Liquids.

The following preparation for Clarifying Wines, Vinegars, etc., that are turbid, is said to bleach all colored liquids, and to render bone-black perfectly unnecessary:

Albumen,	300 parts.
Neutral Tartrate Potassa,	2 "
Alum,	5 "
Sal. Ammoniac,	700 "

The Albumen must not, of course, be coagulated. The ingredients are first dissolved in water, and then added to the Liquid to be Clarified.

ARTIFICIAL WINES.**NO. 1.****Maderia Wine.**

Prepared Cider,	40 gallons.
Tartaric Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Alcohol,	4 gallons.
Loaf Sugar,	3 pounds.

Mix.

Fine, and color as in imitation Madeira, with Sugar Coloring.

NO. 2.**Malaga Wine.**

Prepared Cider,	40 gallons.
Water,	5 "
N. O. Sugar,	16 pounds.
Alcohol,	4 gallons.

Mix.

Let it stand for four days, then draw it off, and add five gallons of good Sweet Malaga Wine; color with Sugar Coloring.

NO. 3.

Sherry Wine. No. 1.

Prepared Cider,	40 gallons.
Essence Bitter Almonds,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Loaf Sugar,	4 pounds.
Cheap Cape Wine,	8 gallons.
Tinct. Kino,	2 ounces.

Mix.

Let this stand for one week before drawing off.

NO. 4.

Sherry Wine.—No. 2.

Prepared Cider,	40 gallons.
Proof Spirits,	5 "
Wild Honey,	2 pounds.
Bitter Almonds (bruised),	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Orris Root (sliced),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Raisins (bruised),	2 pounds.

Mix.

Let this stand for ten days before draining off.

NO. 5.

Claret Wine.—No. 1.

Prepared Cider,	40 gallons.
Water,	5 "
The Juice of	40 lemons.
Sugar,	2 pounds.
Cream of Tartar,	4 ounces.
Pure Spirits,	8 gallons.

Mix.

Let stand for ten days, and then color with Juice of the Red Beet; after this, fine it.

NO. 6.**Claret Wine. No. 2.**

Prepared Cider,	35 gallons.
Port Wine,	5 "
Cream Tartar,	1 pound.
Spirit (Proof or Neutral),	3 gallons.
Loaf Sugar,	2 pounds.
Lemons (sliced),	10 "

Mix.

This must stand ten days before drawing off, it can be colored with Beet Root, or Red Saunders.

NO. 7.**Port Wine. - No. 1.**

Prepared Cider,	40 gallons.
Proof Spirits,	5 "
Wild Grapes,	10 quarts.
Rhatany Bark (bruised),	1 pound.
Loaf Sugar,	3 pounds.
Tinct. Kino,	4 ounces.

Mix.

Let this stand ten days, and then draw off. Color with Tincture Rhatany.

NO. 8.**Sauterne Wine.**

New Cider,	35 gallons.
White Grapes (crushed),	30 quarts.

Mix.

Let fermentation take place, then add

Pure Spirits,	2 gallons.
---------------	------------

Fine and decant till it becomes pure, and then discolor with milk.

NO. 9.

Port Wine. No. 2.

Prepared Cider,	85 gallons.
Red Cape Wine,	5 "
Port Wine,	5 "
Spirits,	8 "
Sugar,	5 pounds.
Tincture Kino,	2 ounces.
Tartaric Acid,	1 ounce.

Mix.

The cask must be perfectly air-tight for seven days, then draw off and color with Caramel.

NO. 10.

Blackberry Wine.

Spirits (Proof),	30 gallons.
Soft Water,	8 "
Loaf Sugar,	6 pounds.
Pineapple (sliced),	1
Blackberries (crushed),	40 quarts.
Tinct. Kino,	3 ounces.
Tartaric Acid,	1 ounce.
Yeast,	1 pint.

Mix.

Let this stand in a warm place until fermentation takes place; then draw off, and fine it.

NO. 11.**Raspberry Wine.**

Spirits (Proof),	30 gallons.
Water,	5 "
Sugar,	4 pounds.
Pineapple (sliced),	1
Raspberries (crushed),	40 quarts.
Tinct. Kino,	2 ounces.
Yeast,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Tartaric Acid,	2 ounces.

Use the same directions as above.

NO. 12.**Teneriffe Wine.**

Prepared Cider,	40 gallons.
Spirits (Proof),	5 "
Lemon Juice,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Honey,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Bitter Almond,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Raisins (bruised),	2 pounds.

Mix.

Before drawing off, let it stand for ten days.

NO. 13.**Currant Wine.**

Pure Spirits,	30 gallons.
Water,	5 "
Port Wine	2 "
Loaf Sugar,	6 pounds.
Tinct. Kino,	3 ounces.
Currant Juice,	30 quarts.

Mix.

After letting this stand for a week it is ready to draw off.

WINE-MAKING.

Wine making is an art; and while the process is too complicated to admit of all the details being published here, and although it may not come strictly within the province of the Druggist, still, as he is frequently called upon to furnish formulas for "good wines," and should certainly desire that *good wines only* be used, it is believed that a few hints may be of value, and not out of place.

First—It is important that the grapes or other fruit used should be gathered at the proper time, on dry, pleasant days, and carefully handled to prevent bruising and decay.

Second—After the fruit is crushed, the expressed juice (*must*) should be placed only in clean, sweet vessels, and closely watched during the process of fermentation.

Third—The practical production and proper regulation of the vinous fermentation constitutes the real art of wine-making, as it is here the greatest difficulty is met, and the most careful attention and best judgment are required to overcome it. Saccharine fermentation first takes place, by which starch and gum are converted into sugar. Next, alcoholic or vinous fermentation sets in, by which the sugar is converted into alcohol. If the fermentation proceeds too far, the alcohol is converted into vinegar and the wine is spoiled.

Vinous fermentation proceeds most favorably at a temperature of from 68° to 80° F. If possible, the *must* should be kept at about that, for if the temperature rises above 90° the fermentation takes place too fast. If the weather is too cool for the sugar to be decomposed, fermentation can be hastened by the addition of a small

quantity of good yeast. Ripe grapes, or other sweet fruits, do not usually require this.

Fourth—After wine is sufficiently fermented, it may be racked off into another cask and allowed to remain and ripen; or, it may be bottled at pleasure. Have the bottles clean and dry, cork well and wire down; lay the bottles on the side, in a dry cellar, kept at a temperature of 48 to 60° F. It is best to let wine remain upon the lees and ripen for several months before bottling. If bottled too soon, the bottles will burst.

Fifth—If wine is murky it must be clarified by "fining" which is done by adding one or two ounces of isinglass, dissolved in boiling water, to each barrel, and mixing by agitation. Whites of eggs, beaten to a froth, will answer the same purpose.

Sixth—Inordinate fermentation, either primary or secondary, may be checked by racking off the wine into a cask, previously fumigated by burning a little sulphur in it. Another method is to put from one-half pound to one pound of bruised mustard seed into each barrel. Either process will also remove mustiness from the wine or casks.

Seventh—Actual experience, alone, can furnish the amateur wine-maker the knowledge requisite to insure complete success in every instance.

**GENERAL RULES FOR DOMESTIC WINES, FROM
RIPE SACCHARINE FRUITS.****Formula No. 1.**

Ripe Fruit,	24 pounds.
Soft Water,	1 gallon.
Loaf Sugar,	8 pounds.
Cream of Tartar, dissolved in hot water, }	1½ ounces.
Brandy,	1 quart.

Mix.

This must stand for one week before drawing off.

Formula No. 2.

Same as in No. 1, only using two pounds more Fruit and Sugar, this will be found excellent without Brandy, but of course better with it, and to make it still better one and one-half pounds of Raisins may be added to each pound of Sugar. The same directions must be used as in No. 1.

Formula No. 3.

Ripe Fruit,	50 pounds.
Soft Water,	8 gallons.
Good Brandy,	½ gallon.
Loaf Sugar,	12 pounds.
Cream of Tartar,	6 ounces.

Mix.

Color. Fine and decant, when necessary.

By the above Formulas excellent wines can be made from the following Fruits: Gooseberry, Currant, Cherry, Elder, Strawberry, Raspberry, Mulberry, Blackberry, Apple, Grape, Apricot, Damson, and Whortleberry.

NO. 4.**Blackberry Wine.**

Blackberries, crushed,	10	gallons.
Boiling Water,	2½	"
Sugar,	20	pounds.
Alcohol,	5	pints.

Crush the berries, pour on the water, let stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain into a cask, add the sugar and alcohol, cork tight and let stand until the following fall, when it will be fit for use.

This makes a delightful wine, valuable in bowel troubles.

NO. 5.**Grape Wine.**

Grapes, freshly picked,	20	pounds.
Water, soft,	1½	gallons.
Sugar,	10	pounds.

Place the grapes in a stone jar, crush them, add the water and let stand three days; then express the juice, add the sugar and allow to stand until done fermenting, then bottle.

BITTERS AND CORDIALS.**NO. 1.****Wine of Iron.**

Dialysed Iron,	340	grains.
Ginger Root, (bruised)	1	ounce.
Gentian Root, (bruised)	1	"
Orange Peel,	½	"
Strong Old Cider,	1	pint.

Macerate in a bottle, loosely corked, for two weeks, then express, filter and add Simple Elixir to make 18 ounces. Dose, one Teaspoonful.

An excellent Tonic.

NO. 2.

Wine Bitters.

Cinchona Bark, (bruised)	4 ounces.
Gentian Root, (bruised)	2 "
Juniper Berries,	1 ounce.
Orange Peel,	1 "
Lemon Peel, Fresh, (sliced),	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
California Port Wine,	4 pints.
Alcohol,	1 pint.
Water,	3 pints.

Mix. Digest for one week; then filter, adding enough Wine to preserve the measure.

Dose, one-half, to two tablespoonfuls, for debility and loss of appetite.

NO. 3.

Stoughton Bitters.

Orange Peel, (ground)	6 ounces.
Gentian Root, "	8 "
Virginia Snake Root, "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
American Saffron, "	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Red Saunders, "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alcohol,	4 pints.
Water,	4 "

Mix, macerate fourteen days, and filter, adding enough diluted Alcohol to make one gallon.

NO. 4.

German Bitters.

German Chamomile,	2 ounces.
Sweet Flag,	2 "
Orris Root,	4 "
Coriander Seed,	1½ "
Centaurry,	1 ounce.
Orange Peel,	8 ounces.
Alcohol,	4 pints.
Water,	4 "
Sugar,	4 ounces.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, percolate with the Alcohol and Water; filter and add the Sugar.

NO. 5.

Stomach Bitters.

(Equal to Hostetter's.)

Gentian Root, (ground)	1½ ounces.
Chinchona Bark, "	½ ounce.
Orange Peel, "	2½ ounces.
Cinnamon Cort., "	¼ ounce.
Anise Seed, "	½ "
Coriander Seed, "	½ "
Cardamon Seed, "	½ "
Gum Kino,	¼ "
Alcohol,	1 pint.
Water,	4 quarts.
Sugar,	1 pound.

Macerate the drugs in the Alcohol for one week, pour off the tincture, boil the drugs for a few moments, in one quart of Water; strain, add the tincture, the rest of the Water, and the Sugar

NO. 6.

Clifford's Bitters.

Gentian,	(coarse p. water)	2½	ounces.
Orange Peel,	" "	1½	"
Cardamom,	" "	1	ounce.
Cinnamon,	" "	1	drachm.
Cochineal,	" "	1	"
Brandy,		1	pint.
Water,		6	pints.

Make by percolation.

NO. 7.

French Absinthe.

Oil Wormwood,	1	drachm.
Oil Melisa,	15	drops.
Oil Anise,	2½	drachms.
Oil Star Aniso,	2½	"
Oil Fennel,	½	drachm.
Oil Comander,	8	drops.
Alcohol,	14	pints.
Water,	6	"

Mix.

NO. 8.

Hop Bitters.

Hops,	4	ounces.
Orange Peel,	2	"
Cardamom,	2	drachms.
Cinnamon,	1	drachm.
Cl. v. s.,	½	"
Alcohol,	8	ounces.
Sherry Wine,	2	pints.
Simple Syrup,	1	pint.
Water, sufficient.		

Grind the drugs, macerate in the Alcohol and Wine for a week; percolate, add the Syrup, and enough Water make one gallon.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SACCHARATED EXTRACTS.

This class of preparations are being introduced by certain persons, who desire to present an easy and pleasant method of administering medicines; and a number of prominent firms are now engaged in their manufacture.

Saccharated Extracts are not new remedies—they are merely a new form of presenting old ones—but they have the merit of furnishing an easy mode of administering these remedies in a concentrated form, not likely to deteriorate with age; and they bid fair to become established in public confidence and favor. If this should prove to be the case, the list of formulas, here given, will be extended in supplement form.

"The dry, soluble extractive matter of the drug is triturated with Sugar of Milk, in such proportions that one troy ounce of these Extracts represents one troy ounce of the crude drug."

In these formulas, the fresh Powdered Extracts are to be used, unless otherwise specified.

NO. 1.

Aconite Root.

Extract Aconite,	10	grains.
Aconitia,	$\frac{45}{100}$	grain.
Sugar of Milk,	90	grains.

Mix by thorough trituration.

Dose, one-half to two grains.

NO. 2.

Aloes, Socotrine.

Socotrine Aloes, purified,	90	grains.
Sugar of Milk,	10	"

Mix.

Dose, three to ten grains.

NO. 3.

Belladonna.

Extract Belladonna, Alc.,	15	grains.
Atropia,	$\frac{1}{2}$	grain.
Sugar of Milk,	85	grains.

Mix.

Dose, one to three grains.

NO. 4.

Black Haw.

Extract Black Haw,	20	grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80	"

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 5.**Butternut.**

Extract Butternut,	25 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	75 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 6.**Buchu, Short.**

Extract Buchu, Alc.,	10 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	90 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to twenty grains.

NO. 7.**Bitter Sweet.**

Extract Bitter-Sweet,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

NO. 8.**Blackberry Root.**

Extract Blackberry,	30 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	70 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to twenty grains.

NO. 9.**Blood Root.**

Extract Blood Root, Alc.,	16 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	84 "

Mix.

Dose, two to five grains.

NO. 10.

Cinchona, Red.

Extract Cinchona,	18 grains.
Cinchona Alkaloids,	4 "
Sugar, of Milk,	82 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 11.

Cinchona, Yellow.

Extract Cinchona,	20 grains.
Cinchona Alkaloids,	2 "
Quinia,	4 "
Sugar of Milk,	74 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 12.

Cascara Sagrada.

Extract Cascara Sagrada,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, five to fifteen grains.

NO. 13.

Colocynth Comp.

Extract Colocynth, Comp.,	90 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	10 "

Mix.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

NO. 14.**Coto Bark.**

Extract Coto Bark, Alc.,	16 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	84 "

Mix.

Dose, from five to ten grains, as a specific in diarrhoea.

NO. 15.**Cubeba.**

Extract Cubeba, Alc.,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 16.**Digitalis.**

Extract Digitalis,	22 grains.
Digitalin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Sugar of Milk,	78 grains.

Mix.

Dose, one to five grains.

NO. 17.**Dover's Powder.**

Saccharated Ext. Opium,	10 grains.
Saccharated Ext. Ipecac,	10 "
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Ordinary dose, ten grains.

NO. 18.**Ergot.**

Ergotin,	15 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	85 "

Mix.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

NO. 19.**Eucalyptus.**

Extract Eucalyptus,	25 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	75 "

Mix.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

NO. 20.**Gentian.**

Extract Gentian,	80 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	70 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 21.**Gelsemium.**

Gelsemin,	15 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	85 "

Mix.

Dose, one to three grains.

NO. 22.**Grindelia Robusta.**

Extract Grindelia,	18 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	82 "

Mix.

Dose, twenty to forty grains.

NO. 23.**Guarana, Seed.**

Extract Guarana, Ale.,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 24.**Hops.**

Extract Hops, Ale.,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80

Mix.

Dose, fifteen to thirty grains.

NO. 25.**Hydrastis.**

Hydrastin,	15 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	85 "

Mix.

Dose, three to five grains.

NO. 26.**Hyoscyamus.**

Extract Hyoscyamus, Alc.,	16 grains.
Hyoscyamin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Sugar of Milk,	84 grains.

Mix.

Dose, five to ten grains.

NO. 27.**Ipecacuanha.**

Extract Ipecac, Alc.,	15 grains.
Emetin,	1 grain.
Sugar of Milk,	86 grains.

Mix.

Dose, one to three grains.

As an Emetic, five to twenty grains.

No. 28.**Jalap.**

Extract Jalap,	50 grains.
Resin Jalap,	15 "
Sugar of Milk,	85 "

Mix.

Dose, five to ten grains.

NO. 29.**Jaborandi Leaves.**

Extract Jaborandi,	16 grains.
Pilocarpin, Muriate,	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Sugar of Milk,	84 grains.

Mix.

Dose, five to ten grains.

NO. 30.**Leptandra Root.**

Extract Leptandra,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

NO. 31.**Lettuce.**

Extract Lettuce,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

NO. 32.**Liquorice.**

Extract Liquorice,	12 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	88 "

Mix.

An elegant substitute for the ordinary Extract.

NO. 33.**Lobelia.**

Extract Lobelia,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, two to ten grains.

NO. 34.

Mandrake Root.

Extract Mandrake,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

NO. 35.

Nux Vomica, Seeds.

Extract Nux Vomica,	9 grains.
Strychnia,	$\frac{2}{100}$ grain.
Brucia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Sugar of Milk,	90 grains.

Mix.

Dose, one to five grains.

NO. 36.

Poke Root.

Extract Poke Root,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, five grains. As an emetic from ten to thirty grains.

NO. 37.

Quassia.

Extract Quassia,	5 grains.
Sugar Milk,	95 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 38.**Rhubarb, China.**

Extract Rhubarb,	30 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	70 "

Mix.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

NO. 39.**Rhatany.**

Extract Rhatany,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 40.**Sarsaparilla, Hond.**

Extract Sarsaparilla,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, five to twenty grains.

NO. 41.**Snake Root, Black.**

Extract Cimicifuga, Alc.,	18 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	82 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to twenty grains.

NO. 42.**Scull Cap.**

Extract Scull Cap,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains.

NO. 43.**Senna, Alex.**

Extract Senna,	30 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	70 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to twenty grains.

NO. 44.**Taraxacum.**

Extract Taraxacum,	30 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	70 "

Mix.

Dose, thirty to sixty grains.

NO. 45.**Valerian, Root.**

Extract Valerian,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, thirty to sixty grains.

NO. 46.

Veratrum Viride.

Extract Hellebore. Alo.,	17 grains.
Veratrine,	$\frac{1}{6}$ grain.
Sugar of Milk,	88 grains.

Mix.

Dose, one to two grains, repeated every three hours,
Use with caution.

NO. 47.

Yerba Santa.

Extract Yerba Santa,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, thirty to fifty grains.

NO. 48.

Columbo.

Extract Columbo,	20 grains.
Sugar of Milk,	80 "

Mix.

Dose, ten to thirty grains,

NO. 49.

Opium.

Extract Opium,	50 grains.
Sulph. Morphia,	5 "
Sugar of Milk,	45 "

Mix.

Dose, one to two grains.

CHAPTER XXXII.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

In case of poisoning, send instantly for a Physician, meantime administering the Antidote indicated.

As a general rule, the stomach should first be emptied of poisonous contents, by an Emetic; then follow with one, or more, of the antidotes named.

NO. 1.

Arsenic.

Antidote.—Lime Water in copious draughts; emetics of Sulphate of Zinc, or Ground Mustard. Flax Seed Tea, Infusion of Slippery Elm, Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, or Dialysed Iron.

NO. 2.

Aqua Fortis.

Antidote.—Magnesia, or Soap dissolved in Water, every two minutes.

NO. 3.

Arsenite of Copper.

(Scheele's Green.)

Scheele's Green, or Arsenite of Copper, is met with in a variety of pigments and paper-hangings. Symptoms of poisoning by it are those of arsenical poisoning, and must be treated in the same way.

NO. 4.**Bed-Bug Poison.***(Corrosive Sublimato.)*

Antidote.—Emetic.—White of Eggs beat up with Water, and drink Milk. Mucilaginous drinks.

NO. 5.**Belladonna.**

Antidote.—Emetic of Mustard. Stomach Pump, cold bath, strong Coffee or Tea, Tannin, Ext. of Jaborandi.

NO. 6.**Bi-Chromate Potash.**

Antidote.—Magnesia, Bi-Carbonate of Soda, or a solution of Soap.

NO. 7.**Black Cobalt.**

Antidote.—Lime water in copious draughts, emetics of Sulphate of Zinc. Flax Seed Tea, Infusion of Slippery Elm.

NO. 8.**Blue Stone.**

Antidote.—Give large quantities of White of Eggs, or Milk.

NO. 9.**Calomel.**

Antidote.—White of Eggs, Stomach Pump, Milk, Flour and Water, Gluten.

NO. 10**Cantharides.**

Cantharides, either in powder or tincture, is sometimes administered in poisonous doses for criminal purposes. One or two drachms of the powder will cause burning in the throat, pain in the abdomen, vomiting of bloody mucus, incessant desire to pass water. The treatment must consist of emetics and demulcents, Animal Charcoal and Liquor Potassa.

NO. 11.**Carbolic Acid.**

Antidote.—Give large quantities of Milk, Flour and Water, Soap Suds and Carbonate of Lime.

NO. 12.**Chloride of Tin.**

Antidote.—Emetics.—Common Baking Soda, to be followed with Castor Oil, or Milk.

NO. 13.**Chloroform.**

Antidote.—Horizontal Posture, Cold Air, Cold Water to the Head, Mustard Plasters to the Feet, Ammonia to the Nostrils.

NO. 14.**Cobalt.**

Antidote.—Lime Water in copious draughts, emetics of Sulphate of Zinc. Flax Seed Tea, infusion of Shipperry Elm.

NO. 15.**Copperas.**

Antidote.—White of Eggs, Stomach Pump, Milk, Flour and Water and Gluten.

NO. 16.**Cyanide of Potash.**

Antidote.—Emetics, and follow with Per-Sulphate of Iron, Chlorine Water and Chloroform.

NO. 17.**Digitalis, or Foxglove.**

Antidote.—Brandy, Ammonia, Strong Coffee, without milk or sugar; after which, to produce vomiting, mix a tablespoonful of Mustard in warm water. Keep the body in motion.

NO. 18.**Godfrey's Cordial.**

Godfrey's Cordial is a decoction of Oil of Sassafras, Molasses and Tincture of Opium. It contains about one drachm of the latter in six ounces, or half a grain of Opium in an ounce. One teaspoonful has been known to cause the death of an infant.

NO. 19.**Hemlock.**

Hemlock, or Conium Maculatum, has been taken in mistake for Parsley. The symptoms are, loss of power in the upper and lower extremities, and of deglutition, partial paralysis of sensation, and fixed pupils.

Antidote.—Emetics, and follow with strong coffee.

NO. 20.**Gelsemium.**

Antidote.—Emetic of Ipecac, or Mustard. Strong Coffee, Brandy or Whisky.

NO. 21.**Hydrate Chloral.**

Antidote.—Pour Cold Water over head and face; use artificial respiration; galvanic battery.

NO. 22.**Hyocyanus.**

Antidote.—Emetic, made by mixing a tablespoonful of Mustard in water; strong black tea, without milk or sugar; then Brandy, Whisky, or other Stimulants.

NO. 23.**Laudanum.**

Antidote.—Strong Coffee, without milk or sugar; after which, to produce vomiting, Mustard mixed in warm water, or Grease in warm water. Keep the body in constant motion.

NO. 24.**Monksblood.**

Monksblood, or Aconitum Napellus, has frequently been the cause of poisoning, the root being mistaken for Horseradish.

Antidote.—Emetic. Active Stimulation, Brandy.

NO. 25.**Morphine.**

Antidote.—Strong Emetics or Stomach Pump; dash Cold Water in the face; keep in motion; Strong Coffee; Artificial Respiration; Galvanic Battery.

NO. 26.**Muriate Tin.**

Antidote.—Milk, Sal Soda, White of Eggs, Slippery Elm Tea, Solution Carb. Ammonia.

NO. 27.**Muriatic Acid.**

Antidote.—Magnesia, Bi-Carb. Soda in water, Soap Suds, Demulcents.

NO. 28.**Nitric Acid.**

Antidote.—Magnesia mixed with Milk, common Chalk, Soda, Sweet Oil, Soap Suds.

NO. 29.**Nitrate of Silver.**

Antidote.—Give common Salt, dissolved in Water.

NO. 30.**Nux Vomica.**

Antidote.—Emetic of Mustard or White Vitriol, Stomach Pump, Cold Bath, Strong Coffee or Tea, Tannin, Tea of Oak Bark, Purgatives, Spts. Camphor.

NO. 31.**Oil Tansy.**

Antidote.—Emetics, warm Flax or Slippery Elm Tea; succeeded by Stimulants or Opiates.

NO. 32.**Opium.**

Antidote.—Strong emetics or stomach pump, dash cold water in face, keep in motion, strong Coffee, artificial respiration, galvanic battery.

NO. 33.**Oxalic Acid.**

Antidote.—Carbonate of Lime, Magnesia, Chalk, Cal-cined Magnesia.

NO. 34.**Paregoric.**

Antidote.—Strong Coffee, without Milk or Sugar; after which, to produce vomiting, mix a teaspoonful of Mustard in warm Water. Keep the body in constant motion.

NO. 35.**Phosphorous Paste.**

Phosphorus Paste is sometimes taken as a poison. The symptoms are those of an irritant poison. There is intense thirst, nausea, severe pain, and an odor of garlic in the breath and vomited matter. The treatment is, to administer emetics and give Magnesia.

NO. 36.**Paris Green.**

Antidote.—Lime Water in copious draughts, emetics of Sulphate of Zinc. Flax Seed Tea, infusion of Slippery Elm.

NO. 37.**Poisonous Mussels, or Fish.**

Poisonous Mussels produce uneasiness and weight in the stomach, numbness in the extremities, dryness in the throat, cramps in the limbs, swelling of the eyelids, and eruption of nettle-rash, with great exhaustion. Emetics must be freely given, and diffusible Stimulants, with Opiates to allay pain.

NO. 38.**Prussic Acid.**

Prussic Acid when taken in a large dose, is generally immediately fatal. In smaller doses—about thirty minims of the weak Acid—the symptoms are weight and pain in the head, giddiness, nausea, quick pulse, loss of muscular power, foaming at the mouth, strong odor of Bitter Almonds.

Treatment: Cold affusion to the head and spine, Carbonate of Ammonia internally, inhalation of Chlorine Gas, or small doses of Chloride of Lime or Soda. The chemical antidote, if there is time for its administration, is the moist Peroxide of Iron.

NO. 39.**Prussiate Potash.**

Antidote.—Stimulants, Brandy, Cayenne Pepper, Camphor.

NO. 40.**Red Precipitate.**

Antidote.—White of Eggs, Stomach Pump, Milk, Flour and Water, Gluten.

NO. 41.**Strychnine.**

Antidote.—Emetics, relieve pain with Chloroform, Ether or Opium; ten-grain doses of Chloral every fifteen minutes.

NO. 42.**Sugar Lead.**

Antidote.—White of Eggs, Epsom Salts, Lemonade.

No. 43.**Sulphuric Acid.**

Antidote.—Carbonate of Soda, Potash, Lime and Magnesia. Chloroform. Water must not be taken.

No. 44.**Tartar Emetic.**

The symptoms are: Collapse, with livid countenance, violent pain in the stomach, spasmodic contraction of the muscles, particularly of the arms and abdomen, violent vomiting and purging. *Treatment:* Excite vomiting and use the stomach pump; give infusions of Gallnuts or Cinchona, or strong Tea.

NO. 45.**Tinct. Iodine.**

Antidote.—Emetic, made by mixing Mustard in Water; drink freely of Gruel, Arrowroot or Boiled Starch. Continue till the matter vomited is of the natural color.

No. 46.**Tinct. Veratrum.**

Antidote.—Emetics, Animal Charcoal, mixed with Water; Chloroform; Camphor.

NO. 47.**Vermin Poison.**

Various powders for the destruction of vermin, etc., contain Arsenic, and are frequent sources of poisoning.

The symptoms come on about half an hour after the dose has been taken, and are: Nausea and burning pain in the stomach, violent vomiting, intense thirst, purging, and pain in the epigastrium, on pressure. The treatment is, to excite vomiting as much as possible by the administration of a scruple of Sulphate of Zinc and Ipecacuanha, and plenty of warm water, and to apply the stomach pump as soon as possible. The Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron, given in large quantities, is also useful; and a mixture of Linseed Meal, Castor Oil and Water, made to the consistency of Molasses, may also be given to protect the stomach.

NO. 48.**White Lead.**

Antidote.—Sulph. Magnesia, or Soda, Phosphate of Soda, Milk, Eggs, Albumen.

NO. 49.**White Precipitate.**

Antidote—White of Eggs, beaten up with Water, Milk, or Wheaten Flour.

NO. 50.**White Vitriol.**

Antidote—Milk, Sal. Soda, White of Eggs, Slippery Elm Tea, Solution Carb. Ammonia.

NO. 51.**Stings of Insects.**

Antidote—Apply Ammonia to neutralize the poison. If much swollen, follow with poultices.

NO. 52.**Bites from Venomous Reptiles.**

Antidote Apply a ligature above the wounded part. Apply Ammonia, or active caustic. Use Whisky, or other Stimulants freely. Iodide of Potassa. Bromine.

NO. 53.**Bites from Rabid Animals.**

Antidote—Actual Caution. Apply Nitrate Silver to the wound. Exercise the will power. Avoid Stimulants.

(The substance known as "Mad Stone", is said to be a specific—It it is worth trying.)

NOTE.—The bite of the Skunk, (*Mephitis Americana*), is exceedingly poisonous and requires prompt action. Treatment, same as for the bite of rabid animals.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

EXPLOSIVE PRESCRIPTIONS.

(Scientific American.)

The following prescriptions contain most of the substances which have been found to produce explosions.

Potassium Chlorate and all other *chlorates* should never be prescribed in powder mixed with organic or inorganic combustible or oxidizable bodies. If they are to be used, use them *separately*, and if desired to be combined, make them in *solution*.

The following are dangerous, and have caused serious accidents, although prescribed by physicians.

NO. 1.

Potass. Chlor.
Pulv. Gallæ, or
Acid Tannic.

Mix.

Ft. pulvis; to be made in a gargle.—Always dispense the powders separately, or make the gargle yourself.

NO. 2.

Potass. Chlor.
Pulv. Catechu.

Mix.

To use as a dentifrice.—Should never be dispensed.

NO. 3.

Potass. Chlor.
Sodu (or Calcii), Hypophosphite.
Aqua.

Mix.

The two salts must not be rubbed, or an explosion will result; they should be dissolved in water separately.

NO. 4.

Potass. Chlor.
Acid Tannic.
Glycerine.
Aqua.

Mix.

This should be prepared by dissolving the Tannin in the Glycerine, and the Potass. in the water, and then mix.

NO. 5.

Potass. Chlor.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. Chlor. Iron,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Glycerine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

Liabie to produce an explosion, when warmed.

NO. 6.

Soda Chlor.,	2 drachms.
Antimon. Sulph. Aurat,	1 scruple.

Mix.

Takes fire, even on gentle trituration, with a crackling sound.

NO. 7.

The following prescription, although carefully mixed, has exploded.

Lac. Sulphur,	gr. iii.
Antim. Sulph. Aurat.,	gr. ss.
Zinc, Valer.,	gr. j.
Chlor. Potassa,	gr. ii.
Mix.	

NO. 8.

Potassa Permanganate.
Glycerine.

Mix.

This is almost sure to cause an explosion.

NO. 9.

Potass. Permanganate.
Alcohol,
Aqua Distill.

Mix.

This may be dispensed by adding the Potassa slowly to the Alcohol and water, previously mixed, and by dispensing in a loosely stoppered vial.

NO. 10.

Chromic Acid is another agent which readily parts with its oxygen. Hence the following prescription is dangerously explosive:

Acid Chromic, say,	10 grains.
Glycerine,	1 drachm.
Mix.	

But combination may be effected by adding the Acid drop by drop, and rubbing very slowly.

NO. 11.

Oil Turpentine.
Acid Sulphuric.

Mix.

This has, on many occasions, caused violent explosions and serious accidents. Should be mixed gradually, in an open vessel.

NO. 12.

Oil Succini.
Acid Nitric.

Mix.

Has also been known to explode.

NO. 13.

Iodine.

The following prescription is said to have exploded, owing to the formation of Nitrogen Iodide :

Iodine,		$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Linn. Camph,	{ each,	2 ounces.
Linn. Saponis,		

Mix.

NO. 14.

Argenti Oxid.
Morphia Muriat.
Ext. Gentian.

Mix.

This mixture has exploded.

NO. 15.

Acid Nitric.
 Acid Muriatic.
 Tinct. Nux Vom.

Mix.

Prescribed by a New York physician. After about two hours it exploded.

NO. 16.

The following exploded :

Potass. Sulph., 2 drachms.

Aqua Rosæ, 3 ounces.

Dissolve and add

Tinct. Benzoin, 3 drachms.

NO. 17.

Soda Biborate, { each ½ drachm.

Soda Bicarbon, }

Glycerine, 1½ ounces.

Aqua, 1½ "

Mix.

This will explode if corked tight.

In general, those mixtures that give off gas should not be corked, until the evolution of gas is over.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

FABRIERS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

It often happens that a druggist is asked for *something* to cure diseases in horses and cattle. It must, therefore, be desirable to have help in this respect. The druggist has merely to turn to this chapter to find as good and reliable a prescription, as can be procured, for the many diseases of horses or cattle.

Men, eminent as veterinary surgeons, have kindly furnished prescriptions for this department. They are reliable, and will be found safe in those diseases for which they are designated.

NO. 1.

Green Ointment.

R.—Rosin Ointment,	5 ounces.
Verdigris,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Turpentine,	2 ounces.
Mutton Tallow,	2 pounds.
Oil Origanum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tincture Iodine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

This is a good remedy for scratches, hoof-evil, cuts, etc., and is also good for fistula, after the rowels are taken out, are a good healing ointment for any purpose.

NO. 2.

Physic Ball.

R.—Aloes,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Gamboge,	8 drachms.
Oil Jumper,	2 drops.

Make into one pill, by aid of molasses.

NO. 3.

Nasal Gleet.

R.—Alum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Resin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Blue Vitriol,	2 ounces.

Grind ~~these~~ together, and mix well with
 Ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Give a tablespoonful, every night and morning. Keep the animal out of the wet and do not work him.

NO. 4.

Sweat Liniment.

Tinct. Iodine,	1 ounce.
Oil Cedar,	1 "
Spirits Ammonia,	1 "
No. Six,	1 "
Chloroform,	1 "
Tinct. Aconite,	1 "

Mix.

A valuable remedy for Bog Spavin, or any thickening about the joints.

NO. 5.

White Ointment.

R.—Fresh Butter,	1 pound.
Tinct. Iodine,	1 ounce.
Oil Origanum,	2 ounces.

Mix.

Apply every night, and rub in well with the hand.

Useful in swellings.

NO. 6.

Condition Powders.

R.—Pulv. Gentian,	2 pounds.
Pulv. Saltpetre,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Pulv. Sulphur,	2 pounds.
Pulv. Resin,	1 pound.
Pulv. Fœnugreek,	1 —“
Pulv. Ginger,	2 pounds.
Pulv. Cayenne,	1 pound.
Pulv. Black Antimony,	2 pounds.
Pulv. Flax Seed,	5 “
Pulv. Elm Bark,	5 “
Pulv. Blood Root,	1 pound.
Pulv. Copperas,	5 pounds.

Mix.

Dessertspoonful twice a day, in soft feed.

NO. 7.

Horse Powder.

R.—Black Antimony,	1 pound.
Sulphur,	1 “
Saltpetre,	$\frac{1}{2}$ “
Resin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ “

Pulverize and mix.

Give a tablespoonful, once a day.

NO. 8.

Lung Fever.

B.—Norwood's Tinct. Veratrum Viride,	1 ounce.
Tincture of Opium,	2 ounces.
Tincture of Digitalis,	2 "
Sweet Spirits of Nitre,	2 "

Mix.

Tablespoonful, every four hours.

NO. 9.

Counter Irritant.

B.—Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Turpentine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Aqua Ammonia,	4 ounces.
Oil of Origanum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix.

Apply every three hours.

NO. 10.

Heaves.

B.—Give three or four grains of Tartar Emetic, in wet food, until the horse is relieved; then use every time they return. Care is required in feeding. Wet food is best.

NO. 11.

Colic.

B.—Laudanum,	1 ounce.
Sweet Spts. Nitre,	1 "
Capsicum,	2 drachms.
Carbonate of Soda,	2 ounces.

Mix.

Give at one dose. If not better, repeat in 30 minutes.
Use Tobacco injections, if needed.

NO. 12.

Eye Wash.

B.—Sugar Lead,	2 drachms.
Sulph. Zinc,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Tinct. Opium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Soft Water,	1 pint.

Mix.

Show the eye with cold water for fifteen minutes, and bathe with this wash twice a day.

NO. 13.

Fistula and Poll-Evil.

B.—Alcohol,	1 pint.
Spirits Ammonia,	4 ounces.
Tinct. Iodine,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Cantharides,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil of Cedar,	1 "

Mix.

Put in the pipes, by means of a syringe, twice in four days.

This will cure the Sweeney, by bathing the shoulder.

NO. 14.

Ring-Bone Big-Head.

B.—Quicksilver,	4 ounces.
Tinct. Cantharides,	4 drachms.
Nitric Acid,	4 ounces.
Oil of Cedar,	4 drachms.

Mix in an open vessel.

Shave the hair from the spavin, and apply occasionally for twenty-four hours; then wash the parts with castile soap and water. Use an Ointment to heal.

NO. 15.

Botts.

R.—Whisky,	5 ounces.
New Milk,	7 "
Mix.	

Give at one dose, followed, in a few hours, by half a pint of Castor Oil.

NO. 16.

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

R.—Spirits of Turpentine,	1 ounce.
Oil Origanum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Spike,	1 "
British Oil,	1 "
Tinct. Myrrh,	1 "
Tinct. Capsicum,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Camphor,	■ "
Mix, and shake well before using.	

NO. 17.

Cleansing Powder.

R.—Ginger,	1 pound.
Pulv. Gentian,	4 ounces.
Pulv. Blood Root,	4 "
Pulv. Nitre,	1 ounce.
Black Antimony,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Mix.	

Give tablespoonful in soft feed, every morning, for several days.

NO. 18.

White Liniment.

R.—Olive Oil, (green)	8 ounces.
Spts. Ammonia,	4 “

Mix, shake well, add two ounces of Water, if desired.

NO. 19.

Cure for Heaves.

R.—Angelica Root,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Camphor,	2 ounces.
Skunk Cabbage,	1 ounce.
Gum Arabic,	2 ounces.
Digitalis,	1 ounce.
Ginger,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Fennugreek,	2 “
Sulphur,	5 “
Epsom Salts,	4 “

Dose.—A teaspoonful, once a day for sixteen days; and use the following on the throat:

R.—Tinct. Myrrh,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Tinct. Cantharides,	2 “
Turpentine,	2 “
Tinct. Iodine,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ “
Tinct. Capsicum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Aqua Ammonia,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Chloroform,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Alcohol,	2 ounces.

Mix.

Bathe throat well with hot water; then apply medicine. This should be used once in three days, until five applications have been made.

NO. 20.

Black Liniment.

R.—Linseed Oil,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Tinct. Iodine,	8 ounces.
Turpentine,	4 "
Oil Origanum,	1 ounce.

Mix, and shake well before using.

Wash the part with soap and water before applying the above.

NO. 21.

Yellow Water.

R.—Aloes,	7 drachms.
Calomel,	1 drachm.
Ginger,	4 drachms.

Molasses Q. S. to make a ball. When the bowels have moved, stop the physic, and give one tablespoonful Spirits Nitre, in a pint of water, every morning, for twelve days.

NO. 22.

Sweating Liniment.

R.—Laudanum,	1 ounce.
Gum Camphor,	1 "
Spts. Turpentine,	1 "
Tinct. Myrrh,	1 "
Castile Soap,	1 "
Oil Origanum,	1 "
Spts. Nitre,	1 "
Alcohol,	1 quart.

Mix.

Shake well before using. Apply twice or three times a day, as the case may require.

NO. 23.

For Blood or Bog Spavins, Windgalls, etc.

B.—Iodide Potassium,	4 drachms.
Oil Hemlock,	2 ounces.
Turpentine,	8 "
Oil Stone,	2 "
Oil Wormwood,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Cantharides,	2 ounces.
Alcohol,	8 "

Mix.

First, bathe the affected parts well with warm water, then shake the medicine well before using, and rub the parts every other day, until the medicine has been used several times; wash the parts well, before using. If too much soreness is produced, omit the medicine, and grease well.

NO. 24.

For Sweeny, Whirlbone, Joint Lameness.

B.—Oil Fireweed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Wormwood,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Turpentine,	2 ounces.
Oil Hemlock,	2 "
Oil Spike,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Aqua Ammonia,	2 "
Tinct. Myrrh,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Cantharides,	1 "
Alcohol,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix.

Wet the parts with hot water, and rub on the medicine well; then cover shoulder and hips with as many blankets as you can, and let them remain on, eight hours; repeat this often, and always bathe in hot water before using the Liniment.

NO. 25.

For Diseases of the Kidneys and Neck of Bladder.

R.—Tinct. Buchu,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Gentian,	1½ "
Tinct. Ginger,	1½ "
Sweet Spts. Nitre,	2½ "
Oil Juniper,	6 drachms.
Tinct. Opii,	4 ounces.

Mix.

Give one tablespoonful, twice a day for five days; then once a day.

NO. 26.

Blood Purifier.

R.—Pulv. Gentian Root,	2½ ounces.
Pulv. Sassafras Bark,	2 "
Pulv. Elicampane,	2 "
Pulv. Skunk Cabbage,	1 ounce.
Cream Tartar,	1 "
Pulv. Saltpetre,	2½ ounces
Pulv. Ginger,	2 "
Pulv. Sulphur,	6 "
Pulv. Digitalis,	1 ounce
Pulv. Blood Root,	1 "
Pulv. Buchu Leaves,	1 "

Mix.

If your horse is in bad health, give a tablespoonful twice a day, in bran mash; or, as a preventive, a tablespoonful once a day, for about fifteen days.

NO. 27.

For Hoof-Bound, Hoof-Evil, or any Disease of the Foot.

℞ - Balsam Fir,	2 ounces.
Venice Turpentine,	2 "
Oil of Tar,	1½ "
Oil of Hemlock,	1½ "
Tinct. Iodine,	1½ "
Alcohol,	1½ "

Mix.

Turn up the foot, and put a teaspoonful in the crease of the frog, and also in the heel of the frog once a day for twenty to forty days, as may be needed. Hold a hot iron near the foot for a short time.

NO. 28.

Poll Evil or Fistula.

[If Broken.]

℞.—Tinct. Lobelia,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Cantharides,	1 "
Croton Oil,	¼ "
Corrosive Sublimate,	¼ "
Powd. Euphorbium,	¼ "
Mercurial Ointment,	½ "
Tartar Emetic,	½ "
Turpentine,	1½ ounces.
Oil Spike	1½ "
Sulphuric Acid,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	1½ ounces.

Mix in a wide-mouth bottle.

Insert a probe to bottom of pipes, and find which way they run. Then put a small sponge on your probe, and put in as much medicine as will go, once a day for several

days. This will take out all the pipes to the bottom. Then take one ounce Nitrate of Potash, dissolve in a pint of soft water, and use with a syringe. This will heal from the bottom to the surface. Keep the parts clean with soap-suds.

NO. 29.

For Nasal Gleet, Thick-Winded, Heaves, Disease of the Liver and Optic Nerve, Diseases of the Eye.

R.—Iodide Potassium,	2 drachms.
Tinct. Iron,	2 ounces.
Water,	14 "

Mix.

One tablespoonful daily, in water.

NO. 30.

For Poll-Evil and Fistula,

[Not Broken.]

R.—Tinct. Iodine,	8 ounces.
Turpentine,	8 "
Aqua Ammonia,	2 "
Tinct. Cantharides,	2 "
Oil Spike,	2 "
Coal Oil,	6 "

Mix.

Rub the parts over well. and give Blood Purifier,

FARMERS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NO. 31.

Eye Preparation.

R.—Crocus Martis,	8 drachms.
Nit. Potash,	4 "
Sulph. Zinc,	5 "
Sugar Lead,	1½ ounces.
Sal. Ammoniac,	2 drachms.

Mix.

Take a teaspoonful, and put into a pint of soft water: then saturate a fine sponge, and squeeze in the hollow of the eye. When it is perceived that the eye is somewhat better, do not use so often.

NO. 32.

For Fresh Wounds—Cuts, Kicks or Collar Galls.

R.—Sugar Lead,	1½ ounces.
Sulph. Zinc,	1½ "
Saltpetre,	1½ "
Sal. Ammoniac,	½ ounce.
Sulph. Iron,	½ "
Alcohol,	½ pint.
Water,	2 pints.

Mix.

Wet the parts three or four times a day. This will keep down inflammation, and cause to heal fast.

NO. 33.

Chronic Cough.

R.—Balsam Fir,	2 ounces.
Balsam Copaiba,	2 "
Tinct. Lobelia,	½ ounce.

Mix.

Dose.—Tablespoonful once a day. Give Blood Purifier at same time.

NO. 34.

For Colic or Bally-Ache.

R.—Tinct. Opium,	1½ ounces.
Ess. Peppermint,	2 “
Spirits Nitre,	2 “
Tinct. Capsicum,	1 ounce.
Veratrum Viride,	20 drops.
Whisky,	1 pint.

Mix.

Give half of this at a dose, and if not better in twenty minutes, give the other half.

NO. 35.

Worms.

R.—Santonine, Powd.,	10 grains.
Castor Oil,	4 ounces.
Whisky,	2 “

Mix.

Give at one dose, repeat in one week, if necessary.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLORS FOR SHOW-GLOBES.

Blue.

Blue Vitriol,	4 ounces.
Alum,	4 "
Sulph. Acid,	2 "
Water,	1 gallon.
Mix, and filter until clear.	

Dark Blue.

Nitrate of Copper,	2 ounces.
Water,	1 gallon.
Aqua Ammonia,	Q. S.

Dissolve the Copper, add Ammonia as long as it deepens the color; filter.

Light Green.

Sulphate of Copper,	4 ounces.
Common Salt,	4 "
Water,	1 gallon.
Mix, and filter.	

Dark Green.

Sulphate of Copper,	4 ounces.
Bi-Chromate Potassa,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Water,	1 gallon.
Mix, and filter.	

Yellow.

Bi-Chromate Potassa,	2 ounces.
Nitric Acid,	2 "
Water,	1 gallon.
Mix, and filter.	

Purple.

Sulphate of Copper,	1 ounce.
Aqua Ammonia,	8 ounces.
Water,	1 gallon.
Mix, and filter.	

Red.

Carminc,	1 ounce.
Aqua Ammonia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Water, sufficient to produce the desired shade.	
Mix, and filter.	

COLORED FIRES FOR ILLUMINATION.

Light Blue.

Chlorate of Potassa,	6 ounces.
Sulphur,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Burnt Alum,	19 drachms.
Powder each article, separately; mix carefully.	

Dark Blue.

Chlorate of Potassa,	12 ounces.
Sulphur,	8 "
Carbonate of Copper,	18 drachms.
Alum,	18 "
Mix.	

Green.

Nitrate of Baryta,	6 ounces.
Sulphur,	18 drachms.
Chlorate of Potassa,	15 "

Mix.

Pink.

Sulphur,	4 ounces.
Saltpetre,	52 drachms.
Chlorate of Potassa,	44 "
White Chalk, Powd.,	4 ounces.
Charcoal,	180 grains.

Mix.

Red.

Nitrate of Strontia,	8 ounces.
Chlorate of Potassa,	4 "
Shellac,	3 "
Lycopodium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix all the ingredients except the Chlorate of Potassium, which add just before using.

White.

Saltpetre,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Sulphur,	14 drachms.
Gunpowder,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix.

Charcoal,
Mix.

Care must be taken
colored fires *separately*.
Do not rub the bodies
sion may be expected.
a short time before they
take fire spontaneously.
small portion of powder

Glycerine, He
Gelatine, French,
Water,
Boil together over a slow

Hectograph Ink.

Methyl-violet,	1 ounce.
Water,	8 ounces.
Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Dissolve the Violet in the Water, by aid of gentle heat ; add the Glycerine, allow to cool, then add the Alcohol. Keep in well-stopped vials.

Shake before using.

Black Ink.

(Equal to Arnold's.)

Powdered Nutgalls,	6 pounds.
Powdered Copperas,	2 "
Gum Senegal,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Water,	6 gallons.

Place the Nutgalls in a copper vessel, and add four gallons of Water. Boil for three hours, adding fresh Water to replace that lost by evaporation. Pour the solution into a tub. Allow it to settle ; then run off the clear liquor, and drain the dregs. Dissolve the Gum in a small quantity of Hot Water. Filter, and add to the clear solution. Dissolve the Copperas in the remaining Water. Mix with the above mixture, and add two ounces of Powdered Cloves. Allow the mixture to remain undisturbed for several days, until it has acquired a moderately deep tint. Then draw off the clear solution, and bottle it up.

Blue Ink.

Prussian Blue (Soluble),	1 ounce.
Oxalic Acid,	1 "
Water,	8 ounces.

Add the Blue to the Oxalic Acid previously dissolved in the Water. If the solution is too thick, add more Water.

Red Ink, Carmine.

Aqua Ammonia,	1 drachm.
Carmine, No. 40,	½ "
Water,	7 drachms.
Mucilage Gum Acacia,	½ drachm.

Mix, in a mortar.

White Ink.

Mix pure, freshly-precipitated Barium Sulphate, or Flake White, with water containing enough Gum Arabic to prevent the immediate settling of the substance. Starch, or Magnesia Carbonate may be used in a similar way. These must be reduced to impalpable powder.

Blue Writing Fluid.

Dissolve Basic, or soluble Prussian Blue in pure water. This is the most permanent and beautiful Ink known.

Brilliant Red Ink.

Brazil Wood,	2 ounces.
Muriate of Tin,	½ drachm.
Gum Arabic,	1 "

Boil down, in thirty-two ounces of water, to one-half, and strain.

Violet Copying Ink.

For Blue Violet, dissolve in three hundred parts of boiling water, Methyl 5 B., Hofmann Violet 3 B. or Gentiana Violet B. For Reddish Violet, dissolve in a small quantity of water Methyl Violet B. R. A small quantity of Sugar added to these Inks improves their copying qualities. If the writing, when dry, retains a bronzy appearance, more water must be added.

Indelible Ink.

Nitrate Silver (Cryst.),	1 drachm.
Gum Arabic,	1 "
Carbonate Soda,	40 grains.
Aqua Ammonia,	2 drachms.
Soft Water,	14 "

Dissolve the Silver in the Ammonia and a portion of the Water; then dissolve the Gum and Soda in a separate portion of the water, mix them, and boil in a water-bath, until a black compound is formed.

Indestructible Ink.

Powd. Gum Copai,	1 drachm.
Powd. Lamp-black,	10 grains.
Powd. Indigo,	8 "
Oil Lavender,	1 ounce.
Mix. Useful for Labels, Tags, etc.	

Stamp Ink.—No. 1.

Red Aniline,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Glycerine,	2 ounces.

Rub to a paste, in a mortar, thin with Alcohol, if desired.

Stamp Ink. No. 2.

Durable.]

Printers' Varnish,	9 parts.
Lamp-black,	8 "
Paris Blue,	1 part.
Indian Red,	1 "
Resin Soap,	8 "
Mix, by grinding.	

Shoemakers' Ink.

Extract Logwood,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Iron,	1 ounce.
Sweet Oil,	2 drachms.
Alcohol,	1 pint.
Mix.	

Waterproof Cement.

Soak pure glue in water until it is soft, then dissolve it in the smallest possible amount of proof spirits by the aid of a gentle heat. In two ounces of this mixture dissolve ten grains of Gum Ammoniac, and while still liquid, add half a drachm of Mastic dissolved in three drachms of Rectified Spirits. Stir well, and for use, keep the Cement liquified in a covered vessel over a hot water bath.

Cement for Closing Cracks in Stoves.

This Cement is prepared by mixing finely pulverized Iron with Liquid Water Glass, to a thick paste, and then coating the cracks with it. The hotter the fire becomes, the more does the cement melt and combine with its metallic ingredients and the more completely will the crack become closed.

To Remove Inks.

Black Ink may be removed by applying Solution Chlorinate Soda; then dilute Acetic Acid, and, lastly, pure soft Water. This applies to all inks made from Galls.

Inks made with Nitrate of Silver can be removed by washing with a Solution of Hyphosulphite of Soda, or, by moistening with a solution of Bichloride of Copper, and then washing with Aqua Ammonia. It is difficult to discharge Aniline Inks, by chemical agents. They gradually fade by exposure to the light.

Cement for Acid Troughs.

Melted Pitch,	1 part.
Resin,	1 "
Plaster Paris,	1 "

Mix.

The Plaster must be perfectly dry.

Waterproof Cement.

Shellac,	4 ounces.
Borax,	1 ounce.

Boil in a little water until dissolved, and concentrate by heat to a paste.

Rubber Cement.

Caoutchouc, cut in fine shreds, dissolved with four volumes of Naptha in a covered vessel, which should be left for several days.

Naptha should not be used in-doors.

Cement for Hard Rubber.

Fuse together equal parts of Gutta-percha and genuine Asphaltum.

Apply hot to the joint, closing the latter immediately with pressure.

Cement for Paper or Rubber Goods.

Fuse together equal parts of Pitch and Gutta-percha, and to this add about two parts of Linseed Oil, containing five parts of Litharge, continue the heat until the ingredients are uniformly commingled.

Apply warm.

Cement for Iron.

The following Cement is recommended for repairing damaged places in Cast Iron Tanks, Cisterns, etc.: Five parts Brimstone, two parts Black Lead and two parts of Cast Iron Filings, previously sifted, are melted together, taking care that the Brimstone does not catch fire. The damaged place, perfectly dry, is well heated by laying a piece of red hot iron upon it, and is then stopped with the Cement previously heated in a melting ladle till it becomes soft.

Cement for Repairing Glass.

Dissolve fine Glue in strong Acetic Acid to form a thin paste.

Pollock's Cement for Iron and Stone.

Litharge, }
Red Lead, } equal parts.

Mix thoroughly and make into a paste with Concentrated Glycerine, to the consistency of putty. Fill the crack.

Cement to Resist Petroleum.

A Cement peculiarly adapted to stand Petroleum, or any of its distillates, is made by boiling three parts of Resin with one of Caustic Soda and five of Water. This forms a Resin Soap, which is afterwards mixed with half its weight of Plaster of Paris, Zinc White, White Lead, or Precipitated Chalk. The Plaster hardens in about forty minutes.

Simple and Useful Cement.

Alum and Plaster of Paris, well mixed in water and used in the liquid state, form a hard composition and also a useful cement.

Marine Glee.

Caoutchouc,	1 ounce.
Asphaltum, (true)	2 ounces.
Benzole,	Q. S.

The Caoutchouc is first dissolved by digestion and occasional agitation; then the Asphaltum is gradually added.

This solution should have about the consistency of molasses.

Aquarium Cement.

Linseed Oil,	8 ounces.
Pine Tar,	4 "
Resin,	1 pound.

Melt together over a gentle fire. If too much oil is used, the Cement will run down the angles of the Aquarium. Test before using, by allowing a small quantity

to cool under water, if not found sufficiently firm, allow it to simmer longer or add more Tar or Rosin. The Cement should be poured into the corners of the Aquarium while warm (not hot). This Cement is pliable and is not poisonous.

Cement for Electrical Machines and Galvanic Troughs.

Resin,	5 pounds.
Beeswax,	1 pound.

Melt and stir with

Red Ochre,	1 pound.
Plaster of Paris,	4 ounces

continuing heat above 212°. Stir constantly until all froth ceases. Or, for Troughs—

Resin,	6 pounds.
Dried Ochre,	1 pound.
Calced Plaster Paris,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Linseed Oil,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix, as above.

Gold Sealing-Wax.

Melt, cautiously, four ounces Pale Shellac (in a copper vessel), at the lowest possible temperature; add one and a quarter ounces Venice Turpentine, previously warmed, and stir in three ounces Mica Spangles; pour into metalic moulds, and allow it to cool.

Common Black Sealing-Wax.

Resin,	6 pounds.
Shellac,	2 "
Venice Turpentine,	2 "

Mix, by melting.

Color with Lamp-black.

Bottle Wax.**Form No. 1:**

Resin,	6½ pounds.
Beeswax,	1 pound.
Venetian Red,	1½ pounds.

Mix.

Form No. 2:

Shellac,	8 pounds.
Venice Turpentine,	1½ "
Vermilion,	2½ "

Mix.

Form No. 3:

Resin,	6 pounds.
Shellac,	2 "
Venice Turpentine,	2 "

Mix.

Red Sealing-Wax.

Melt, cautiously, four ounces Pale Shellac, in a copper vessel, at the lowest possible temperature; add one and a quarter ounces of Venice Turpentine, previously warmed, and stir in three ounces of Vermilion; pour into metallic moulds, and allow it to cool.

Black Varnish.

Gum Shellac,	12 ounces.
Resin (powdered),	■ "
Lamp-black,	1½ "
Alcohol,	4 pints.

Mix.

Crystal Varnish.

Gum Mastic,	3 ounces.
Alcohol,	1 pint.

Dissolve. Use to fix pencil drawings.

Varnish for Picture Frames.

Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Linseed Oil,	4 "
Balsam Fir,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Sulphuric Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix. One of the best.

Baking Powder. - No. 1.

Pure Cream of Tartar,	2 pounds.
Bi-Carbonate of Soda,	1 pound.
Corn Starch,	1 ounce.

Rub them together several separate times, until all lumps are dissolved. One or two teaspoonfuls are sufficient for a pound of flour.

This is the best baking powder in use.

Baking Powder. - No. 2.

Pure Cream of Tartar,	22 ounces.
Bi-Carbonate Soda,	10 "
Tartaric Acid,	1 ounce.
Wheat Flour,	8 ounces.

Mix as directed above.

Baking Powder. No. 3.

Tartaric Acid,	15 ounces.
Bi-Carbonate Soda,	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Flour,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix, and keep in well-closed tin boxes.

Composition Powder.

Powd. Bayberry Bark,	2 pounds.
Powd. Ginger,	1½ "
Powd. Capsicum,	} of each, 3 ounces.
Powd. Cloves,	

Mix.

Compound Tincture of Opium, or Diarrhoea Mixture.

[As advised by E. R. Squibb, M. D., for use in time of Epidemic Cholera, or Epidemic Diarrhoea.]

Tincture of Opium,	} each, 1 fluid ounce.
Spirits of Camphor,	
Tincture of Capsicum,	
Purified Chloroform,	8 " drachms.

Add a sufficient quantity of Stronger Alcohol to make the whole measure five fluid ounces.

Each fluid drachm, or teaspoonful, contains about 100 drops, consisting of twelve minims of each of the first three ingredients, and four and one-half minims, or eighteen drops, of Chloroform.

Dose.—Persons over 18 years age, 1 teaspoonful.

Persons 14 to 18 " " 1 small teaspoonful.

Persons 10 to 14 " " ½ teaspoonful.

Persons 6 to 10 " " 30 drops.

Persons 2 to 6 " " 10 to 30 drops.

Infants (according to age), 1 to 10 "

In time of epidemic cholera, or diarrhoea, when any person has two movements of the bowels more than natural within the twenty-four hours, the second one should be followed by a dose of this mixture, to be repeated after every movement that follows. If the movements increase in frequency or in copiousness after the second dose of the medicine has been taken, a physician should be sent

for at once, and a double dose be taken after each movement until he arrives. Immediately after taking the first dose, the person should go to bed, and remain there for twelve hours after the diarrhoea has entirely ceased.

Camphor Julep.

Camphor (fine powder),	1 drachm.
Boiling Water,	1 pint.
Macerate for half an hour and strain.	

Brown Mixture.

Ext. Liquorice (powdered),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Gum Arabic (powdered),	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sugar (granulated),	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Paregoric,	2 ounces.
Wine of Antimony,	1 ounce.
Spirits of Nitro,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Water,	12 ounces.

Rub the Liquorice, Gum Arabic and Sugar with the Water gradually poured upon them; then add the other ingredients.

Bateman's Drops.

Diluted Alcohol,	1 gallon.
Red Saunders (rasped),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Digest for twenty-four hours, and add	
Opium, in Powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Catechu, in Powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Camphor,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Anise,	1 drachm.

Digest ten days.

This preparation contains about one grain each of Opium, Catechu and Camphor, to the half ounce: Corresponding in strength with Camphorated Tincture of Opium.

Neutralizing Cordial.

Best India Rhubarb, coarse powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Bi-Carbonate Potassa,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cinnamon, in powder,	4 ounces.
Golden Seal, in powder,	4 "

Macerate for four days in best Proof Brandy, one gallon, then express the tincture with strong pressure and add to it Oil of Peppermint, two fluid drachms, previously dissolved in a little Alcohol.

Godfrey's Cordial.

Tinct. Opium,	6 ounces.
Molasses,	4 pints.
Alcohol,	8 ounces.
Water,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
Carb. Potassa,	6 drachms.
Oil Sassafras,	1 drachm.

Dissolve the Potassa in the Water; add Molasses; heat over a gentle fire till it simmers; remove scum; add other ingredients, the Oil, dissolved in the Alcohol, last; mix them thoroughly.

Strength, a little over one grain of Opium to the ounce.

Hope's Mixture.

Aqua Camphor,	4 ounces.
Acid Nitric,	30 drops.
Tincture of Opium,	20 "

Mix.

Dose, tablespoonful every two hours, in Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Elixir of Life.

Powdered Rhubarb,	1 ounce.
“ Ginger	1 “
“ Aloes,	1½ ounces.
“ Gum Myrrh,	2 drachms.
“ Cayenne,	1 drachm.
“ Saffron,	1½ drachms.
“ Sassafras Bark,	½ ounce.
“ Golden Seal Root,	1 “
Brandy or Whisky,	2 pints.

Mix.

Let stand two weeks. It is then fit for use.

Dewee's Carminative.

Carb. Magnesia,	1½ ounces.
Sugar,	3 “
Tinct. Assafoetida,	3 “
Tinct. Opium,	1 ounce.
Water,	1½ pints.

Triturate until thoroughly mixed. Shake before dispensing.

Dry Chalk Mixture.

White Sugar, Powd.,	1 ounce.
Oil Cinnamon,	16 drops.
Prepared Chalk,	2 ounces.
Gum Arabic, Powd.,	1 ounce.

Rub together in a mortar, and sift.

One drachm of this, added to one ounce of water, forms the Official Chalk Mixture. It is very convenient, being always ready for use.

Dalby's Carminative.

Carb. Magnesia,	6 ounces.
Carb. Potassa,	2 drachms.
Sugar,	1 pound.
Laudanum,	3 ounces.
Water,	5 pints.
Oil Caraway,	} of each, 10 drops.
Oil Fennel,	
Oil Peppermint,	
Brandy,	4 ounces.
Prepared Chalk,	2 "

Mix. Shake before dispensing.

Strength, one grain of Opium to the ounce.

Blackberry Cordial.

Blackberries, crushed,	1 gallon.
Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Brandy,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sugar,	4 pounds.
Cinnamon, ground,	1 ounce.
Cloves, ground,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Cook the Berries, Water, and Aromatics over a slow fire, for one hour; remove, strain, add the Sugar and Brandy.

Anti-bilious Physic.

Pulverized Senna,	2 ounces.
Pulverized Jalap,	1 ounce.
Cloves and Ginger, each,	4 drachms.

Mix and sieve. Teaspoonful, in a cup of hot water.

...the A10
Peruvian Bals
Myrrh,
Angelica,
Balsam Tolu,
Extract of Liqu
Digest for ten days,

Syrup

White Gum Tur
Sulphate of Mor
Fluid Extract of
Chloroform,
Sugar,
Water,
Alcohol,
Carbonate of Magn

Dissolve the Gum Turp
with the Carbonate of M
Ipecac, add the Sugar and
water, and filter.

Cathartic Solution.

(Called Improved Citrate Magnesia.)

Carbonate Soda,	4½ ounces.
Tartaric Acid,	3 ounces + 3 drachms.
Syrup Lemon,	12 ounces,
Water,	} each, sufficient.
Bi-Carbonate Soda,	

Dissolve the Carbonate Soda in two pints of Water; dissolve the Tartaric Acid in one pint of Water, in a separate vessel. When effervescence ceases, add the two solutions; when effervescence ceases a second time, pour eight ounces of the solution into each bottle. Then add two ounces of the Lemon Syrup to each bottle, and enough Water to nearly fill them. Finally, add thirty grains Bi-Carbonate Soda to each bottle, cork and tie immediately.

The above makes six bottles.

Solution Citrate Magnesia.

(Draught.)

Citric Acid,	9 ounces.
Magnesia,	2 ounces + 5 drachms.
Syrup of Citric Acid,	12 fluid ounces.
Water,	1 gallon.

Make an acid solution of Citrate Magnesia with Citric Acid, Magnesia and three pints of the Water; to this add the Lemon Syrup, and divide the whole among twelve, twelve-fluid-ounce, bottles; fill these with the remainder of the water; adjust the corks, and add to each bottle about one drachm of Crystallized Bi-Carbonate of Potassa.

Seidlitz Powders.

Bi-Carbonate of Soda,	2 scruples.
Tartrate of Potassa and Soda,	2 drachms.

Mix and fold in Blue Paper.

Tartaric Acid,	35 grains.
----------------	------------

Fold in White Paper.

Take two glasses, with about a gill of cold water in each; dissolve in one, the contents of the blue, and in the other the contents of the White Paper; mix and drink immediately.

Collodion Blister.

Cantharides (powdered),	8 ounces.
Cotton, prepared by the process for Collodion and dry, }	100 grams.
Canada Turpentine,	820 "
Castor Oil,	160 "
Stronger Ether,	1½ pint.
Stronger Alcohol,	Q. S.

Introduce the Cantharides into a cylindrical percolator, and having pressed them firmly, gradually pour on the Ether. When fifteen fluid ounces have passed, set aside the liquid in a close vessel and continue the percolation with stronger Alcohol until half a pint more of the liquid is obtained. Set this in a warm place for spontaneous evaporation, and when it is reduced to a fluid ounce mix it with the reserved liquid. Then add the Canada Turpentine and Castor Oil to the mixture and shake occasionally. Keep in a well stoppered bottle.

Disinfectant.

(Dr. Sturmont's.)

Ferri Sulph. (crushed),	10 pounds.
Carbolic Acid (crude),	8 ounces.
Water,	10 gallons.

Mix. Useful in time of epidemics.**Purgative.**

(Quick Method to Prepare.)

Benzoic Acid,	1 drachm.
Oil Anise,	1 "
Camphor,	40 grains.
Alcohol,	16 ounces.
Tinct. Opium,	14 drachms.
Honey,	2 ounces.
Water,	16 "

Dissolve the Benzoic Acid, Camphor and Oil of Anise in the Alcohol, and add the Laudanum. Mix the Honey with the Water, add all together, and filter, if desired.

Improved Dover's Powder.

Ipecac (powdered),	1 drachm.
Gum Opium (powdered),	1 "
Bromide Potassa,	1 ounce.

Rub together until thoroughly mixed.

Dose, five to 10 grains.

Fumigating Pastilles.

Gum Benzoin, powdered,	8 drachms.
Cascarilla Bark, powdered,	8 "
Charcoal, powdered,	8 ounces.
Saltpetre, "	2 drachms.
Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth,	sufficient.

Make into a stiff paste, form small cones, and dry well.

Incense Powder.

Ground Gum Benzoin,	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound.
Ground Cascarilla Bark,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Ground Sandalwood,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powdered Nitrate of Potassa,	1 ounce.
Grain Musk,	10 grains.

Mix.**English Curry Powder.**

Powdered Coriander Seed,	1 pound.
Powdered Allspice,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Powdered Mace,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powdered Caraway,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powdered Fennel,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powdered Celery Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Powdered Turmeric,	8 ounces.
Ground Capsicum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Ground Mustard,	2 ounces.
Ground Ginger,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Table Salt,	1 pound.

Mix them thoroughly by sifting.**Butter Color.**

Annatto, of good quality,	10 ounces.
Caustic Soda, or Potassa,	12 drachms.
Borax, powdered	1 ounce.
Tincture of Turmeric,	20 ounces.
Water,	100 "

Mix.

Havana Flavor.

This preparation gives Tobacco the real flavor of genuine Havana:

Mace,	1 ounce.
Cloves,	1 "
Cinnamon Bark,	2 ounces.

Grind moderately fine, moisten with the following mixture (pack in a Percolator and percolate with the remainder of the mixture, drive out last portion with four ounces of Diluted Alcohol):

Ext. Valerian, Fluid,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Vanilla, Compound,	8 "
Dilute Alcohol, to make	2 pints.

Shirt Polish.

White Wax,	2 ounces.
Spermaceti,	4 "
Stearin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Ultramarine Blue,	8 grains.

Melt together, and let cool.

For doing up a dozen shirts, put a piece the size of a hazelnut in the hot starch, and mix. Finish with a hot iron, the usual way.

Remedy for Chicken Cholera.

Sulphuric Acid,	1 fluid ounce.
Sulphate Iron,	16 ounces.
Water (to dissolve),	1 gallon.

Mix.

Add one ounce of this Mixture to a pint of Water and supply, in place of Water, to drink: or, mix with meal or other food.

.. macerate two

I

Hydrastis Cana.

Capsicum (powd

Borax (powderec

Mix thoroughly. Sp

This is effectual, and
poisonous.

Cockroa

Wheat Flour,

Powdered Sugar,

Powdered Borax,

Unslacked Lime,

Mix thoroughly and kee

Used by placing a port

the places infested: taking

Repeat the process several

Arseni

Carb. Potassa,

White

Mocking Bird Food.

Ox Heart, dried,	1 pound.
Poppy Seed Cake,	1 "
Bread, dried,	1 "
Ants' Eggs, dried,	1 "
Hemp Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Corn Meal,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Lard,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Grind to a coarse powder and mix with the Lard, previously melted. When served out to the Birds, mix with an equal quantity of grated Carrots.

Liquid Slating.

(For Black-boards.)

Alcohol (98%),	1 gallon.
Gum Shellac,	1 pound.
Ivory Black,	8 ounces.
Emery Flour,	5 "
Ultramarine Blue,	4 "

Mix and dissolve, keep corked ; shake and apply with a brush to plastered walls.

For Bleaching Sponges.

Hyposulphite Soda,	6 ounces.
Muriatic Acid,	8 "
Soft Water,	5 pints.

Mix. Immerse the Sponges in the bath ; then rinse with clear water.

...der,
Coccus Martis,
Soft Water,
Mix all together, add
Apply with a sponge

For T

Cyanide Potass.
Alcohol,
Aqua Ammonia,
Blue Vitriol,
Glauber Salts,
Soft Water,

Mix. Immerse the Tar
for a few moments; rinse
ish with a chamois skin, or
is extensively used by Jew

Blacking for Ladies' Shoes.

Gum Shellac,	2 ounces.
Aqua Ammonia,	1 ounce.
Water,	8 ounces.
Black Aniline, sufficient to color.	

Boil all the ingredients together (except the Aniline) until the Shellac has dissolved; then add Aniline, and a sufficient amount of water to make the whole measure sixteen ounces.

Liquid Shoe-Blacking.

Ivory Black,	8 ounces.
Molasses,	6 "
Vinegar,	24 "
Sulphuric Acid,	1 troy ounce.
Sperm Oil,	10 drachms.

Mix in a mortar, in the order in which they are printed.

Paste Shoe-Blacking.

Ivory Black,	2 pounds.
Sulphuric Acid,	4 ounces.
Molasses,	1 pound.
Olive Oil,	4 ounces.
Vinegar,	5 ounces.
Copperas,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Gum Acacia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Hot Water,	5 ounces.

Dissolve the Gum in hot water, and add the Copperas, then the remainder of the ingredients.

Allow this to

Inc

Liquid Ammonia
Otto Rosemary,
Otto English Lavender,
Otto Bergamot,
Otto Cloves,

Mix and shake well, &
This preparation is poured
bottle, in sufficient quantity
This will last a long time-

White Sn

English Oil Lavender
Essence Musk,
Oil Rose

Preston Salts.

Carb. Ammonia,	crushed,	1 ounce.
Oil Lavender,		5 drops.
Oil Rose,		5 "
Oil Lemon,		2 "

Mix.

Carbolated Iodine Inhalant.

Tinct. Iodine,	4 drachms.
Carbolic Acid (cryst.),	1 drachm.
Water,	5 drachms.
Alcohol,	1 drachm.

Mix. Useful in diphtheria, catarrh, etc.

Inhalant.-No. 2.

Tinct. Iodine,	4 drachms.
Aqua Ammonia,	8 "
Chloroform,	1 drachm.
Perfume, q. s. to suit.	

Mix. Used in catarrh and headache.

British Oil.

Oil of Turpentine,	4 ounces.
Oil of Flax Seed,	8 pints.
Oil of Amber,	1 pint.
Oil of Juniper,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Petroleum (Barbadoes),	2 ounces.
Petroleum (American),	2 "

Mix them well together.

Harlem Oil.

Balsam of Sulphur,	8 pints.
Barbadoes Tar,	1 pint.
Crude Oil of Amber,	1½ pints.
Oil of Turpentine,	8 "
Linseed Oil,	4 "

Mix.

Oil of Spike.

Whale Oil,	1½ gallons.
Spirits Turpentine,	4 pints.
Barbadoes Tar,	8 ounces.
Sulphuric Acid,	2 "

Mix.

Add the Acid slowly, and let stand uncovered.

Camphorated Oil.

Camphor,	4 ounce.
Olive Oil,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Camphor in the Oil. For rheumatic affections, etc., Oil Turpentine, or Rosemary is added, in the proportion of one part to four of the Camphorated Oil.

Commercial Oil Origanum.

Oil Origanum, pure,	} of each, equal parts.
Oil Linseed,	
Oil Turpentine,	

Alkanet to color.

Mix.

Barbadoes Tar.

Gum Asphaltum,	} of each, equal parts.
Resin,	
Turpentine,	

Mix.

Smith's Electric Oil.

Linseed Oil,	4 pints.
Olive Oil,	8 "
Sassafras Oil,	1 pint.
Chloroform,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

Palatable Cod Liver Oil.

Take four fresh Eggs, and pour over them sufficient Lemon Juice to cover them, let them remain for twenty-four hours, then pass the whole through a strainer, then add equal parts of Cod Liver Oil, Glycerine, Brandy, and a few drops of Oil of Wintergreen. This combination will keep a month in summer. It is a valuable agent in consumption. Taken in usual quantities.

Trix, or Jokes.

Powd. Extract Liquorice,	8 ounces.
Oil of Cloves,	90 drops.
Oil of Cinnamon,	16 "

Mix, with water, to form a mass; roll thin and cut in small pieces to dry.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Pulv. White Sugar,	1½ pounds.
Pulv. Extract of Liquorice,	1 pound.
Pulv. Cubeba,	4 ounces.
Pulv. Acaia,	4 "
Fluid Extract Conium,	1 ounce.

Mix. Add water to form a paste; roll out and cut into Lozenges.

Jayne's Expectorant.

Syrup Squills,		2 ounces.
Tinct. Tolu,		1½ "
Tinct. Camphor,	} of each,	1 drachm.
Tinct. Lobelia,		
Tinct. Digitalis,		
Tinct. Opium,	} of each,	2 drachms.
Wine Ipecac,		
Antimon. Tart.,		2 grains.

Mix.

Ooe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Fluid Extract Yellow Root,	4 ounces.
Fluid Extract Wild Cherry,	2 "
Bi-Carbonate Soda,	2 "
Essence Peppermint,	1 ounce.
Simple Syrup,	18 ounces.

Mix.

Koumis.

Fresh Milk,	1 gallon.
Brewers' Yeast,	1 ounce.
White Sugar,	8 ounces.

Mix, and allow to stand from ten to fifteen hours,

stirring occasionally; then strain, bottle, cork well, and tie down. It should now be kept at a temperature of 70°, or under, if possible; or the bottles may burst. The amount of yeast required will depend upon the strength of the yeast, and the temperature; too much yeast will make it bitter. Some prefer to flavor with a little Extract of Lemon, or Vanilla.

NOTE.--Koumiss was originally made in Russia, from the milk of mares. In this country, cows' milk is substituted. It should be drawn with a champagne tap, unless a whole bottle is to be used at once. Age is said to increase the nutritive properties of Koumiss, but the fresh made is more pleasant to the taste. The above formula will, with a little practice, furnish an article equal to the best.

Tropic Fruit Laxative.

[Said to be.]

Powd. Senna Leaves,	2 ounces.
Powd. Anise Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tamarinds (pulp),	4 ounces.
Molasses, q. s. or.	16 "

Mix thoroughly; make into lozenges, coated with chocolate icing, if desired. The dose is about a teaspoonful. An excellent laxative.

Camphor Chloral.

Powdered Camphor,	} equal parts.
Chloral Hydrate,	

Rub together until dissolved. The above will make a liquid of the consistency of glycerine and is very useful in neuralgia and toothache.

Cough Candy.

Sugar,	10 pounds.
Fl. Ext. Squills,	1 drachm.
Fl. Ext. Opium (Aqueous),	1 "
Fl. Ext. Ipecac,	2 drachms.
Tinct. Tolu,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Wintergreen,	12 drops.
Oil Sassafras,	6 "
Oil Anise,	3 "

Melt the Sugar, add the rest and divide into sticks.

Chlorodyne.

Purified Chloroform,	4 fluid ounces.
Stronger Ether,	1 " ounce.
Stronger Alcohol,	4 " ounces.
Molasses,	4 " "
Powdered Ext. Liquorice.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ troy "
Muriate of Morphia,	8 grains.
Oil of Peppermint,	16 minims.
Simple Syrup,	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces.
Hydrocyanic Acid, (2 per cent.)	2 " "

Dissolve the Morphia and the Oil of Peppermint in the Alcohol. Mix the Chloroform and Ether with this solution. Mix the Liquorice with the Syrup and add the Molasses. Shake these two Mixtures well together and lastly add the Hydrocyanic Acid and again shake.

Dose, five to ten minims.

August Flower.

Rhubarb,	860 grains,
Golden Seal,	90 "
Cape Aloe,	16 "
Peppermint Leaves,	120 "
Carbonate of Potassa,	120 "
Capsicum,	5 "
Sugar,	5 ounces.
Alcohol,	3 "
Water,	10 "
Ess. Peppermint,	20 minims.

Powder the drugs and macerate with the Alcohol and Water for seven days, filter and add enough diluted Alcohol through the filter to make one pint.

Piso's Consumption Cure.

Tincture of Tolu,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Fluid Extract Lobelia,	2 drachms.
Fluid Ext. of Cannabis Indica,	2 "
Sulphate of Morphia,	4 grains.
Tartar Emetic,	4 "
Chloroform,	1 drachm.
Ess. Spearmint,	10 drops.
Hot Water,	8 ounces.
Sugar,	14 "

Dissolve the Morphia and Tartar Emetic in the Hot Water, add Sugar, and the rest, dissolve and filter.

Alcohol,

Soft Water, to 1

Rub the Extracts w
the Salts to a powder
Extracts. Add the h
and filter.

Dose, one-half, to o.

Fluid Ext. Stilling

Fluid Ext. Prickly

Fluid Ext. Saxifra

Fluid Ext. Yellow I

Fluid Ext. Blue F

Iodide of Potassa,

Pyrophosphate of

German Syrup.

Oil of Tar,	1 drachm.
Fluid Extract Ipecac,	} each
Tincture of Opium,	
Fluid Extract Wild Cherry,	6 ounces.
Water,	8 "
Sugar,	14 "
Carbonate of Magnesia,	3 drachms.

Rub the Oil thoroughly with Carbonate of Magnesia in a mortar, mix the Fluid Extracts with the Water and triturate with the mixture in the mortar. Filter it until clear, having previously dissolved the Sugar in the Water.

Remedy for Sore Nipples.

Tannin,	1 drachm.
Bismuth, Subnitrate,	2 drachms.
Vaseline,	1 ounce.

Mix in a mortar.

To be applied frequently, when the child is not nursing.

Toothache Drops.

Chloral Hydrate,	1 drachm.
Camphor,	1 "
Morpha Sulph.,	2 grains.
Oil Peppermint,	2 drachms.

Rub solids in a mortar until they liquify, then add the Oil Peppermint. Apply on cotton.

Remedy for Chilblains.

Sulphurous Acid,	8 drachms.
Glycerine,	1 drachm.
Aqua,	1½ ounces.

Mix.

This is a good wash for the hands or feet that are affected with chilblains; allaying the itching and irritation.

Asthma Cure.

Senega Root, (bruised),	1 ounce.
Sun Flower Seeds, (bruised),	½ "
Iodide Potassa., (powd.),	1 "
Holland Gin,	2 pints.

Mix. Let stand forty-eight hours in a warm place, then filter. Dose, one teaspoonful, in sweetened water, once in two hours. An excellent remedy.

Consumption Cure.

[Sold to be Dr. King's.]

Syrup Tolu,	4 ounces.
Syrup Wild Cherry,	16 "
Tinct. Hyoscyamus,	2 "
Syrup Squills,	4 "
Chloric Ether,	1 ounce.
Water, q. s. to make	32 ounces.

Mix.

Dose, teaspoonful, for an adult.

Corn Cure.

(Smith's.)

Tannin,		30 grains.
Tinct. Iodine,	} each,	1 drachm.
Acetic Acid,		
Glycerine,		

Mix. Apply with a camel hair brush, to the corns or warts, once or twice a week, until cured.

German Corn Cure.

(Painless.)

Salicylic Acid,	8 ounces.
Ext. Cannabis Ind.,	4 drachms.
Collodion,	24 ounces.

Mix.

To be applied with a camel hair brush.

Osgood's Cholagogue, or Celebrated Ague Cure.

Sulph. Quinine,	2 drachms.
Fluid Ext. Leptandrin,	2 "
Saturated Tinct. of Queen's Root,	4 ounces.
Fluid Ext. Podophyllin,	8 drachms.
Oil Sassafras,	10 drops.
Oil Wintergreen,	10 "

New Orleans Molasses sufficient to make a mixture of eight ounces.

Valuable Remedy for Ague.

Prussiate of Iron,	60 grains.
Sulph. Quinine,	60 "
Powd. Capsicum,	30 "
Powd. Soc. Aloes,	30 "
Arsenious Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Mix, make 30 pills, or powders.

One pill or powder every hour, till six doses are taken.

Iron Mixture.

Precipitated Carb. Iron,	5 drachms.
Ext. Conium,	2 "
Bals. Peru,	1 drachm.
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Oil Cinnamon,	8 drops.
Oil Wintergreen,	8 "
Water,	4 ounces.
Sugar,	4 "

Mix.

This is a valuable remedy for General Debility of Females.

Dose, two teaspoonfuls three times a day, in Sugar and Water. This must be well shaken before using.

A Good Vermifuge.

Santonin,	16 grains.
Fl. Ext. Pink Root,	2 drachms.
Simple Elixir, to make	2 ounces.

Mix. Teaspoonful, morning and night.

Jackson's Cough Syrup.

Syrup of Acacia,	4 ounces.
Syrup of Ipecac,	4 "
Syrup of Senega,	4 "
Oil Sassafras,	4 drops.
Sulphate Morphia,	12 grains.

Mix thoroughly.

Each teaspoonful, or adult dose, contains one-eighth grain of Morphia.

Thompeon's Eye Water.

Sulphate of Copper,	10 grains.
Sulphate of Zinc,	40 "
Rose Water,	2 pints.
Tinct. Saffron,	4 drachms.
Tinct. Camphor,	4 "

Mix and filter.

Cough Syrup.

Pure Tar,	20 drops.
Spirits Nitre Dule.,	1 drachm.
Syrup,	2 ounces.
Carb. Magnesia,	Q. S.

Mix.

Dose, teaspoonful, when needed.

Rub Tar with Magnesia and finish as you would Medicated Waters.

Cough Mixture No. 1.

Tartar Emetic,	4 grains.
Nitrate Potassa,	1½ drachms.
Sulphate Morphia,	8 grains.
Mucilage Acacia,	8 ounces.
Simple Syrup,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Teaspoonful, once in two hours.

Cough Mixture.-No. 2.

Oil Cubeba,	2 drachms.
Glycerine,	½ ounce.
Sulphate Morphia,	1 grain.
Syrup Orange Peel,	3½ ounces.

Mix.

Tea to tablespoonful every three or four hours.

Cough Mixture.-No. 3.

Carbonate Ammonia,	1 drachm.
Brown Mixture,	4 ounces.

Mix.

Teaspoonful when needed.

Cough Mixture.-No. 4.

Syrup Iodide Iron,	2 drachms.
Sulph. Morphia,	2 grains.
Glycerine,	4 ounces.

Mix.

One teaspoonful for a dose, to check tickling in the throat.

Sanguinaria Mixture.

(Allen's Lung Balsam.)

Tinct. Sanguinaria,	8 ounces.
Tinct. Lobelia,	8 "
Tinct. Opium,	4 "
Tinct. Capsicum,	1½ "
Essence Sassafras,	1 ounce.
Essence Anise,	1 "
New Orleans Molasses,	½ gallon.

Bring the Syrup to a boil, and add, cautiously, the other ingredients.

Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

Upham's Pile Ointment.

Powdered Galls,	2 drachms.
Powdered Sugar Lead,	10 grains.
Powdered Opium,	10 "
Simple Cerate,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

Solid Extract Arnica,	1 ounce.
Resin Cerate,	8 ounces.
Vaseline	2 "
Raisins (seedless),	8 "
Fine Cut Tobacco,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water,	sufficient.

Boil the Raisins and Tobacco in one pint of Water. until the strength is extracted; express the liquid and evaporate to four ounces. Soften the Ext. Arnica with a little hot Water, and mix the liquid with it; add this to the Resin Cerate and Vaseline, previously warmed, and mix thoroughly.

Aromatic Astringent.

Tinct. Nutmegs,	1 drachm.
Tinct. Cloves,	1 "
Tinct. Cinnamon,	1 "
Tinct. Peppermint,	1 "
Tinct. Catechu,	1 "
Syrup Rhei, Arom.,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix.

Useful for children.

Sedative.

Bromide Potassa,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Valerian,	1 "
Tinct. Hyoscyamus,	1 "
Aqua Cinnamon,	4 ounces.

Mix.

Dose, dessert spoonful once in two hours.

For Sore Nipples.

Tannic Acid,	20 grains.
Carbolic Acid,	15 drops.
Glycerine,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Wash the nipples with suds made of Castile Soap, and dry them every time just after the child has nursed, then bathe the nipples with the above mixture.

For Ulceration of the Tonsils.

Pulv. Sulph. Zinc,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Pulv. Chlorate Potass.,	2 drachms.
Strong Sage Tea,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Mix. Gargle frequently.

Burns.

Iodoform,	2 drachms.
Simple Cerate,	1 ounce.
Ext. Conium,	15 grains.
Carbolic Acid,	10 drops.

Mix. Apply twice a day, on soft linen with oil silk.

For Nursing Sore Mouth.

Chlorate Potass.,	2 drachms.
Boiling Water,	10 ounces.
Martianic Acid,	40 drops.
Cresote,	10 "
Alcohol,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Use as a gargle.

Ague Preparation.

Sulphate of Quinia,	1 drachm.
Liquor Oxysulphate of Iron,	2 drachms.
Fowler's Solution,	2 "
Water,	4 ounces.

Mix. One teaspoonful four times a day.

Pile Ointment.

Powdered Opium,	40 grains.
Plumbi Acetas (powdered),	80 "
Acid (Tannic),	20 "
Nut Galls (pulv.),	2 "
Cerate (Simple),	1 ounce.

Mix. Apply a portion at night.

Bleeding at the Nose.

Tannic Acid,	15 grains.
Glycerine,	2 ounces.

Mix. Apply.

Application in Croup.

Oil Stillingia,	1 drachm.
Oil Cajeput,	1 "
Oil Lobelia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Cinnamon,	10 drops.
Alcohol,	1 ounce.

Mix.

As soon as Croup symptoms are noticed, rub a small portion on the throat, and give one or two drops, on sugar. Repeat every hour, until relieved.

German Rheumatic Remedy.

Wine Colchicum,	4 ounces.
Tinct. Opium,	1 ounce.
Spirits Nitre, Dulo.,	1 "

Mix.

Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful three times daily.

Upham's Asthma Remedy.

Pulv. Stramonium Leaves,	8 ounces.
Pulv. Skunk Cabbage,	8 "
Pulv. Lobelia,	6 "

Mix, and then dissolve four ounces of Nitrate of Potassa, in one pint of water; mix well with the powder; dry thoroughly, and smoke in ordinary clay pipe morning and evening.

Iron Tonic.

Prec. Carbonate Iron,	5 drachms.
Fluid Extract Conium,	2 "
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Balsam Peru,	1 drachm.
Sugar,	4 ounces.
Aqua,	4 "
Oil Cinnamon,	4 drops.
Oil Wintergreen,	4 "

Mix.

Dose, tablespoonful.

An excellent tonic for women in a debilitated condition

Loomis' Tonic.

Sulph. Quinine,	30 grains.
Aqua,	2 ounces.
Chloroform,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Tinct. Mur. Iron,	4 drachms.
Glycerine, to make	4 ounces.

Mix.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Anti-Bilious Physic.

Powdered Senna,	2 ounces.
Powdered Jalap,	1 ounce.
Powdered Cloves, or Ginger,	1 "

Mix.

Pancost's Styptic.

Carbonate of Potassa,	1 ounce.
Castile Soap,	2 drachms.
Alcohol,	4 fluid ounces.

Mix.

Rademacher's Tinct. of Acetate of Copper.

Crystallized Acetate of Copper,	1 drachm.
Distilled Water,	10 drachms.
Alcohol,	1 ounce.

Dissolve the Copper in the Water, previously warmed,
then add the Alcohol and filter.

Injection.

Sulphate Morphia,	2 grains.
Sub. Nit. Bismuth,	40 "
Aqua,	4 ounces.

Mix.

Tully Powders.

Sulphate Morphia,	8 grains.
Pulverized Camphor,	160 "
Pulverized Liquorice Root,	160 "
Prepared Chalk,	160 "

Mix.

Or—

Powdered Opium,	1 drachm.
Powdered Camphor,	3 drachms.
Powdered Liquorice,	8 "
Prepared Chalk,	8 "

Mix.

Used in place of Dover's Powder.

For Epilepsy.

Bromide Potassa,	2 ounces.
Bromide Ammonium,	2½ "
Fluid Ext. Ladies' Slipper,	2 "
Tinct. Opium,	2 drachms.
Suph. Morphia,	2 grains.
Aqua, to make,	1 pint.

Mix.

Dose, one to two tablespoonfuls, before each meal.

For Ring Worm.

Iodine, in Crystals,	30 grains.
Pulv. Tannin,	20 "
Simple Cerate,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Apply at night, and let remain. Wash off with Bi-Carbonate Soda, three drachms to a pint of water, in the morning.

For Epilepsy.

Bromide of Potassa,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Bromide of Ammonia,	2 drachms.
Bicarbonate of Potassa,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Tinct. Scutellaria,	2 ounces.
Tinct. Macrotys,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tinct. Cardamom Comp.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix. Teaspoonful three times a day, before meals.

With the following Pills:

Extract Nux Vomica,	4 grains.
Extract Belladonna,	2 "
Sulph. Iron Exsic.,	80 "
Aloes Soc., powd.,	40 "

Make 40 Pills.

Dose, one Pill, night and morning.

Gargle.

Chlorate Potassa,	2 drachms.
Acid. Carbolic,	10 drops.
Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Aqua,	8 ounces.

Mix. Use as a Gargle.

Palatable Castor Oil Mixture.

Castor Oil,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Cardamom, Comp.,	4 drachms.
Oil Wintergreen,	3 drops.
Gum Arabic, Powd.,	8 drachms.
White Sugar,	2 "
Cinnamon Water, to make	4 ounces.

Make an Emulsion.

For Insomnia.

(Sleeplessness.)

Bromide Potassa, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Aqua Cinnamon, 12 ounces.

Mix.

Tablespoonful, every two hours.

The Same.

Bromidia, 1 ounce.

Thirty to sixty drops, every hour, p. r. n.

The Same.

Tinct. Hyoscyamus, 2 ounces.

One-half to one teaspoonful at bed time.

Beach's Diaphoretic.Powd. Opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Powd. Ipecac, 1 "

Powd. Camphor, 2 drachms.

Powd. Cream Tartar, 1 ounce.

Mix.

Dose, for an adult, ten grains.

Counter Irritant.

Acid Carbolie, 1 drachm.

Acid Acetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.Aqua, $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

Apply with a brush.

Action will stop upon applying cold water freely.

Remedy for the Effects of Poison Ivy.

Bromine,	10 to 20 drops.
Olive Oil, or Cosmoline,	1 ounce.

Mix.

Rub the mixture gently upon the affected parts, three or four times a day.

The Bromine being volatile, the solution should be freshly made.

For Erysipelas.

(External Application.)

Sulph. Quinine,	80 grains.
Fl. Ext. Cinchonia,	2 drachms.
Tinct. Mur. Iron,	2 "
Aqua,	1½ ounces.

Mix.

Apply every four hours. Give Quinine and Iron internally.

For Hemorrhage.

Gallie Acid,	2 drachms.
Aro. Sul. Acid,	2 "
Tinct. Cinnamon,	2 ounces.
Water,	2 "

Mix.

Teaspoonful, mixed in wine glass of water, every four hours.

Cutaneous Eruptions, with Itching.

Chloral Hydrate,	2 drachms.
Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Aqua,	5 ounces.

Mix.

Moisten the parts affected with this solution, three or four times a day.

For Outaneous Itching.

Carbonate Bismuth,	20 grains.
Sulphate Morphia,	2 "
Lime Water,	2 ounces.
Essence Peppermint,	2 "

Mix.

Apply freely, without friction.

For Infantile Eczema.

Lingol's Solution,	6 drops.
Iodine,	6 grains.
Iodide Potassa,	12 "
Aqua,	1 pint.

Mix.

Sponge the affected part, three times daily.

For Chronic Eczema.

Soda Bi-Carbonate	2 drachms.
Potassa Bi-Carbonate,	1 drachm.
Glycerine,	5 drachms.
Tinct. Opium.	2 "
Soft Water,	1 pint.

Mix.

Apply daily. Almost a specific.

For Nervous Prostration.

Acid Phosphoric Dil.,	1 ounce.
Elix. Calmaya,	4 ounces.
Elix. Val. Ammonia,	2 "
Glycerine,	3 "
Sherry Wine to make	1 pint.

Mix.

One-half to one ounce three or four times a day.

Cholera Cure.

Tincture of Opium,	2 ounces.
Spirits of Camphor,	2 "
Tincture of Capsicum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tincture of Ginger,	1 "
Ess. of Peppermint,	2 ounces.
Hoffman's Anodyne,	2 "

Mix

Ten to twenty drops, every twenty minutes, till relieved.

Cramp Colic.

Dioscorein,	10 grains.
Caulophylin,	6 "
Brandy,	2 ounces.

Mix by trituration in a mortar.

Make two doses, give every twenty minutes till relieved.

Laxative.

Senna Leaves,	8 ounces.
Sulphate of Magnesia,	20 ounces.
Brused Ginger,	10 "
Boiling Water,	1 gallon.

Mix. Let the mixture stand over night, and filter.

Dose, two or three ounces.

Bumstead's Mixture.

Balsam Copaiba,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tinct. Ferri Mur.,	2 drachms.
Tinct. Cantharides,	2 "
Syrup Aconia, to make	4 ounces.

Mix. Dose, tablespoonful.

Balsam Emulsion.

Balsam Copaiba,	4½ ounces.
Spts. Nitre Dule.,	2½ "
Tinct. Cantharides,	2½ drachms.
Tinct. Ferri Mur.,	2½ "
Gum Acacia, powd.,	1 ounce.
Sugar, powd.,	1 "
Aqua, Cinnamon,	12 ounces.

Mix. Dose, one tablespoonful.

Injection.

Hydrastine,	2 drachms.
Magendie's Sol. Morphia,	2 "
Mucilage Acacia,	4 ounces.

Mix.

Black Wash.

Calomel,	30 grains.
Lime Water,	8 ounces.

Mix them.

Rutherford's Injection.

Sul. Zinc,	2½ drachms.
Acetate Lead,	5 "
Pulverized Catechu,	5 "
Tinct. Opium,	5 "
Aqua,	30 ounces.

Dissolve Catechu in hot water, strain, and add the other ingredients.

Injection Bron.

Tinct. Opium Acet.,	1 ounce.
Tinct. Catechu,	4 drachms.
Acetate Zinc,	2 "
Acetate Lead,	1 drachm.
Powd. Gum Acacia,	1 ounce.
Aqua,	82 ounces.

Dissolve the Gum in the water, add the Zinc and Lead, then add the tinctures.

Emmenagogue.-No. 2.

Fluid Ext. Ergot,	3½ ounces.
Fluid Ext. Senna,	7 "
Tinct. Aloes,	2 "
Bromide Potassa,	1½ "
Mix.	
Dose, one-half to one teaspoonful.	

Injection.

Chloride Zinc,	20 grains.
Glycerine,	2 ounces.
Sulphate Morphia,	12 grains.
Aqua,	8 ounces.

Mix.

Inject three or four times a day.

Emmenagogue.-No. 1.

Fluid Ext. Ergot,	3 ounces.
Fluid Ext. Cotton Root,	½ ounce.
Oil of Savin,	2 drachms.
Tinct. Mur Iron,	1 drachm.
Tinct. Aloes. Comp. to make	6 ounces.
Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful.	

Injection.

Calomel,	2 drachms.
Pulv. Acacia,	2 "
Extract Opium, Aqu.,	6 grains.
Sulphate Zinc,	6 "
Acetate Lead,	10 "
Aqua,	■ ounces.

Mix.

Inject, three times a day.

Hoffman's Red Drops.

Oil of Amber, rectified,	2 drachms.
Oil of Cloves,	2 "
Oil of Cassia,	2 "
Oil of Lavender,	■ "
Oil of Mace,	2 "
Balsam Peru,	4 "
Alcohol,	40½ ounces.

Mix, let stand one day, then color with Tinct. Alkanet, and filter.

Hamilton's Tonic.

Strychnia Sulph.	4 grains.
Cinchonidia Sulph.	256 "
Tinct. Mur. Iron,	8 ounces.
Phosphoric Acid, Dilute,	1 ounce.
Syrup Ginger,	28 ounces.

Mix.

Dose, one teaspoonful, three times daily.

Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Fluid Ext. Buchu,	1 ounce.
Fluid Ext. Pareira Brava,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fluid Ext. Mandrake,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fluid Ext. Leptandrin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Spirits Nitro, Dule.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Juniper,	10 drops.
Bi-Carb. Potassa,	1 drachm.
Syrup Orange Peel,	18 ounces.

Mix in a mortar.

Dose, one-half to one tablespoonful.

Warburg's Fever Drops

Elixir Long Life,	6 drachms.
Spirits Camphor,	1 drachm.
Alcohol,	2 drachms.
Sulph. Quinia,	10 grains.

Mix.

Dose, one teaspoonful, repeated.

Hog Cholera Cure.

(Kenney's.)

Powdered Mandrake,	4 pounds.
Powdered Charcoal,	2 "
Powdered Resin,	1 pound.
Powdered Sulphuretted,	1 "
Powdered Madder,	1 "
Powdered Bi-Carb. Soda,	11 pounds.

Mix thoroughly.

Give a tablespoonful daily in feed; as a preventative, give twice a week.

Steer's Opodeldoc Solid.

White Castile Soap,	1 pound.
Camphor,	2½ ounces.
Oil Rosemary,	½ ounce.
Oil Organum,	1 "
Alcohol,	4 pints.

Dissolve by a water bath, strain, and add Aqua Ammonia, 5 ounces, then pour into wide-mouth bottle.

Oil of Swallow.

Elder Leaves, fresh,	1 pound.
Olive Oil,	2 pints.

Boil until the leaves are crisp, express the oil and let it settle.

Axle Grease.

Tallow,	8 pounds.
Palm Oil,	10 "
Plumbago,	1 pound.

Mix.

Bed Bug Poison.

Corrosive Sublimate,	¼ ounce.
Alcohol,	12 ounces.
Spts. Turpentine,	4 "
Blue Amine,	5 grains.

Mix. Label "Poison."

Cleaning Silverware.

(See also General Method.)

Use a saturated solution of Hyposulphite of Soda, to which a little boiled Whiting has been added. Apply with a brush or cloth, rub till the tarnish is removed.

Balsam Sulphur.

Sulphur, Flowers,	4 ounces.
Olive Oil, pure,	1 pint.

Boil carefully until the mixture becomes dark and thick, like syrup.

Perspiration Powder.

Carbolic Acid,	10 drops.
Salicylic Acid,	10 grains.
Burnt Alum, powdered,	1 drachm.
Starch, powdered,	2 ounces.
French Chalk, powdered,	1 ounce.
Oil Lemon,	20 drops.

Mix thoroughly. To be dusted into the stockings or gloves.

Pocket Mucilage.

Boil one pound of the best White Glue and strain very clear; boil also four ounces of Isinglass, and mix the two together; place them on a water-bath with half a pound of white sugar, and evaporate till the liquid is quite thick, when it is to be poured into moulds, the proper size, and dried to carry in the pocket. This mucilage dissolves in water, and fastens paper very firmly. Useful for uniting torn currency, etc.

Mucilage for Mineralogical Specimens.

Starch, two parts; White Sugar, eight parts; Gum Arabic, sixteen parts; Water, sufficient. Dissolve the Gum, add the Sugar and Starch, and boil until the Starch becomes transparent. The above cement is invaluable, being very adhesive, for mending fossils and minerals, not becoming brittle or scaling off, and answering well for gumming labels.

Paste Which Will Adhere to any Substance.

Sugar of Lead,	1½ ounces.
Alum,	1½ "
Gum Arabic,	2½ "
Wheat Flour,	1 pound.
Water, sufficient.	

Dissolve the Gum in two quarts of warm Water; when cold mix in the Flour, and add the Sugar of Lead and Alum dissolved in Water; heat the whole over a slow fire until it shows signs of ebullition. Let it cool, and add enough Gum Water to bring it to the proper consistence.

Writing Pencils for Glass.

Stearin,	4 ounces.
Suet,	8 "
Beeswax,	2 "
Melt, and add finely powdered	
Red Lead,	6 ounces.
Carb. Potassa, dry,	1 ounce.

Let stand in a warm place, stirring occasionally, for one hour, then pour out into glass tubes to cool.

U. S. Marking Ink.

Prussian Blue, powdered,	7 ounces.
Oxalic Acid,	6 "
Gum Arabic,	1 ounce.
Water,	½ gallon.
Mix.	

Washing Powder.

Carbonate Soda, powdered,	9 pounds.
Hyposulphite Soda, powdered,	1 pound.
Borax, powdered,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Mix.

Use a teaspoonful to each gallon of water, when the clothes are boiled.

Liquid Bluing.

Soluble Prussian Blue,	2 ounces.
Oxalic Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water,	1 gallon.

Boil together for a few minutes, stir well, allow to cool and settle, then pour off and bottle.

Instantaneous Silvering Mixture.

Chloride Silver,	3 drachms.
Cream Tartar,	20 "
Table Salt,	15 "

Mix. Moisten a portion with water, and rub on with a sponge, then rub with a little Precipitated Chalk, on cotton; then wash with water and polish with a dry cloth.

Soda Mint.

Bi-Carbonate Soda,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Aromatic Spts. Ammonia,	1 "
Peppermint Water,	1 pint.

Mix. Dose, one-half to one tablespoonful.

Papier Fayard.

Euphorbium, powdered,	3 drachms.
Cantharides, "	6 "
Venice Turpentine,	8 "
Alcohol,	4 ounces.
Ether,	1 ounce.

Make a tincture of the powders with the Alcohol, add the Turpentine and Ether. Into this dip thin sheets of paper, and dry in a cool, dry place. It is useful in gout, rheumatism, bunions, etc. Apply same as ordinary adhesive plaster.

Worcestershire Sauce.

Cider Vinegar,	2 pints.
Sherry Wine,	1 pint.
Allspice, powdered,	2 drachms.
Cloves, powdered,	1 drachm.
Black Pepper, powdered,	1 "
Ginger, powdered,	1 "
Cayenne,	1 "
Mustard, powdered,	2 ounces.
Salt,	2 "
Shallots,	2 "
Sugar,	8 "
Tamarinds,	4 "
Curry Powder,	1 ounce.

Mix all the ingredients together, simmer over a slow fire for an hour; then add a little Caramel to darken the color, if desired.

Gelatin Bougies.

(Friedrich's Formula.)

Melt together over the water-bath, three parts of White Gelatin, six parts of Glycerine, and one part of Water. If any remedial agent is to be incorporated, this is, if possible, dissolved in a little water and added, under constant stirring with a glass rod. A glass tube of proper diameter (about three to five m. m.) is then selected, the interior of which is oiled and immersed into the melted mass. By gentle suction the tube is filled, immediately closed with the finger, and then allowed to cool, which takes but a short time. An oiled plug is then inserted into one end, and by means of a stout wire or rod the Bougie is pushed out at the other end. This is then cut into pieces of the proper length.

Absorbent Cotton.

(Bloom's Formula.)

Take of the best quality of carded Cotton Batting any desired quantity, and boil it with five per cent. solution of Caustic Potassa or Soda for one-half hour, or until the Cotton is entirely saturated with the solution and the alkali has saponified all oily matter. Then wash thoroughly to remove all soap and nearly all alkali; press out the excess of water, and immerse in a five per cent. solution of Chlorinated Lime for fifteen or twenty minutes. Again wash, first with a little water, then dip in water acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, and thoroughly wash with water; press out the excess of water and again boil for fifteen or twenty minutes in a five per cent. solution of Caustic Potassa or Soda. Now wash well, dipping in the acidulated water and washing thoroughly with pure water. Afterward press out and dry quickly.

Preservation of Leeches.

Place the Leeches in an earthen ware vessel, half filling it with river or rain water; into this place a handful of well-washed tow. Renew the water about three times a week in summer, and once in winter; each time washing the sides of the vessel well, and wash out the tow thoroughly or renew it each time.

Preservation of Gold-Fish.

Allow not more than one fish to a quart of water. Use the same kind of water—either spring or river—continually; change daily in summer, every other day in winter. Use deep rather than shallow vessels, with clean pebbles at the bottom. Keep the fish in an even and rather cool temperature. Use a small net in handling them, and when the water is to be changed, draw it off with a syphon. Feed the fish cracker, yolk of an egg, lettuce, flies, etc. Do not feed them with bread or cake. They require little or no food from November until March. Where there is room in the aquarium, always have a few water plants growing to preserve the equilibrium; this will save changing the water so often.

Occola Paste.

Fluid Extract Rhatany,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Alum, powdered,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pulverized Cubebs,	12 ounces.
Solid Copaiba,	14 "
Carb. Magnesia to make mass.	

Mix.

Dose, one pill, size of a hazelnut, three times a day.

Arnica Jelly.

Fluid Extract of Arnica,	1 ounce.
Glycerine,	6 to 8 ounces.
Gelatin,	1 ounce.
Water, sufficient.	

Cover the Gelatin contained in a suitable vessel with cold Water; allow it to macerate several hours, or until soft and pliable; drain off the excess of Water, dissolve by heat in the Glycerine, the quantity of which must be varied with the season, using more in the winter than in hot weather. When dissolved add the Arnica, perfume to taste, and color with liquid carmine.

THE DRUGGIST.

Boneset and Hops Candy.

Fluid Extract Boneset,	2 ounces.
Tincture of Hops,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tincture Bloodroot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
White Sugar,	24 ounces.

Mix.

Boil the mixture until a drop cooled on a plate solidifies, then pour into a shallow tin or earthen dish, which should be slightly greased with oil. Before the mass is cold, divide it into little squares with an oiled knife, cutting mass about half-way through.

THE DRUGGIST.

Remedy for Burns.

Carbolic Acid,	1 drachm.
Bi-Carbonate Soda,	1 ounce.
Lanseed Oil,	8 ounces.

Mix. Apply on cotton batting and exclude the air.

Phosphorus Paste.

(For Rats and Mice.)

Phosphorus,	1 ounce.
Rye Flour,	25 ounces.
Tallow,	20 "
Armenian Bole,	2 "
Arabic,	2 "
Ox Rhodium,	1 drachm.
Water,	25 ounces.

Mix the Flour and Water, cook to a thin paste; melt the Phosphorus in hot Water and mix, then add the rest, stir until thoroughly mixed.

Catarrh Snuff.

Canella, powdered,	4 drachms.
Bayberry, powdered,	6 "
Blood Root, powdered,	2 "
Valerian, powdered,	2 "
Golden Seal, powdered,	2 "
Oil Lavender,	8 drops.
Oil Lemon,	10 "

Mix.

Catarrh Remedy.

Chloride Sodium,	120 parts.
Chlorate Potassa,	50 "
Iodid. Ammonia,	2 "
Carbolic Acid, crystals,	8 "
Camphor, powdered,	8 "
Golden Seal,	20 "

Reduce all to a fine powder, and mix. Make an infusion of one-half ounce of the mixture with one pint of Water, filter and use with a nasal douche.

Bruist Thee.

(Breast Tea.)

Marsh-Mallow Root,	4 ounces.
Liquorice Root,	1½ "
Orris Root,	½ ounce.
Coltsfoot Leaves,	2 ounces.
Red Poppy Flowers,	1 ounce.
Mullen Leaves,	1 "
Star Anise Seed,	1 "

Cut fine and mix well.

Lantern or Signal Oil.

Pure Lard Oil,	3 gallons.
Refined Carbon Oil,	1 gallon.

Mix.

This oil is useful to miners and railroad men. It will not explode, nor harden in winter.

Sewing Machine Oil.

Pure Lard Oil,	1 gallon.
Pure Sperm Oil,	2 gallons.
Pure Carbon Oil,	2 "

Mix.

Tolu Chewing Gum.

Balsam Tolu,	4 ounces.
Gum Benzoin,	1 ounce.
White Wax,	1 "
Paraffine,	1 "
White Sugar,	1 "

Mix by melting. While warm make into sticks, and wrap in paper.

Grease Eradicator.

Castile Soap, shavings,	4 ounces.
Carbonate Soda, powdered,	2 "
Borax, powdered,	1 ounce.
Aqua Ammonia,	7 ounces.
Alcohol,	3 "
Turpentine,	2 "
Sulphuric Ether,	2 "
Soft Water, sufficient for	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Boil the Soap with the Water until dissolved, then remove from the fire and add the rest.

Bromo-Chloralum.

Alum, coarse powder,	1 pound.
Boiling Water,	2 pints.
Aqua Ammonia, sufficient.	
Muriatic Acid, sufficient.	
Bromine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water, sufficient.	

Dissolve the Alum in the Boiling Water. Add two and one-half gallons of cold Water and mix well; then add Aqua Ammonia until the odor of the Ammonia can be detected in the mixture and a precipitate is formed. Allow it to settle and pour off the supernatant liquid. Put on fresh Water again, stir well, allow to settle, and again pour off. Then place the precipitate upon a muslin strainer and drain well; put the precipitate in a closed vessel and carefully add the Bromine; finally, add sufficient Muriatic Acid, little at a time, to dissolve the precipitate, and then enough Water to complete the measure of one-half gallon, and filter.

Ledoyen's Disinfecting Solution.

Nitrate of Lead,	20 ounces.
Water,	1 gallon.
Dissolve by aid of heat.	

Siret's Deodorizing Powder.

Sulphate Iron,	20 ounces.
Sulphate Zinc,	3½ "
Wood Charcoal,	1 ounce.
Plaster Paris,	26½ ounces.

Powder and mix. Used to sprinkle in cess-pools and other foul places.

Milk of Camphor.

Camphor,	½ ounce.
Sugar,	½ "

Mix, triturate thoroughly, and add—

Dry Blanched Almonds,	½ ounce.
-----------------------	----------

Triturate again until smooth, and form an emulsion with—

Distilled Water,	8 ounces.
------------------	-----------

An excellent tooth-wash and for the mouth.

Powder for Sore Lips.

[From Sun Scalds.]

Chlorate Potassa,	1 ounce.
Tannin,	1 "

Powder separately and mix; sprinkle upon affected parts.

Solution for the Breath.

Solution Chloride Soda,	1 ounce.
Liquor Potassa,	1 "
Phosphate Soda,	1½ ounces.
Water,	8 "

Mix.

One-half teaspoonful, in water, after each meal.

Lotion for Humors and Eruptions.

Rose Water,	1 ounce.
Glycerine,	30 drops.
Tannin,	20 grains.

Mix.**Cerate for Bed-Sores and Ulcers.**

Cocoanut Oil,	2 drachms.
Spermaceti,	2 "
White Wax,	1 drachm.

Melt together and add—

Powdered Acetate of Lead,	½ drachm.
---------------------------	-----------

To be spread upon soft linen cloth.

Sensitive Test Paper.

Turkey Rhubarb, powdered,	1 ounce.
Aqua Ammonia,	2 ounces.

Macerate half an hour, filter off the Tincture, dip strips of filter paper (or white paper) in it, and dry them. Acids will change this paper to a lemon yellow, and alkalis will restore the original color. It is a very sensitive test.

Borax Lotion.

Powdered Borax,	2 drachma.
Glycerine,	1 ounce.
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix.

Salts of Lemon.

Cream of Tartar,	4 ounces.
Oxalic Acid,	4 "

Mix.

For removing iron rust from clothing, etc.

Hamburg Drops.

Powdered Socotrine Aloes,	1½ ounces.
American Saffron,	½ ounce.
Tincture of Myrrh,	16 ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days and filter through paper.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Branding Ink.

Shellac,	2 ounces.
Borax,	2 "
Gum Arabic,	2 "
Water,	25 "
Lamp Black,	sufficient.

Boil the Borax and Shellac in the Water until dissolved; remove from the fire, and when cool add sufficient Water to make up the twenty-five ounces, and enough Lamp Black to bring to the proper consistence.

For Red Ink, substitute Venetian Red for Lamp Black. For Blue Ink, use Ultramarine Blue.

Gargle.

Carbolic Acid,	20 drops.
Diluted Acetic Acid,	80 drops.
Honey,	1 ounce.
Tincture Myrrh,	2 drachms.
Water to make	6 ounces.

Mix.

Copying Ink.

(Without Press or Water.)

Jet Black Writing Ink,	3 ounces.
Glycerine,	1 ounce.

Mix. Use by simple pressure of the hand; the writing should not be too fine nor too heavy.

Diamond Ink.

(For Etching on Glass.)

Barium Sulphate,	3 ounces.
Ammonia Fluoride,	1 ounce.

Acid Sulphuric, q. s., for decomposing the Ammonia Fluoride, and making the mixture of a semi-fluid consistency. It must be prepared in a leaden vessel. Can be used with a common pen, but must be kept in bottles coated inside with Paraffine, Beeswax, or Gutta-Percha, with rubber stoppers.

Trappers' Secret.

Oil Rhodium,	1 ounce.
Oil Cumin,	1 "
Tinct. Musk,	1 drachm.

Mix. Used by putting a drop or two on the bait.

Artificial Honey.

Clarified Sugar,	10 pounds.
Pure Honey, strained,	8 "
Soft Water,	8 pints.
Cream Tartar,	1 drachm.
Essence Peppermint,	10 drops.

Dissolve the Sugar in the Water by the aid of gentle heat, take off the scum, add the Honey and the Cream Tartar, previously dissolved in a little Water, bring to the boiling point, stir well, then let it cool.

Japan Dryer.

Linseed Oil,	1 gallon.
Gum Shellac,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
Litharge,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Burnt Umber,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Red Lead,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Sugar of Lead,	6 ounces.

Mix, and boil, carefully, for three or four hours, or until dissolved, then remove from the fire, and add one gallon Spts. Turpentine.

French Shoe Dressing.

Vinegar,	2 pints.
Soft Water,	1 pint.
Glue (broken fine),	4 ounces.
Logwood, chips,	8 "
Powdered Indigo,	2 drachms.
Bi-Chromate Potass.,	4 "
Gum Tragacanth,	4 "
Glycerine,	4 ounces.

Boil together for a short time, strain and bottle.

... LARDERED OIL, to revive
Greasy marble is easily
De-Carbonate Soda, Whiting

Mixing

The following combinations
produce almost any shade of

Cream Color—Make by a
Venetian Red, and White Lead

Pearl Gray—White Lead a
sian Blue and Lamp Black; a

Fawn Color—Burnt Sienna

Buff—This is a mixture of
White Lead, tinged with Venet

Drab—Use raw or Burnt Ur
a little Venetian Red.

Dry Chalk &

White Sugar,

Oil Cinnamon,

Rub in mortar and add Pr
Pulverized C...

Gutta-Percha Plaster.

Chloroform,	8 drachms.
Gutta-Percha,	1 drachm.
Mix and dissolve.	
A coating for sore nipples, chapped hands or skin.	

Snuff Scent.—No. 1.

Oil Bergamot,	2 ounces.
Oil Neroli,	90 drops.
Oil Rose,	80 "
Oil Rhodium,	80 "
Mix.	

Snuff Scent.—No. 2.

Oil Bergamot,	2 ounces.
Oil Lemon,	1 ounce.
Oil Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oil Verbena,	1 drachm.
Mix.	

Insect Exterminator.

(For Insects on Plants.)

Quassia Chips,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Stavesacre Seed,	5 drachms.

Boil in seven pints of Water until reduced to five;
when cool, strain it and use with a watering pot.

Creole Hair Cream.

Pulverized Borax,	20 grains.
Castor Oil,	1 ounce.
Rose Water,	8 ounces.
Mix and perfume	

Fly Poison. - No. 1.

Chloride of Cobalt,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Brown Sugar,	2 ounces.
Hot Water,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Cobalt in the Water, add the Sugar.
Saturate unsized brown paper in the solution, hang up
and dry.

Fly Poison. No. 2.

[Dangerous only to insects and Fleas.]

Black Pepper,	1 ounce.
Sugar,	1 "
Cream,	2 ounces.

Mix into thin paste and place wherever the flies gather
the most.

Sticky Fly Paper.

Take heavy unsized paper (Manilla preferable), paint
with common Glue and allow it to dry; then spread the
paper with the following mixture, made by melting the
Oil and Resin over a fire, stirring constantly:

Castor Oil,	4 ounces.
Resin,	12 "

Another.

Castor Oil,	8 ounces.
Resin,	24 "
Sugar,	4 "

Melt over a slow fire, stirring constantly; while yet
warm spread upon strong unsized Manilla paper.

To Clean Brass.

Take Bi-Chromate of Potassa, 1 ounce, rub fine in a mortar; add 2 ounces Sulphuric Acid, and an equal bulk of Water; dip or rub over the article to be cleaned, then wash off immediately in plenty of water, rub dry and finish with powdered Rotten Stone.

Chilblain Remedy.

White Wax,	2 drachms.
Spermaceti,	2 "
Balsam Peru,	1 drachm.
Olive Oil,	8 ounces.
Muriatic Acid,	2 drachms.
Water,	6 "

Mix. Make a plaster and apply.

Chilblain Cream.

Balsam Tolu,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Rectified Spirit,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Dissolve and add:	
Hydrochloric Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Compound Tincture Benzoin,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
To be applied on a piece of linen.	

Depuytren's Pomade.

Beef Marrow,	4 ounces.
Calomel,	2 drachms.
Tincture of Cantharides,	30 drops.

Mix. Perfume at pleasure. Used after fevers and other diseases which tend to thin the hair.

Wistar's Cough Lozenges.

Ext. Liquorice, powdered,	5 ounces.
Gum Arabic, powdered,	5 "
Sugar, powdered,	5 "
Oil Anise,	30 drops.
Sulph. Morphia,	12 grains.
Tinct. Tolu, { of each, sufficient.	
Water,	

Dissolve the Morphia in one ounce of Water, and add the Oil, with sufficient Gum Arabic to incorporate it. To this add one ounce of Water, or sufficient; next add the powders and beat thoroughly into a mass of the proper consistence. These are to be divided into lozenges, weighing about six grains each, and then, after they are dry, are to be varnished with Tincture Tolu.

Magnesia Mixture.

(For Children.)

Hasband's Magnesia,	1 drachm.
Powd. Gum Arabic,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Triturate together and add:	
Aromatic Syrup Rhubarb,	3 drachms.
Fennel Seed Water,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Mix. Dose, one teaspoonful.	

Parrish's Camphor Mixture.

Aqua Camphor,	3 ounces.
Spirits Lavender Comp.,	1 ounce.
Sugar,	1 drachm.
Mix. Dose, tablespoonful.	

To Remove Dry Paint.

Make a saturated solution of Caustic Potassa with water, apply to the paint with a swab; after a short time it will be easily removed. Hard putty is removed in the same manner.

Oiled Paper.

(Water Proof.)

Boiled Linseed Oil,		$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
Litharge,	} each,	
Sugar Lead,		
Sulphate Zinc,		$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Boil together until well mixed. The sheets of paper are laid upon a board or fiat stone, and the prepared oil is evenly applied with a brush to both sides of the first sheet; the second, placed on this, receives a coating on one side, and so on; when through, separate the sheets and let them dry.

Transfer Paper.

Pure Lard or Sweet Oil mixed to the consistence of cream, with either of the following paints, the color of which is desired: Lamp Black, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, or Chrome Green, either of which should be rubbed with a knife on a plate or stone tile until smooth. Use thin but firm paper, put on with a sponge, and wipe off as dry as you can; lay the sheets between uncolored paper and press until the surplus oil is absorbed, when it is ready for use.

Soluble Blue.

Mix one pound of Prussian Blue with a little hot Water to form a paste, and triturate this with about one and a half ounces of yellow Prussiate of Potassa, and allow to dry.

Solution for Capping Bottles.

Purified Resin,	7 drachms.
Sulphuric Ether,	10 "
Collodion,	15 "
Amblue Red,	sufficient.

Dissolve the Resin in the Ether, mix with the Collodion, and color to suit. All that is necessary is to dip the cork and top of the bottle in it, turning it for an instant in the hand while the composition dries.

Cleaning Bottles that Have Contained Oils.

Put a little powdered Bi-Chromate of Potassa in the bottle, then as much, in bulk, of Sulphuric Acid; let it run well around till all the organic particles turn black, then add a little water and rinse out.

To Fasten Cloth on Wooden Surfaces.

Wheat Flour,	2½ pounds.
Resin, powdered,	½ ounce.
Alum, "	½ "
Water,	sufficient.

Rub together until a uniform paste is formed, transfer to a small kettle over a fire, heat and stir until the lumps are all dissolved and the paste becomes stiff; transfer to another vessel and cover up. This paste is applied, in a thin layer, to the surface of the table or desk to be covered; the cloth or leather is then laid on, and smoothed with a roller. If leather is to be fastened on, it must first be dampened.

Cold Powder.

Camphor, 2½ ounces.

Dissolved in Sulph. Ether to the consistency of cream, then add:

Carbonate of Ammonia, 2 ounces.

Powdered Opium, ½ ounce.

Mix and keep in a tightly-corked bottle. Dose, from three to ten grains. Nothing better to break up colds, or modify their force.

Rubber Hand Stamps.

Vulcanized rubber is used, as prepared by the manufacturers, and can be procured in strips any desirable width, and about one-half to one inch thick and any desired length. The name and address should be set up in common printing type, and the type well oiled. A rim about half an inch in height should be placed around the form, and dentists' plaster, mixed to the proper consistence, poured in and allowed to set; then the plaster cast is separated from the type. A piece of the soft vulcanized rubber is then cut, of the size of the plaster mold, and laid upon it, and both together are placed in a screw press and heat, sufficient to thoroughly soften the rubber, is applied. The screw is then turned down hard and left for a short time until the rubber is perfectly forced into the mold.

After the whole is cold, the rubber is separated from the mold and any irregularities trimmed off with a sharp knife. The rubber is then fastened to a block of wood with glue or other cement, and the stamp is then ready for use.

Ebonizing Wood.

The following is the receipt used by the furniture manufacturers for the now popular style of Ebonized Wood:

Logwood Chips,	8 ounces.
Copperas,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Lamp Black,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Water, sufficient.	

Boil the Logwood for one-half hour in a gallon of water, and then add the Copperas and Lamp Black. Apply to the Wood hot, giving a number of coats. In varnishing Ebonized Wood, a little Drop Black must be added to the Varnish, or it will give a brown shade.

Suppositories.

These are sometimes prescribed, and every druggist should be familiar with their uses and understand how to make them. They are generally made of Cocoa Butter, with which the remedial agents prescribed are to be incorporated. This is frequently done by means of machines made for the purpose, some of which are useful, working well, while others are worthless. Where a machine is not at hand, the Suppositories may be made by taking the Cocoa Butter—sufficient to make from one to two drachms for each Suppository—and shaving it fine, then rubbing up thoroughly, with the other ingredients, in a mortar, until an even mass is produced. In cold weather it will need to be slightly warmed, being careful not to melt it. When the mixture is about the consistence of a pill-mass, it may be rolled out, divided equally, and made into cones by the use of the spatula and pill-tile. Powdered Elm is used to dust them while being made;

the work must be performed quickly and with some care. A little practice will enable one to produce uniform and handsome Suppositories in this manner, and it is a saving of time; still it is better to use the moulds if they are good ones.

Following are some of the remedies used in the form of Suppositories, and the proportions usually prescribed:

Acid, Gallic,	dose, 5 to 10 grains.
Acid, Carbolic,	" $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
Aloes,	" 5 to 10 grains.
Alum,	" 5 to 20 "
Assafetida,	" 8 to 5 "
Belladonna Ext.,	" $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.
Belladonna Ext. and Acet. Lead,	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Belladonna Ext. and Hyoscyamus,	" 1 to 3 "
Belladonna Ext. and Nux Vom.,	" $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
Ipecacuanha,	" 1 to 10 "
Morphia Sulph.,	" $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.
Ergotine,	" $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.
Plumbi Acetas,	" 1 to 5 "
Quina Sulph.,	" 1 to 5 "
Santonin,	" 2 to 5 "
Tannin,	" 8 to 5 "

MEDICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

3. Drachma,	vel drachmas,	A drachm or drachms.
3. Uncia,	vel unciae,	An ounce or ounces.
3. Scrupulus,	vel scrupuli,	A scruple or scruples.
O. Octarius,	vel octarii,	A pint or pints.
Cong. Congius,	vel congi,	A gallon or gallons.
A. a. a.	Ana,	Of each.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum,	At pleasure.
Ad.	Addantur,	Add. (To be added.)
Admov.	Admovatur,	Apply.
Adst. febr.	Adstante febre,	When fever is on.
Altern. hor.	Alternis horis,	Every other hour.
Alt. noct.	Alternis noctibus,	Every other night.
Aq. bull.	Aqua bullens,	Boiling water.
Aq. com.	Aqua communis,	Common water.
Aq. dest.	Aqua destillata,	Distilled water.
Aq. Pluv.	Aqua pluvialis,	Rain water.
Bis. ind.	Bis indices,	Twice a day.
Cap.	Caput,	Let him take.
Chart.	Chartula,	A small paper.
Coch. mag.	Cochleare magnum,	A tablespoonful.
Coch. med.	Cochleare mediocre,	A dessert-spoonful.
Coch. parv.	Cochleare parvum,	A teaspoonful.
Colet.	Coletur,	It should be strained
Collyr.	Collyrium,	An eye-water.
Comp.	Compositus,	Compound.
Cont.	Continuus,	Brassel or broken.
Coq.	Coquantur,	They should boil.
Cort.	Cortex,	A bark.
Decoct.	Decoetum,	A decoction.
Det.	Detur,	It should be given.
Dieb. alt.	Diebus, alternis,	Every other day.
Dieb. tert.	Diebus tertis,	Every third day.

Dim.	Dimidius,	One-half.
Div. mass.	Dividatur massa,	Let the mass be divided
Emp.	Emplastrum,	A plaster,
Enem.	Enema,	A clyster,
Ext. sup. alut.	Extende super alutam,	} Spread upon leather.
Ft. pil.	Fiat pilulæ,	
Ft. haust.	Fiat haustus,	Make pills.
Ft. mass.	Fiat massa,	Make a draught.
F. S. A.	Fiat secundum artem,	} Make according to art,
Feb. dur.	Febre durante,	
Fl.	Fluidus.	During the fever:
Fol.	Folia.	Liquid.
Garg.	Gargarium.	Leaves.
Gr.	Granum,	A gargle.
Gtt.	Gutta,	A grain.
Haust.	Haustus,	A drop.
Hor. alt.	Horis alternis,	A draught.
Hor. tert.	Horis tertiis,	Every second hour.
Hor. decub.	Hora decubitus,	Every third hour.
In. d.	In dies,	At bed time.
Inf.	Infusum,	Daily.
Lb. lb.	Libra,	An infusion.
M.	Misce,	A pound.
Mass.	Massa,	Mix.
Min.	Minimum,	A mass.
Mist.	Mistura,	The 60th of a drachm.
No.	Numero,	A mixture.
O.	Octarius,	In number.
Om. hor.	Omni hora,	A pint.
O. m.	Omni mane,	Every hour.
O. n.	Omni nocte,	Every morning.
		Every night.

Opt.	Optimus,	The best.
Pil.	Pilula vel pilulae,	A pill, or pills.
Ppt.	Præparata,	Prepared.
P. R. N.	Pro. re nata,	According to occasion.
Pulv.	Pulvis,	A powder.
Q. S.	Quantum sufficit,	A sufficient quantity.
R.	Recipe,	Take.
Rad.	Radix,	A root.
S. Sig.	Signa,	Write.
S. A.	Secundem artem,	According to art.
Sem.	Semen,	A seed.
Si. op. sit.	Si opus sit,	If necessary.
Ss.	Semisse,	A half.
St.	Stet,	Let it stand.
S. V. G.	Spts Vini Gallici,	Brandy.
S. V. R.	Spts Vini Rectifi- catus,	} Alcohol.
Tinct.	Tinctura,	
Trit.	Triturate,	Grind to a powder.
Ves.	Vesicatorium Ap- plicetur,	} Apply a blister.
V. O.	Vitello ovi,	
		Yolk of an egg.

Weights of Oils to Gallon of Measure.

Castor Oil,	7½ lbs.	Avoir.
Cod Liver Oil,	7¼ "	" "
Lard Oil,	7½ "	" "
Linseed Oil,	7½ "	" "
Olive Oil,	7 "	" "
Parafine,	6½ "	" "
Sperm Oil,	6½ "	" "
Whale Oil,	7½ "	" "

Heat and Cold.

The thermometer used in this country is that of Fahrenheit. By the scale of this instrument, the freezing point of water is 32°, and the boiling point 212°. To convert the degrees of Fahrenheit into those of Centigrade, deduct 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

To convert the degrees of Centigrade into those of Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.

When a boiling heat is directed, a temperature of 212 F. is meant.

When a gentle heat is directed, a temperature of from 90° to 100°, F., is meant.

Pure Nitric Acid	freezes,	below zero,	55°
Sulphur Ether	"	" "	47°
Liquid Ammonia,	"	" "	46°
Mercury	"	" "	39°
Proof Spirit	"	" "	7°
Oil Turpentine	"	above "	16°
Wines	"	" "	20°
Oil Bergamot	"	" "	23°
Vinegar	"	" "	28°
Olive Oil	solidifies,	above zero,	26°
Oil of Anise	"	" "	64°
Lard	melts,	" "	90°
Spermaceti	"	" "	112°
Tallow	"	" "	127°
Beeswax	"	" "	142°
White Wax	"	" "	155°
Alcohol	boils,	" "	176°
Sulphur	fuses,	" "	226°
Camphor	"	" "	303°
Lead	"	" "	594°
Zinc	"	" "	700°
Silver	"	" "	2,283°
Iron	"	" "	3,479°

Weights of Seeds.

Canary Seed, one bushel weighs	60 lbs.
Flax Seed, " " "	56 "
Hemp Seed, " " "	44 "
Millet Seed, " " "	50 "
Rape Seed, " " "	50 "

Syrup Table.

The following table will prove useful, by showing the bulk and density of Simple Syrup made with different proportions of Sugar and Water; and also, affording a basis whereby other Syrups may be calculated.

Ounces.	O n c e s	Fluid Ozn.	Density
16 Sugar to	12 Water, yields	22½	1.278
16 "	10 "	20½	1.298
16 "	8 "	18½	1.350
14 "	8 "	17½	1.311
12 "	8 "	16	1.290
10 "	8 "	14½	1.264
8 "	8 "	13½	1.251

Diluted Alcohol.

This signifies 50% Alcohol, or proof spirit. To reduce 85 per cent. Alcohol to proof or 50 per cent.

Rule.—To ten parts of Alcohol add seven parts of water. Let stand in a covered vessel, for a short time, before using.

To reduce Alcohol of any per cent. to any required per cent.

Rule.—Multiply the per cent. of spirit to be reduced, by the quantity: that is, the number of gallons, quarts, or

pints. Divide the product by the required per cent. The quotient will be the number of gallons, quarts, or pints, that the spirit will make, and water must be added to make that amount.

To reduce spirit so as to procure a required amount of a required per cent.

RULE.—Multiply the proposed quantity by the proposed per cent. and divide by the per cent. of the Alcohol to be reduced. The quotient is the amount of Alcohol to be taken, and water must be added to make up the proposed quantity.

EXAMPLE.—I wish to make twelve pints of 40 per cent. spirit from Alcohol of 90 per cent. how much Alcohol, and how much water shall I use?

Proposed number of pints, 12
Proposed per cent., 40

Per cent. of Alcohol, 90)480

5 $\frac{1}{3}$ pints of Alcohol.
6 $\frac{2}{3}$ " " Water.

12 pints 40 per cent. spirit.

ANSWER.—Five and one-third pints of 90 per cent. Alcohol, and six and two-thirds pints of water mixed, make twelve pints of 40 per cent. spirit.

REMOVAL OF STAINS AND GREASE SPOTS.

The following Table gives at a glance the best means of cleaning all kinds of Fabrics from any stain whatever.

KIND OF STAIN.	FROM LINEN.	FROM COLORED GOODS.		FROM SILKS.
		COTTON.	WOOLEN.	
Sugar, Alumen, Glue and Blood.	Simple Washing with Water.	Simple Washing with Water.	Simple Washing with Water.	
Grease.	Alkali Lyes, Soap Suds.	Luke warm Soap Suds.	Soap Suds and Ammonia.	Benzine, Ether, Ash, Potash, Magnesia, Chalk, Yolk of Egg.
Stearine.	Ether.	Alcohol, 95°.	Alcohol 95°.	Ether.
Varnish and Oil Paints.	Turpentine or Benzine and Soap	Turpentine or Benzine and Soap	Turpentine or Benzine and Soap	Benzine, Ether, Soap, rub carefully.
Vegetable Colors, Red Wine, Fruit, Red Ink.	Sulphur Vapor, Warm Chlorine Water.	Wash out with Warm Soap Suds or Ammonia Water.	Wash out with Warm Soap Suds or Ammonia Water.	The same. Rub gently and carefully.

Table of Solubilities.

One part of the Drugs mentioned below, will dissolve in the following number of parts of Water at 60° F.:

Acid Arsenious,	100 parts.
Acid Benzoic,	200 "
Acid Carbohc,	300 "
Acid Citric,	1 "
Acid Oxalic,	8 "
Acid Tartaric,	1 "
Alum,	8 "
Atropia,	300 "
Copper, Sulph.	3 "
Corros. Sublimatc,	16 "
Hydrate Chloral,	1 "
Lead Acetate,	2 "
Morphia, Muriate,	20 "
Morphia, Sulphate,	2 "
Potassa, Acetate,	2 "
Potassa, Bi-Carb.	5 "
Potassa, Bi-Tartrate,	200 "
Potassa, Bromide,	4 "
Potassa, Chlorate,	17 "
Potassa, Iodide,	1 "
Potassa, Nitrate,	5 "
Potassa, Permang.	16 "
Soda, Bi-Carb.	10 "
Soda, Borate,	5 "
Soda, Bromide,	2 "
Soda, Phosphate,	7 "
Strychnia, Sulph.	48 "
Zinc, Acetate,	3 "
Zinc, Sulphate,	1 "

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
I. Weights and Measures.....	9
II Metric System.....	14
III Elixirs.....	22
IV Tinctures.....	137
V Solutions.....	182
VI Fluid Extracts.....	179
VII Specific Medication.....	197
VIII Infusions.....	220
IX Emulsions.....	226
X Medicated Wines.....	235
XI Pills.....	240
XII Medicated Syrups.....	258
XIII Medicated Waters.....	277
XIV Liniments.....	290
XV Ointments and Plasters.....	300
XVI Malt Preparations.....	313
XVII Medicated Pads.....	321
XVIII Essences.....	325
XIX Flavoring Extracts.....	341
XX Syrups for Soda Fountains.....	349
XXI Mineral Waters.....	361
XXII Perfumery.....	364
XXIII Hair Dyes and Tonics.....	401
XXIV Pomades.....	415
XXV Hair Oils.....	428
XXVI Tooth Powders and Mouth Washes.....	434
XXVII Toilet Preparations.....	443
XXVIII Sachet Powders.....	459
XXIX Toilet Soaps.....	467
XXX Wines and Liquors.....	478
XXXI Saccharated Extracts.....	488
XXXII Poisons and their Antidotes.....	511
XXXIII Explosive Prescriptions.....	523
XXXIV Farmers' Prescriptions.....	527
XXXV Miscellaneous.....	541

INDEX.

	PAGE.
PREFACE.....	3
PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION	7

CHAPTER I.

Tables of Weights and Measures.

Apothecaries' Weight.....	10
Avoirdupois Weight.....	9
Troy Weight.....	10
To change a quantity from one weight to its equivalent in another	10
Table of Equivalents.....	12
Domestic Measure.....	13
Rules to Proportion the Doses of Medicine.....	13

CHAPTER II.

Metric System of Weights and Measures.

Derivation of the word "Metric".....	14
Rules to express Quantities by Weight of the Apothecaries' System in Metric Terms.....	15
Examples.....	17
Table for converting Apothecaries' Weights and Measures into Metric Weights.....	19

CHAPTER III.

Elixirs.

No.	PAGE.
... How to calculate Formulae	22
... General Rule for making Elixirs requiring Percolation...	23
... Notes.....	24
... Cochineal Colors.....	27
... Coloring for Elixirs.....	27

INDEX.

ELIXIRS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
1, 2...	Flavoring for Elixirs.....	26
3...	" " ".....	27
	Percolating Menstruum.....	26
	Tannin, how removed.....	24-5
	Elixir, Bed.....	29
	Simple, No. 1.....	28
	" " No. 2.....	28
	" " No. 3.....	29
	" " No. 4.....	29
	" " No. 5.....	30
	" " No. 6.....	30
	" " No. 7.....	30
	" " No. 8.....	31
309...	Elixir Acid Phosphoric.....	97
	" " Salicylic, No. 1.....	56
278...	" " " No. 2.....	125
237...	" Alterative.....	102
41...	" Ammonia, Broside.....	42
182...	" " Murate.....	78
35...	" " Valerianate.....	39
190...	" " " with Chloral.....	91
218...	" " " " Iron.....	99
143...	" " " " Morphia.....	77
108...	" " " " Quina.....	63
	" " " " Strychnia.....	48
9...	" Anise.....	31
254...	" Anodyne.....	115
56...	" Aphrodisiac, Comp.....	47
139...	" Arbor Vitæ, Comp.....	105
276...	" Areca Nuts and Male Fern.....	124
10...	" Arsenic.....	31
259...	" " Iodide, Comp.....	117
11...	" " and Strychnia.....	31
18...	" " Quinine.....	32
28...	" Asarum, Comp.....	36
15...	" Asafoetida.....	33
204...	" Atropia.....	25
200...	" Balsam Copaiba.....	130

ELIXIRS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE
16...	Elixir Bont, No 1.....	33
17....	" " No. 2.....	33
18....	" " and Iron.....	33
203....	" Belladonna.....	96
41....	" Blackberry Root.....	36
269....	" Black Haw.....	121
234....	" " Comp.....	107
207....	" Bladder Wrack.....	131
223....	" Blue Flag.....	101
19....	" Bismuth.....	34
173....	" " Citrate of.....	36
209....	" " Ferrated.....	124
57....	" " Pepsin and Iron.....	47
59....	" " Iron and Quinia.....	48
50....	" " Pepsin and Pancreatin.....	48
130....	" " Pepsin and Quinia.....	73
149....	" " Pepsin, Strychnia and Iron.....	77
21....	" " and Strychnia.....	34
52....	" " Strychnia and Iron.....	35
223....	" Bromides, Comp.....	127
216....	" Bromo-Iodide of Calcium, Comp.....	95
51....	" Buchu.....	45
53....	" " Comp.....	45
84....	" " Juniper and Acet. Potassa.....	56
271....	" " and Pariera Brava, Comp.....	122
76....	" Buckeye, Comp.....	54
224....	" Calcium, Bromide of.....	101
222....	" " Iodide of.....	101
101....	" " Iodo-Bromide of.....	63
191....	" " Phosphate of.....	91
83....	" Calinaya.....	38
25....	" " with Alkaloids.....	38
258....	" " Bark and Bismuth.....	114
178....	" " Iron and Bismuth with Lactopeptin.....	87
177....	" " and Strychnia.....	87
65....	" " Bismuth and Citrate of Iron.....	50
66....	" " Bismuth, Iron and Strychnia.....	50
120....	" " " and Pepsin.....	66

ELIXIRS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
130.	Elixir Calceaya, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	71
131.	" " with Columbo and Quassia.....	49
133.	" " Detartrated.....	46
135.	" " Ferrophosphated.....	73
132.	" " and Hypophosphites.....	72
112.	" " and Iron.....	67
102.	" " Iron, Ammonia and Strychnia.....	49
136.	" " " and Bismuth.....	73
142.	" " " Bismuth and Pepsin.....	75
122.	" " " Bismuth and Strychnia.....	69
134.	" " " and Pepsin.....	72
141.	" " " and Strychnia.....	75
131.	" " and Phosphate of Iron.....	71
179.	" " Phosphate of Iron and Bismuth.....	88
157.	" " with Protoxide of Iron.....	80
161.	" " Protoxide of Iron and Bismuth.....	83
106.	" " " " " Quin'.....	83
167.	" " " " " Strychnia.....	84
140.	" " with Pyrophosphate of Iron.....	76
187.	" " with Tincture of Iron.....	78
126.	" " with Rhubarb.....	70
30.	" Campher, Monobromated.....	41
307.	" Capsicum.....	96
118.	" Caffeine.....	65
364.	" Carobbe Folia.....	120
207.	" Cascara Sagrada.....	134
295.	" " Comp.....	133
147.	" Cathartic Comp.....	76
302.	" Celery and Chamomile, Comp.....	126
297.	" Chemical Food.....	129
348.	" Chestnut Leaves.....	112
37.	" Chloroform.....	40
296.	" " Comp.....	133
42.	" Chloral Hydrate.....	42
47.	" " and Potassa.....	44
273.	" Choava, Comp.....	128
20.	" Cinchonida.....	34
226.	" Cinchona Alkaloids.....	128

ELIXIRS—CONTINUED

NO.		PAGE
72.	Elixir Cinchona Sulphate.....	52
230....	" " and Iron.....	104
78....	" " Iron and Quinia.....	53
74....	" " " " Strychnia.....	53
300....	" " " " ".....	185
184....	" Cincho Quinine.....	89
43....	" Coca.....	43
274....	" " and Jamaica Dogwood.....	104
261....	" " and Kaki, Comp.....	118
213....	" Codeia.....	110
249....	" Coffee, Comp.....	120
98....	" Cohosh, Black.....	56
94....	" " " Comp.....	59
40....	" " " Comp.....	62
277....	" " " and Purwein.....	124
209....	" Cordial Ferrated.....	134
64....	" Corrosive Sublimato.....	56
89....	" Corydalis.....	54
90....	" " Comp.....	54
233....	" " Comp.....	103
256....	" Cough Grass, Comp.....	116
274....	" Coto Bark and Bael Fruit.....	123
269....	" Cundurango, Comp.....	117
96....	" Curacao.....	80
105....	" Damiana.....	61
260....	" " Comp.....	118
85....	" Dandelion.....	57
111....	" " Comp.....	65
286....	" Dextro-Quinine.....	126
231....	" Diaphoretic, Comp.....	104
268....	" Dita Bark.....	121
284....	" Diuretic, Comp.....	127
153....	" Dover's Powder, Liquid.....	79
97....	" Ergot.....	60
188....	" " of Corn.....	42
24....	" Eucalyptus Globulus.....	35
247....	" " and Pyrophosphate Iron.....	112
240....	" Expectorant, Comp.....	106

ELIXIRS—CONTINUED.

	PAGE.
Elixir Frangula Rahamus.....	39
" Gelseminum.....	98
" Gentian, Comp.....	103
" " Ferrated.....	40
" " ".....	111
" " with Chloride of Iron.....	85
" " with Iron.....	52
" " Iron and Bismuth.....	83
" " " Quinia.....	80
" " " Strychnia.....	88
" " and Strychnia.....	97
" Golden Seal.....	90
" Gnidella Robusta.....	63
" " Comp.....	118
" Guarana.....	98
" Heonias.....	61
" " and Cotton Root.....	111
" Hops.....	37
" Hyoscyamus.....	97
" Ipecac.....	62
" Iodoform.....	116
" Iron Bromide and Citrate Potassa.....	54
" " Citrate of.....	70
" " Citrate of, and Quinia.....	70
" " Quinia and Strychnia.....	71
" " Citrate of, and Strychnia.....	69
" " Iodide of.....	90
" " Lactate of.....	94
" " Murate of, tasteless.....	75
" " Phosphate of.....	69
" " Protoxide of.....	70
" " " with Calcium.....	85
" " " Potassum.....	85
" " " Quinia.....	85
" " " Rhubarb and Columbo.....	84
" " " Ammonia and Strychnia.....	84
" " Quinia and Strychnia.....	92

ELIXIRS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE
54....	Elixir Iron, Pyrophosphate of	46
249....	" " " and Gentian.....	112
180....	" " " " "	51
158....	" " " " Quinia	20
190....	" " " " Quinia and Arsenic.....	93
197....	" " " " and Strychnia	93
220....	" " Valerianate of.....	109
197....	" Jaborandi.....	64
252....	" Jaborandi and Hair Cap Moss.....	119
115....	" Juniper Berries.....	60
67....	" Lacto-Pepsin	31
69....	" " and Bismuth.....	31
69....	" " Bismuth and Strychnia.....	31
70....	" " Calisaya and Iron.....	32
232....	" Laxative.....	105
211....	" Leptandria	97
190....	" Lime, Lacto-Phosphate.....	94
200....	" " " and Iron.....	94
202....	" " " Pepsin and Pancreatin.....	93
213....	" " Phosphate of.....	95
39....	" Liquorice, Aromatic.....	41
108....	" " "	64
91....	" " Compound	59
192....	" Lithium, Citrate	91
189....	" Lobelia, Compound.....	90
118....	" Long Life	57
154....	" Lycopodium.....	75
131....	" Mandrake, Comp.....	67
235....	" " "	115
151....	" Matico, Comp.....	79
223....	" " "	108
110....	" Morphia	66
206....	" Morphia, Bromide of.....	96
241....	" Nitrate Silver.....	109
77....	" Nux Vomica.....	54
100....	" Opium.....	22
270....	" "	125
26....	" Orange.....	36

ELIXIRS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
155	Elixir Pancreatina.....	79
156	" " and Pepain.....	80
237	" Peach Leaves.....	107
229	" Peptogenin.....	103
79	" Pepain, No. 1.....	55
195	" " No. 2.....	93
37	" " and Bismuth.....	36
82	" " Bismuth, Iron and Calomel.....	56
23	" " Bismuth and Strychnia.....	37
301	" " Bismuth, Strychnia and Iron.....	135
81	" " and Iron.....	55
163	" " Iron, Bismuth and Quinia.....	82
136	" " " Quinia and Strychnia.....	74
109	" " " and Quinia.....	64
45	" " " Quinia, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	43
301	" " and Lacto Phosphate of Lime.....	94
80	" " and Quinia.....	55
23	" " Quinia and Strychnia.....	39
162	" " and Strychnia.....	82
92	" " Wafer Ash.....	60
279	" Phosphate, Comp.....	125
93	" Phosphorus.....	61
88	" Pink Root, Comp.....	57
282	" Propylamine.....	132
215	" Potassium, Acetate.....	98
48	" " Bromide.....	44
27	" " Chlorate.....	95
103	" " Cyanide.....	62
139	" " Iodide.....	74
75	Elixir Quinae.....	63
140	" " Arsenic and Strychnia.....	74
140	" " Bismuth and Strychnia.....	82
23	" " Bromide of.....	121
55	" " and Pyrophosphate of Iron.....	47
14	" " Strychnia and Arsenic.....	53
225	" " Valerianate of.....	101
203	" Rhubarb.....	95
220	" " Aromatic.....	102

ELIXIRS CONTINUED

NO.		PAGE
164	Elixir Rhubarb, Columbo Iron and Ginger.....	83
20	" " and Magnesia	37
231	" " Peppan and Ginger	100
115	" " and Potassa	76
240	" Saffron and Rhubarb.....	123
61	" Sassa.....	40
274	" Salicylic Acid	123
106	" Santonine	60
103	" Sarraparilla, Comp	72
201	" Seal Cap and Lady's Slipper.....	131
50	" Sodium Bromide of.....	45
119	" Sodium, Salicylate of.....	67
294	" Squilla and Ipecac, Comp	102
12	" Stalingia.....	32
262	" " Comp.....	114
292	" " and Cap-pot	131
219	" Strychnia, Valerianate of	26
46	" Sympna	43
261	" Tar	120
263	" Tar, Comp.....	116
272	" Theriac Emetic	123
283	" Turp and Baido, Comp	126
188	" Ustango Madia	92
165	" Valerian	83
244	" Valerian, Comp	110
295	" Walnut.....	107
279	" Wender's	155
87	" Wild Cherry	37
271	" " Comp.....	114
275	" " and Aesculetida	124
90	" " and Iron	57
284	" Wood Naptha, Comp	125
193	" Yerba Renna	92
191	" " Santa, No. 1.....	61
265	" " " No. 2.....	120
317	" Zino, Valerianate of.....	99

CHAPTER IV.

Tinctures.

NO.	How prepared.....	PAGE
1....	Tincture Aconite Leaves.....	137
2....	" " Root.....	138
3....	" Aloes.....	138
4....	" Aloes and Myrrh.....	139
5....	" Arnica.....	139
6....	" Asafoetida.....	139
56....	" Asafoetida, Comp.....	138
7....	" Benadonna.....	140
8....	" Benzoin, Comp.....	140
72....	" Black Root.....	138
79....	" Blue Flag.....	139
57....	" Camphor, Comp.....	139
10....	" Cannabis.....	140
11....	" Cantharides.....	141
12....	" Capsicum.....	141
13....	" Cardamom.....	141
14....	" " Comp.....	141
58....	" Castor.....	154
59....	" " Comp.....	154
15....	" Catechu.....	142
16....	" Cinchona.....	142
17....	" " Comp.....	142
18....	" Cinnamon.....	143
64....	" " Comp.....	155
77....	" Cochineal.....	159
61....	" Cohoeb. Black.....	151
60....	" " Blue.....	151
19....	" Colchicum.....	143
62....	" " Comp.....	155
9....	" Columbo.....	140
90....	" Conium.....	143
21....	" Cubebs.....	143
22....	" Digitalis.....	144
65....	" Eigel.....	155
80....	" Fleming's, Aconite.....	139

TINCTURES—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE
34....	Tincture Galls	144
35....	" Oelsheimura	144
35....	" Gentian, Comp.	144
35....	" Ginger	153
37....	" Golden Seal	152
38....	" " Comp.	152
39....	" Guaiac	147
37....	" " Ammoniated	145
38....	" Hellebore	145
39....	" Hops	145
39....	" Hyocyanus	146
38....	" Hypericum	150
31....	" Iodine	146
35....	" " Colorless	146
32....	" " Compound	146
31....	" Iron, Murate of	144
33....	" Jalap	147
34....	" Kino	147
35....	" Krameria	147
39....	" Laurel, Sheep	156
31....	" Lavender, Comp.	157
36....	" Lobelia	147
34....	" " Comp.	158
37....	" Lupulin	147
38....	" Myrrh	148
31....	" Norwood's Veratrum	150
39....	" Nux Vomica	148
31....	" Opium, Acetate	149
39....	" " Deodorized	149
37....	" " Camphorated	150
32....	" " New Method	150
30....	" " Old Method	148
34....	" Orange	161
34....	" Quassia	150
36....	" Rhubarb	151
35....	" Rhubarb and Senna	150
37....	" Sanguinaria	151
39....	" Serpentaria	151

TINCTURES—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
48....	Tincture Squill.....	151
60....	" Stramonium.....	153
70....	" Tamarac, Comp.....	157
81....	" Tolu.....	159
76....	" Turkey Corn.....	154
52....	" Valerian.....	152
53....	" Valerian, Ammoniated.....	152
54....	" Veratrum.....	153
81....	" Veratrum, Norwood's.....	160
83....	" Warburg's.....	160

CHAPTER V.

Solutions.

	Solutions defined.....	162
29....	Solution Acid, Bromohydric.....	171
30....	" " Salicylic.....	172
6....	" " Carbolic.....	164
8....	" " Citric.....	161
8....	" " Hypophosphorus.....	163
14....	" " Phosphoric.....	167
32....	" " Phosphoric, diluted.....	173
40....	" Ammonia, Acetate of.....	177
35....	" Arsenic.....	170
18....	" Arsenical, Bieltie's.....	168
18....	" Bieltie's Arsenical.....	168
36....	" Bismuth, Citrate of.....	170
5....	" Caramel.....	161
19....	" Donovan's.....	168
16....	" Fowler's.....	168
89....	" Guttapercha, U. S. P.....	177
17....	" Hall's.....	168
20....	" Hall's Strychnia.....	169
9....	" Iodine, Comp.....	166
11....	" " Caustic.....	166
33....	" " Magendie's.....	169
87....	" Iron, Chloride of.....	179

SOLUTIONS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
4....	Solution Iron, Citrate of.....	164
27....	" " Dilysed	171
31....	" " Dilysed, Koch's	172
7....	" " Hypophosphate of.....	175
48....	" " Hypophosphate of.....	178
12....	" " Lacto Phosphate of.....	180
1....	" " Muriate of.....	181
23....	" " Oxysulphate of.....	174
13....	" " Phosphate of.....	187
15....	" " Protoxide of.....	188
2....	" " and Quinine.....	182
88....	" " Salicylate of.....	178
41....	" " Subsulphate of	178
35....	Lime, Lacto Phosphate of.....	175
34....	" " Phosphate of.....	174
9....	Lugol's	184
11....	" " Caustic	180
10....	" " Rubefacient	180
43....	Menzel's	178
21....	Morphia, Magendie's.....	181
23....	" " Official	180
28....	Phosphorus, Bromine and Iodine.....	17
41....	Potassa Citrate of.....	177
96....	Soda, Chlorinate of, U. S. P.....	177
24....	Strychnia, Magendie's.....	170

CHAPTER VI.

Fluid Extracts.

	General Formula.....	17
43	Fluid Extract American Hellebore.....	186
1....	" " Belladonna.....	180
16....	" " Bittersweet	185
30....	" " Blackberry.....	191
3....	" " Buchu.....	181
45....	" " Comp.....	186
5....	" " Cimicifuga.....	181

FLUID EXTRACTS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
6....	Fluid Extract Cinchona.....	182
7....	" " Colchicum Root.....	183
8....	" " " Seed.....	183
9....	" " Columbo.....	180
9....	" " Conium.....	183
20....	" " Cotton Root.....	187
11....	" " Cubebs.....	184
40....	" " Dandelion.....	194
12....	" " Digitalis.....	184
10....	" " Dogwood.....	184
14....	" " Ergot.....	185
15....	" " Erigeron.....	185
16....	" " Gelseminum.....	186
17....	" " Gentian.....	186
18....	" " Geranium.....	186
44....	" " Ginger.....	195
31....	" " Hydrastis.....	187
23....	" " Hyoscyamus.....	186
23....	" " Ipecacuanha.....	188
19....	" " Liquorice.....	187
25....	" " Lupulin.....	189
26....	" " Natico.....	189
27....	" " Mezerium.....	190
4....	" " Pipemowa.....	181
24....	" " Rhatany.....	189
20....	" " Rhubarb.....	191
33....	" " Sarsaparilla.....	192
31....	" " Savino.....	191
34....	" " Seneka.....	193
22....	" " Senna.....	193
36....	" " Serpentina.....	193
38....	" " Spigelia.....	194
37....	" " Spigelia and Senna.....	194
33....	" " Squill.....	192
39....	" " Stillingia.....	194
41....	" " Uva Ursi.....	195
42....	" " Valerian.....	196
28....	" " Wild Cherry.....	190

CHAPTER VII.

Specific Medication.

	PAGE.
Specific Medication defined.....	197
Acad, Carbonio.....	211
" Nitric.....	214
" Nitrochloric.....	217
Aconite Napellina.....	199
Alum.....	206
Alstonia Constricta.....	202
Aminonia, Bromide of.....	203
" Iodide of.....	203-204
" Muriate of.....	204
Amyl Nitrate.....	204
Arsenic.....	198
Atropa Belladonna.....	200
Baptisia Tinctoria.....	200
Bismuth.....	213
Black Haw.....	216
Borax.....	212
Bryonia.....	201
Butternut.....	215
Chloral Hydrate.....	213
Chloroform.....	215
Cinnamon.....	207
Cobosh, Black.....	204
" Blue.....	210
Colchicum.....	211
Colonyuth.....	209
Digitalis.....	211
Ergot.....	213
Gelseminum.....	206
Iodine.....	217
Ipecacuanha.....	218
Jaborandi.....	205
Juglans.....	214
Lettuce.....	217
Leptandria Virginica.....	207
Nux Vomica.....	201

SPECIFIC MEDICATION—CONTINUED.

	PAGE.
Potassa, Acetate of.....	214
" Bromide of.....	208
" Liquor of.....	213
Rhus, Toxicodendron.....	203
Sanguinaria Canadensis.....	218
Savin.....	219
Soda, Hypophosphite of.....	215
" Nitrate of.....	215
Stillingia.....	210
Stramonium.....	216
Veratrum Viride.....	207
Zinc, Oxide of.....	215

CHAPTER VIII.

Infusions.

NO.		PAGE.
	Infusions, How made.....	220
	" Dose of.....	220
	" Syllabus of.....	221
	" Syllabus of, concluded.....	222
3...	Infusion Cinchona.....	223
1...	" Dandelion.....	223
5...	" Gentian, Comp.....	224
2...	" Rose, Comp.....	223
6...	" Tar.....	225
4...	" Wild Cherry.....	224
7...	" Valerian.....	225

CHAPTER IX.

Emulsions.

	Introduction.....	226
	How to make an Emulsion.....	227
7...	Emulsion of Almonds.....	230
4...	" Camphor, Monobromated.....	229
6...	" Castor Oil.....	230

EMULSIONS- CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE
16	Emulsion Chloroform.....	234
1	" " Cod Liver O.I.....	225
5	" " " " Ferrated.....	210
15	" " " " and Glycerine.....	214
8	" " " " with Lactophosphate.....	21
10	" " " " with Pancreon.....	21
3	" " " " with Phosphate of Iron.....	229
9	" " " " with Phosphate of Soda.....	21
11	" " " " with Potassa.....	21
2	" " Copalva and Benzoic Acid.....	21
14	" " Copalva Comp.....	231
12	" " Olive O.I.....	232
13	" " Turpentine and Castor Oil.....	231
17	" " Glyconine.....	234

CHAPTER X.

Medicated Wines.

	Detannating Wines.....	235
1	Wine of Aloes.....	235
8	" " Antimony.....	237
14	" " Beef and Iron.....	237
3	" " Colchicum Root.....	241
4	" " " " Seed.....	241
5	" " Ergot.....	239
6	" " Ipecac.....	239
10	" " Iron.....	237
15	" " Iron Bitter.....	238
9	" " Opium.....	237
11	" " Peppermint.....	237
17	" " Quinine.....	239
2	" " Rhubarb.....	239
16	" " Tar.....	239
7	" " Tobacco.....	241
12	" " Wild Cherry.....	238
13	" " " " and Iron.....	239

CHAPTER XL

Pills.

NO.		PAGE.
	Pill Making.....	340
36	Ague.....	243
43	".....	244
29	" Dr Kryder's	249
25	Alberty's Anti-Bilious	248
1	Aloes.....	242
3	" and Asafoetida	243
2	" and Iron	242
4	" and Myrrh.....	243
33	Anti-Chill.....	250
5	Antimony, Comp.....	243
10	Aperient, Mitchell's.....	247
7	Asafoetida	244
13	Blue Pills.....	245
35	Camphor, Comp.....	251
36	" and Opium.....	251
46	" Opium and Tannin	254
8	Cathartic, Comp.....	244
38	" " Improved.....	253
34	" " Modified	248
37	Cook's.....	251
9	Copaiba.....	244
28	Cough.....	249
21	Cutter's	247
39	Dinner, Chapman's	252
40	" Lady Webster's	253
30	Eclectic, Liver.....	249
41	Emmenagogue.....	252
18	" Dr. Otto's.....	241
6	Gamboge, Comp.....	241
31	Hooper's Female.....	250
27	Halloway's.....	249
34	Iron and Asafoetida	251
11	" Compound.....	245
12	" Iodide of.....	245
47	" and Quinine	254

PILLS—CONTINUED.

NO.	PAGE
49... Iron, Quinine and Nux Vomica.....	253
48... " " " Strychnia.....	254
20... Laxative, Parrish's.....	247
44... Lee's.....	253
22... Middlesex Hospital.....	247
32... Neuralgia.....	250
42... " Gross'.....	251
43... " Sequard's.....	251
14... Opium.....	245
15... Quinine.....	244
16... Rhubarb.....	244
17... " Comp.....	244
60... Sappington's.....	251
23... Tonic, of Podophyllin.....	248
10... Valet's Mass.....	244

CHAPTER XII.

Medicated Syrups

Hints on Syrups.....	254
1... Simple Syrup.....	254
2... Syrup Acacia.....	257
3... " Acid Citric.....	257
50... " Althca.....	273
18... " Asafoetida.....	262
16... " Black Snake Root, Comp.....	261
52... " Carrageen, Comp.....	273
55... " Cod Liver Oil and Iodide of Iron.....	276
17... " Cox's Hive.....	260
32... " Eucalyptus Globulus.....	261
24... " Flavored.....	264
12... " Ginger.....	260
26... " " Wild.....	264
17... " Homoradish.....	261
21... " " Comp.....	263
20... " " with Iodine.....	263

MEDICATED SYRUPS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE
40....	Syrup Hypophosphites I. Q. and S.....	273
54....	" " Lime, Soda and Potassa	273
51....	" " " Potassa and Iron	274
47....	" Hypophosphite of Manganese.....	272
37....	" " Soda.....	265
6....	" Ipecac.....	258
32....	" Iron, Bromide of	263
5....	" " Iodide of	258
11....	" " Permanganate of.....	270
12....	" " Protoxide of	262
34....	" Lime, Acid Phosphate of.....	267
33....	" " Chlorohydrophosphate of	266
39....	" " Lacto-Phosphate of.....	260
47....	" Manganese, Hypophosphite of	273
46....	" " Phosphate of.....	271
25....	" Morphia.....	264
24....	" " Acetate of.....	263
4....	" Orange Peel.....	257
53....	" Partridge Berry, Comp.....	275
36....	" Pepsin.....	254
51....	" Phellandrium, Comp	268
48....	" Phosphates, Comp	273
33....	" " I Q and S.....	267
28....	" Potassa, Bromide of	265
38....	" " Iodide of.....	269
43....	" Quinia and Morphia	270
42....	" " Morphia and Strychnia	270
37....	" " Phosphate of	268
8....	" Rhubarb	259
9....	" " Aromatic	259
10....	" Sarsaparilla, Comp	270
40....	" " and Iodide of Lime.....	262
18....	" Senega.....	261
11....	" Squill.....	259
15....	" " Comp.....	269
30....	" Starch.....	265
44....	" Strychnia	271
45....	" " and Morphia	271

MEDICATED SYRUPS - CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE
29....	Syrup Tar.....	265
14....	" Talc.....	265
7..	" Wild Cherry.....	268

CHAPTER XIII.

Medicated Waters.

	How made.....	277
1....	Aqua Amygdala Amara.....	277
8....	" Aurantia Florum.....	279
7....	" Calcea.....	279
5....	" Camphora.....	279
2....	" Cinnamon.....	279
6....	" Crocosoti.....	279
8....	" Fenniculi.....	279
4....	" Mentha Piperita.....	279
9....	" " Viridis.....	279
10....	" Rose.....	279

CHAPTER XIV.

Liniments.

33....	Liniment, Anodyne.....	281
23....	" Arnica.....	281
18....	" Bell's.....	284
40....	" Black.....	284
42....	" " Oil.....	284
59....	" " No 2.....	285
20....	" Bradbury's.....	286
55....	" Brodie's.....	281
91....	" " for Asthma.....	282
39....	" California.....	282
9....	" Camphor, Comp.....	282
1....	" Carpenter's.....	283
55....	" Carron Oil.....	283
30....	" Centaur.....	283
19....	" Chapman's.....	286

LINIMENTS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
48...	Idalmint Chloroform, Comp.....	297
49...	" " " No. 2.....	297
20...	" Cook's Electro-Magnetic.....	290
8...	" Croton.....	281
16...	" Oil.....	286
12...	" Davenport's.....	283
18...	" Derby.....	285
6...	" Elbe's.....	281
41...	" Favorite.....	294
31...	" Fever.....	290
11...	" Fluid Lightning.....	281
15...	" German.....	284
7...	" Good Samaritan.....	282
21...	" Great African Wonder.....	297
20...	" Great London.....	288
54...	" Hamlin's Wizard Oil.....	298
10...	" Iodide of Ammonia, Gile's.....	293
39...	" Iodine, New.....	293
9...	" Kerosene, Dr. Hobbs.....	293
32...	" Lac, Sulphur.....	291
55...	" Linseed Oil and Lime Water.....	299
45...	" London.....	290
2...	" Loomis'.....	290
14...	" Magnetic.....	294
5...	" Morris'.....	281
4...	" Mustard, Comp.....	281
28...	" Nerve and Bone.....	290
34...	" Neuralgia.....	291
17...	" Neuralgic.....	296
47...	" Oil of Joy.....	296
51...	" Oil of Spike.....	297
43...	" Opod: Idoo.....	295
53...	" Pain Killer, Davis'.....	298
25...	" Pain Relief.....	298
44...	" Pride of India.....	295
50...	" Reeves' Embrocation.....	297
37...	" Rheumatic, Gunn's.....	290
24...	" Smith's.....	288

LINIMENTS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
37....	Liniment St. Jacob's Oil.....	293
45....	" Verdigris.....	295
28....	" White.....	297
54....	" Wizard Oil, Hamlin's.....	299

CHAPTER XV.

Ointments and Plasters.

10....	Balsam, Benzoated.....	300
29....	Ointment, Basilicon.....	303
2....	" Belladonna.....	303
37....	" Blistering.....	307
14....	" for Burns.....	303
15....	" Caseaux Nipple.....	303
3....	" Creosote.....	303
4....	" Galls.....	301
23....	" Goulard's Cerate.....	307
24....	" Green.....	305
6....	" Iodine.....	301
22....	" Iodoform.....	305
17....	" Kittredge's.....	304
9....	" Lard.....	303
11....	" Lard, Benzoated.....	303
18....	" Magnetic, Trask's.....	304
5....	" Mercury, Nitrate of.....	301
25....	" Ophthalmic, Bordeaux.....	306
16....	" Pile.....	304
10....	" Seeley's.....	304
32....	" Sanative.....	309
21....	" for Old Sores.....	305
7....	" Stramonium.....	301
23....	" No. 2.....	306
8....	" Sulphur.....	303
1....	" Tannic Acid.....	310
28....	" Tetter.....	303
26....	" Vaseline, Carbolated.....	307

OINTMENTS AND PLASTERS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
13....	Ointment, Zinc, Oxide of.....	303
13....	" " Benzolated.....	304
38....	Plaster, Adhesive.....	311
40....	" Arnica Court.....	312
34....	" Beach's Irritating.....	310
36....	" Greeno's Stimulating.....	310
39....	" Lead (Diachylon).....	311
37....	Salve, Becker's Eye.....	311
20....	" Black.....	305
35....	" Deshler's.....	310
33....	" Green Mountain.....	309
31....	" Peut's Eye.....	308

CHAPTER XVI.

Malt Preparations.

	Malt, How made.....	313
	Maltine " ".....	314
7....	Extract of Malt, with Alteratives.....	315
1....	" " Beef, Iron and Wine.....	314
6....	" " with Cod Liver Oil.....	315
9....	" " " " and Iron.....	316
17....	" " " " and Lime.....	318
8....	" " " " and Phosphorus.....	316
15....	" " " Firwein.....	319
16....	" " " and Hypophosphites.....	314
2....	" " Gentian and Iron.....	314
14....	" " Hops.....	317
15....	" " Hypophosphites.....	318
11....	" " Iron, Dialysed.....	314
11....	" " Iron and Quinine.....	317
19....	" " Iron Pyrophosphate.....	317
18....	" " Iodo-Bromide of Calcium.....	319
5....	" " Pancreatin.....	315
10....	" " Pepsin.....	316
4....	" " Pepsin and Bismuth.....	314
31....	" " Pepsin and Quinine.....	320
18....	" " Syrup Phosphates, Comp.....	317
20....	Maltine and Hypophosphites.....	319

CHAPTER XVII.

Medicated Pads.

NO.		PAGE
1....	Pad, Anti-Constipation	371
3....	" Catarrh and Gout	374
5....	" Day's Kidney	375
7....	" French Uterine	374
2....	" Head	371
3....	" Liver	372
4....	" Lung	372
6....	" Stomach	373

CHAPTER XVIII.

Essences.

	How Essences are made	373
6....	Ook nutg, Aniline	377
9....	" Alkanet	377
1....	" Carmel	376
3....	" Carmine	376
7....	" Ginea	377
8....	" Red Saunders	377
5....	" Saffron	377
3....	" Yellow	376
4....	" Yellow, No. 2	376
3....	Essence of Absence	375
375	" Almond, Bitter	375
375	" Anise	375
375	" Apple	375
375	" Banana	375
45....	" " No. 2	375
6....	" Bay	375
375	" Bergamot	375
6....	" Blackberry	375
44....	" Calamne	375
8....	" Cataway	375
10....	" Cardamom	375

ESSENCES—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
11....	Essence of Camia	390
37....	" Celery	337
12....	" Cinnamon.....	390
13....	" Citronella.....	381
7....	" Cloves	329
9....	" Coffee	340
14....	" Coriander.....	381
43....	" Fennel.....	339
15....	" Ginger.....	331
43....	" Ginger, No. 2.....	339
41....	" Hemlock.....	338
16....	" Juniper.....	381
17....	" Lavender.....	339
18....	" Lemon.....	333
19....	" Mace.....	352
33....	" Nectar	354
20....	" Nutmeg	332
47....	" Nutmeg, No. 3.....	339
21....	" Orange.....	338
34....	" Oregat.....	336
40....	" Pear	337
23....	" Peppermint	333
23....	" Pineapple.....	333
36....	" Quince.....	329
25....	" Raspberry.....	324
43....	" Rose.....	340
39....	" Rosemary.....	347
29....	" Sassafras.....	331
20....	" Sassafras.....	331
24....	" Spearmint.....	333
27....	" Spices	334
28....	" Strawberry.....	334
30....	" Tonka	335
31....	" Wintergreen.....	335
32....	" Wormwood.....	335

CHAPTER XIX.

Flavoring Extracts.

10...	Extract of Almond	344
15...	" Apricot	345
31...	" Banana	347
9...	" Blackberry	347
20...	" Cinnamon	347
14...	" Cloves	347
5...	" Ginger	349
16...	" Ginger Ale	349
1...	" Lemon	349
17...	" Mead	349
9...	" Nectarine	349
4...	" Nutmeg	349
22...	" Orange	349
23...	" Oris	349
6...	" Peach	349
19...	" Peruvian Beer	349
8...	" Pineapple	349
7...	" Raspberry	349
11...	" Sarsaparilla	349
16...	" Strawberry	349
24...	" Tonka	349
3...	" Vanilla	349
12...	" Vanilla, No. 2	349
13...	" Vanilla, No. 3	349

CHAPTER XX.

Syrups for Soda Fountains.

2...	Fruit Acid	350
1...	Simple Syrup, No. 1	350
3...	" " No. 2	350
10...	Syrup, Ambrosia	351
19...	" Banana	353
43...	" Brandy	353
13...	" Capsicum	353

SYRUPS FOR SODA FOUNTAINS—CONTINUED

NO.		PAGE.
6...	Syrup, Catawba.....	350
39...	" Chocolate.....	353
32...	" Cinnamon.....	354
40...	" Coffee.....	359
34...	" Cream.....	357
31...	" Current.....	354
43...	" Diamond.....	359
44...	" Don't Care.....	360
9...	" Excelsior.....	351
25...	" Fancy.....	355
23...	" Ginger.....	354
45...	" Ginger Ale.....	360
18...	" Grape.....	353
11...	" Hook.....	351
46...	" Honey Dew.....	360
33...	" Lemon.....	356
3...	" Maple.....	349
14...	" Mead.....	362
7...	" Milk Punch.....	351
31...	" Mulberry.....	359
16...	" Nectar.....	353
37...	" Nectar, No. 2.....	358
34...	" Orange.....	354
26...	" Orange Flower.....	35
36...	" Orgeat.....	358
15...	" Pineapple, No. 1.....	352
38...	" Pineapple, No. 2.....	358
30...	" Raspberry.....	356
41...	" Rose.....	359
4...	" Sarsaparilla.....	350
35...	" " No. 2.....	357
17...	" Sherbet.....	353
8...	" Strawberry Cobbler.....	351
12...	" " ".....	352
27...	" Strawberry.....	355
21...	" Strawberry, No. 2.....	358
32...	" Vanilla.....	357
33...	" Vanilla Cream.....	357
30...	" Wintergreen.....	353

CHAPTER XXI.

Mineral Waters.

NO.	PAGE
7.... Carlsbad Water.....	363
1.... Congress Water.....	361
6.... Citrate Magnesia Water.....	363
5.... Hunyadi Janos Water.	362
3.... Kissingen Water.....	362
2.... Seltzer Water.....	361
8.... Spa Water.....	363
4.... Vichy Water.....	362

CHAPTER XXII.

Perfumery.

Flower Pomades, how used.....	364
Extracts for making Perfumery.....	365
1.... Extract Ambergtes.....	365
6.... " Balmam Peru.....	366
7.... " Balmam Tolu.....	366
5.... " Benzoin.....	366
9.... " Civet.....	366
10.... " Musk.....	367
9.... " Orris.....	365
8.... " Styrax.....	366
21.... " Tonka.....	365
1.... " Vanilla.....	365
Handkerchief Extracts.....	367
31.... Amy's Favorite.....	379
33.... Boquet de Caroline.....	380
19.... " Charlotte Cushman.....	374
20.... " Clara Kellogg.....	374
1.... " Essence.....	367
37.... " Fairy.....	381
48.... " Knight Templar.....	385
22.... " Lady Hayco.....	375
27.... " Luoca.....	377
52.... " Noisette.....	387
44.... Clove Pink.....	384

PERFUMERY—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
61...	Cuir de Russia.....	391
	Cologne, Oil of.....	391
10....	" Water, No. 1.....	395
16....	" " No. 2.....	397
12....	" " No. 3.....	395
11....	" Citronella.....	395
24....	" Common.....	399
9....	" Eau De.....	395
26....	" Farina.....	400
1....	" German, No. 1.....	393
2....	" " No. 2.....	393
3....	" " No. 3.....	392
4....	" " No. 4.....	393
5....	" " No. 5.....	393
6....	" " No. 6.....	394
17....	" Geranium Rose.....	397
7....	" Golden Bell, No. 1.....	394
13....	" " No. 2.....	396
28....	" Imperial.....	400
18....	" Jockey Club.....	398
14....	" Jasmin.....	396
19....	" Magnolia.....	398
15....	" New Mown Hay.....	397
8....	" Orange.....	394
27....	" Patchouly.....	400
25....	" Rose.....	399
23....	" Verbena.....	399
22....	" Violet.....	399
20....	" White Rose.....	396
21....	" Ylang Ylang.....	398
23....	" Egyptian Lotus.....	381
26....	" Fairmount Park.....	376
34....	" Flor de Mayo.....	380
58....	" Frangipanni.....	389
57....	" Honeysuckle.....	389
55....	" Italian Nougay.....	388
17....	" Jockey Club.....	373
46....	" Jonquil.....	384

PERFUMERY—CONTINUED.

NO.	PAGE
47... Lemon Verbena.....	385
4... Lily of the Valley.....	385
43... Magnolia.....	386
55... May Flower.....	386
54... Mignonette.....	386
3... Millefleur.....	386
16... Miss Rose.....	387
11... Musk.....	387
40... Musk Rose.....	387
6... Myrtle.....	387
51... New Moon Hay.....	387
13... Night Blooming Cereus.....	387
41... Orange Flowers.....	388
7... Patchouly.....	388
24... Pearl of Savoy.....	388
28... Piesse's Poy.....	388
21... Pink Domino.....	388
14... Pond Lily.....	388
40... Poy.....	388
42... Rondeletia, No 1.....	388
30... " No 2.....	388
8... Spring Flowers.....	388
20... " No 2.....	388
00... Stephanotis.....	389
25... Stolen Kisses.....	389
50... " No. 2.....	389
23... Sweet Gem of Eden.....	389
23... Sweet Opponar.....	389
2... Sweet Pea.....	389
9... Tea Rose.....	389
15... Tuberosa.....	389
12... Victoria.....	389
36... Victoria Regina.....	389
30... Volunteers' Garland.....	389
50... West End.....	389
45... White Lilac.....	389
18... White Rose.....	389
38... W. 1 Locust.....	389

PERFUMERY—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE
53	Wood Violet	387
5	Yellow Rose	358
10	Ylang Ylang	370

CHAPTER XXIII.

Hair Dyes and Tonics.

	Notes	401
14	Allen's Hair Tonic	400
12	Bay Rum Hair Tonic	405
2	Bernhardt's Hair Tonic	402
15	Branel's Hair Wash	403
34	Cody's Hair Tonic	410
6	Creole Hair Tonic	408
37	Diamond Dust	414
36	Depilatory Rondet's	414
29	Dye Hair	419
23	" Black	400
26	" Black	410
25	" Brown	410
30	" Buckingham's	412
37	" Inodorous	411
31	" Lightning	408
16	" and Tonic	406
17	" "	407
29	" "	411
23	" " Tea	400
11	" Eau Lustrale"	405
19	Hair Tonic	407
4	Hayes' Restorative	403
20	Hair Restorative	408
31	Hair To turn to golden hue	412
13	Hull's Restorer	405
18	Landerer's Hair Tonic	407
1	Lavender " "	402
7	Owen's " "	404
5	Rosemary " "	400

HAIR DYES AND TONICS—CONTINUED.

NO	PAGE
13.... Ring's Hair Restorative.....	405
9.... Remedy for Falling Hair.....	404
34.... Sea Foam.....	413
32.... Shampoo Wash.....	411
33.... " " No. 3.....	413
31.... Stain of Dye, to remove.....	407
8.... Tricopherous.....	404
1.... Vegetable Hair Tonic.....	402
10.... Walpole's " ".....	401
35.... Whiskers, to promote the growth.....	415

CHAPTER XXIV.

Pomades.

Introduction.....	418
Bodies for Pomades.....	417
1.... Benzoin Body.....	417
5.... Civet Body.....	418
3.... Musk Body.....	418
9.... Tonka Bean Body.....	417
4.... Tolu Body.....	418
11.... Almond Balls.....	423
12.... Balm of Flowers.....	425
10.... Bear's Grease.....	425
17.... Castor Oil and Glycerine.....	424
1.... Cosmoline Cream.....	418
22.... Cosmétique.....	420
13.... Crystallized Oil.....	421
13.... Crystalline Pomade.....	423
15.... " " No. 2.....	423
8.... Dark Pomade.....	421
16.... Divine Pomade.....	424
6.... Heliotrope Pomade.....	420
18.... Hungarian Pomade.....	425
21.... Hongroise Pomade.....	425
3.... Marrow Cream.....	419
5.... Pomatum.....	427

POMADES—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE.
18	...Moustache Wax.....	425
3	...Philocome Pomade.....	419
9	...Pink Pomade.....	422
19	...Stick Pomade, Salem.....	425
20	... " " White.....	425
22	... " " ".....	425
23	... " " Black.....	425
7	...Vanilla ".....	421
4	...Violet ".....	419

CHAPTER XXV.

Hair Oils.

12	...Barbers' Oil.....	431
15	... " " No 2.....	432
10	... " " New York.....	431
6	...Bear's ".....	430
14	...Cocunut ".....	433
18	...Cocoa Cream Oil.....	433
9	...Crescent ".....	431
4	...Golden ".....	429
8	...Hair ".....	429
1	...Hickory Nut ".....	428
2	...Macassar ".....	428
9	...Night Blooming Cereus Oil.....	430
11	...Orange Oil.....	431
1-4	...Perfume for Oils.....	433
5	...Rose Oil.....	429
7	...Silver ".....	430

CHAPTER XXVI.

Tooth Powders and Mouth Washes.

	Introduction.....	434
11	...Borax and Myrrh Powder.....	433

INDEX.

TOOTH POWDERS AND MOUTH WASHES CONTINUED.

NO.	PAGE.
5 . Botanic Styptic.....	437
7 . Chlorinated Chalk Powder	437
9 . Charcoal Powder.....	438
10 . Cuttle Fish Powder.....	438
4... Eau Bozot.....	439
16 . Farina Powder	44
20 . Fuxorde "	442
1 . Fragrant Benzoin.....	443
10... Floral Dentine	443
19... French Tooth Powder.	44
17... Harvey's Powder	440
14 . Peruvian Bark Powder.....	439
18 . Pink Paste.....	441
21... Quillaya Tooth Wash	443
8 . Quinine " Powder	438
12... Rose Tooth Powder.....	440
13 . Saponaceous Powder	440
2 . Tincture of Myrrh and Borax.....	439
6... Tooth Paste.	437
3... Violet Mouth Wash.....	439

CHAPTER XXVII.

Toilet Preparations.

Introductory.....	443
10 . Almond Glycerine	443
14... Baidoline, American	443
5... " Rose	443
8... Aromatic Vinegar.....	443
4... " Water.....	443
20 . Bay Rum.....	441
21... " " Barbers'	441
3 . Balsam of Flowers.....	443
12... Balm of Flowers, a thousand.....	441
31... Barbers' Powder.....	443

TOILET PREPARATIONS—CONTINUED

NO.	PAGE.
33 ... Blanc de Perle	454
32 ... Bloom of Youth	454
35 ... Bloom of Roses	455
4 ... Camphor Paste	445
23 ... Camphor Ice and Glycerine	452
9 ... Circassian Cream	447
Cold Cream	443
1 ... " "	444
11 ... " " without Oil	448
8 ... Cocoa Toilet Cream	447
6 ... Cream of Roses	446
16 ... Eau de Luce	450
36 ... English Face Wash	453
25 ... Freckle Lotion	452
24 ... Gelatine Ice	452
22 ... Glycerine Cream	451
30 ... " Jelly	453
13 ... Lip Salve	449
34 ... Milk of Roses	455
28 ... Meen Fun	453
27 ... Nursery Powder	453
15 ... Persian Secret	449
3 ... Rose Lip Salve	443
20 ... Rose Powder	453
7 ... Saccharated Solution of Lime	446
2 ... Spirits of Rose	446
19 ... Toilet Companion	450
17 ... Toilet Vinegar Rose	450
18 ... Toilet Vinegar Violet	450
30 ... Violet Powder	454
4 ... Water Aromatic	457
8 ... " Florida	458
6 ... " " No. 2	457
5 ... " Geranium	457
1 ... " Lavender	456
7 ... " Verbena	454

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Sachet Powders.

NO.		PAGE.
6.	Clove Pink Sachet.....	41.
9...	Frangipani ".....	439
4...	Heliotrope ".....	440
3...	Jockey Club ".....	441
3	Lavender ".....	442
15...	La Pieree ".....	443
10.	Mintchale ".....	444
7...	Mintchale ".....	445
14...	Mousse line ".....	446
	Peau D'Espagne.....	447
13...	Portugal Sachet.....	448
12	Pot-Pourri.....	449
9...	Rose Sachet.....	450
1...	Sachet au Chypre.....	451
8...	Vervone Sachet.....	452
16...	Violet Sachet.....	453
11...	Wild Flowers Sachet.....	454

CHAPTER XXIX.

Toilet Soaps.

	Remarks on.....	467
	Re-melting.....	468
	Scenting.....	469
18	A la Boquet Soap.....	470
1	Bath Soap.....	471
3.	Bay Rum Soap.....	472
2	Camphor ".....	473
6.	Carbolic ".....	474
23.	" " No. 2.....	475
20	Erative ".....	476
15	Frangipani ".....	477
21	Glycerine ".....	478
7..	Green ".....	479
4...	Honey ".....	480
9....	" " No. 2.....	481

TOILET SOAPS—CONTINUED.

NO.		PAGE
19...	Juniper Tar Soap.....	473
47...	Musk Soap.....	474
13...	Old Brown Windsor Soap.....	473
16...	Patchouly Soap.....	474
14...	Sand ".....	473
11...	Superfine Rose Soap.....	472
8...	Transparent ".....	470
10...	Variogated Toilet Soap.....	472
9...	Windsor " ".....	471
12...	White Windsor ".....	478
20...	Yankee Shaving ".....	470

CHAPTER XXX.

Wines and Liquors.

	Introduction.....	478
	Bitters and Cordials.....	404
7....	" Absinthe, French.....	497
8....	" Clifford's.....	497
4....	" German.....	496
5....	" Hop.....	497
3....	" Stoughton.....	496
6....	" Stomach.....	496
2....	" Wine.....	495
1....	" Wine of Iron.....	494
6....	Brandy, No. 2.....	480
7....	" No. 3.....	480
8....	" No. 4.....	481
9....	" Blackberry.....	481
5....	" Bordeaux.....	480
10...	" Cherry, No. 1.....	481
14...	" " No. 2.....	483
11...	" Cognac, No. 1.....	482
12...	" " No. 2.....	482
13...	" Peach.....	482
15...	" Raspberry.....	483
	Cider, Prepared.....	485
	Clarifying Liquids.....	486

WINES AND LIQUORS—CONTINUED.

NO.	PAGE.
19....Gin	484
16....Gin, Holland, No. 1.....	486
17.... " " No. 2.....	484
18.... " " No. 3.....	484
20.Ram, Jamaica.....	485
21.... " St. Croix.....	485
1....Whiskey, to Neutralize.....	479
2.... " Irish or Scotch.....	479
3.... " Monongahela.....	479
4.... " Old Bourbon.....	479
Wine Making.....	487
Wines, Artificial.....	486
" Domestic.....	488
10....Wine, Blackberry, Artificial.....	489
4.... " " True.....	484
5.... " Claret, No. 1.....	487
6.... " " No. 2.....	489
13.... " Current.....	490
5.... " Grapes, True.....	494
1.... " Maderia.....	486
2.... " Malaga.....	486
7.... " Port, No. 1.....	486
9.... " " No. 2.....	489
11.... " Raspberry.....	490
8.... " Santerno.....	488
3.... " Sherry.....	487
4.... " " No. 1.....	487
12.... " Teneriffe.....	490

CHAPTER XXXI.

Saccarated Extracts.

Description.....	PAGE
1....Aconite Root.....	490
2....Aloes, Socotrine.....	490
3....Belladonna.....	490
4....Black Haw.....	490

SACCHARATED EXTRACTS—CONTINUED.

NO.	PAGE.
5...Butternut.....	500
6...Buchu.....	500
7...Bitterroot.....	500
8...Blackberry Root.....	500
9...Blood Root.....	500
10...Cinchona, Red.....	501
11... " Yellow.....	501
12...Cascara Sagrada.....	501
13...Colocynth Comp.....	501
48...Columbo.....	510
14...Coto Bark.....	503
15...Cubeba.....	503
16...Digitalis.....	502
17...Dover's Powder.....	503
18...Ergot.....	503
19...Eucalyptus.....	503
20...Gentian.....	503
31...Gelseminum.....	503
32...Grindelia Robusta.....	504
23...Guarana, Seed.....	504
24...Hops.....	504
25...Hydrastis.....	504
26...Hyoscyamus.....	503
27...Ipecacuanha.....	504
28...Jalap.....	504
29...Jaborandi Leaves.....	504
30...Leptandra Root.....	503
31...Lettuce.....	503
32...Liquorice.....	503
33...Lobelia.....	500
34...Mandrake Root.....	507
35...Nux Vomica, Seeds.....	507
40...Opium.....	510
36...Poke Root.....	507
37...Quassia.....	507
38...Rhubarb Root, China.....	508
39...Rhatany.....	509
40...Sarsaparilla, Hond.....	508

- 45....Valerian, R
46....Veratrum, "
47....Yerba Santa

Poi

General Direc

- 24....Aconite
2....Aqua Fortis...
1....Arsenic.....
8....Arsenite of Cop
4....Bed-Bug Poison
5....Belladonna....
6....Bi-Chromate Po
53....Bites from Rept
53....Bites from Rabie
7....Black Cobalt....
8....Blue Stone.....
9....Calomel.....
10....Cantharides.....
11....Carbolic Acid ...
12....Chloride of Tin..
13....Chloroform.....
14....Cobalt.....
15....Copperas.....
4....Corrosive Sublimate
16....Cyanide of "

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES—CONTINUED.

NO.	PAGE.
22... Hyocyanus.....	515
23... Laudanum.....	515
25... Morphine.....	516
26... Muriate of Tin.....	516
27... Muriatic Acid.....	516
28... Nitric Acid.....	516
29... Nitrate Silver.....	516
30... Nux Vomica.....	516
31... Oil Tansy.....	517
32... Opium.....	517
33... Oxalic Acid.....	518
34... Paregoric.....	518
36... Paris Green.....	518
38... Phosphorus Paste.....	517
37... Potassous Mucels.....	518
38... Prussic Acid.....	518
39... Prussiate Potassa.....	518
40... Red Precipitate.....	519
51... Stings of Insects.....	521
41... Strychnine.....	519
42... Sugar Lead.....	519
43... Sulphuric Acid.....	519
44... Tartar Emetic.....	519
45... Tincture Iodine.....	520
46... Tincture Veratrum.....	520
47... Vermine Poison.....	520
48... White Lead.....	520
49... White Precipitate.....	521
50... White Vitriol.....	521
50... Zinc Sulphate.....	521

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Explosive Prescriptions.

1-3... Explosive Prescriptions.....	523
8-4-5-6... ..	523
7-8-9-10... ..	524
11-12-13-14... ..	525
15-16-17... ..	525

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Farriers' Prescriptions.

NO.	Remarks	PAGE
84	Belly Ache	540
14	Big Head	537
36	Blood Purifier	539
23	Blood or Bone Spavin	533
15	Bottle	537
11	Colic	530
23	Chronic Cough	533
33	Collar Galls and Cuts	536
17	Cleansing Powder	532
0	Condition Powders	529
9	Counter-Irritant	530
31	Eye Preparation	539
20	Eye, Diseases of	534
12	Eye Wash	531
13	Fistula	531
29	" if broken	537
30	" if not broken	538
32	Fresh Wounds	532
10	Heaves	530
19	"	533
27	Hoof Evil	537
7	Horn Powder	529
25	Kidneys, Disease of	536
29	Liver, Disease of, etc.	535
8	Lung Fever	530
20	Liniment, Black	534
16	" Nerve and Bone	533
4	" Sweat	534
23	" Sweating	534
18	" White	533
24	Lameness, Joint	535
20	Nasal Gleet	535
8	" "	536
1	Ointment, Green	537
5	" White	539

FARRIERS' PRESCRIPTIONS—CONTINUED.

NO.	PAGE.
3....Physic Ball.....	529
24....Sweeny.....	535
33....Worms.....	540
31....Yellow Water.....	534

CHAPTER XXXV.

Miscellaneous.

Absorbent Cotton.....	603
Abbreviations, Table of.....	626
Allen's Lung Balsam.....	544
Alcohol, How to dilute.....	539-551
Ague, Remedy for.....	591
Ague Preparation.....	547
Anti-Bilious Physic.....	559
Arnica Jelly.....	607
Aromatic Astringent.....	585
Arsenical Soap.....	545
Asthma Cure.....	580
Asthma Remedy.....	584
August Plaster.....	577
Axin Grease.....	660
Birkam Emulsion.....	598
Balsam Sulphur.....	601
Baking Powder, No. 1.....	554
" " No. 2.....	554
" " No. 3.....	554
Barbadoes Tar.....	573
Bateman's Drops.....	565
Besch's Diaphoretic.....	593
Bed Bug Poison.....	600
Black Wash.....	596
Blacking for Ladies' Shoes.....	599
" Liquid.....	599
" Paste.....	599
Bleeding at the Nose.....	587
Bluing, Liquid.....	608

MISCELLANEOUS—CONTINUED.

	PAGE
Blus, Soluble	601
Bongles, Gelatine	606
Borax Lotion	613
Brass, To clean	619
Breast Tea	620
British Oil	671
Bromo-Chloralum	610
Chloralida	678
Brown Mixture	556
Brown's Troches	674
Bucklin's Arnica Salve	686
Bumstead's Mixture	686
Burns	686
Burns, Remedy for	607
Butter Color	594
Camphor Chloral	576
Camphor Julep	596
Camphorated Oil	572
Camphor Mixture, Parrish's	620
Candy, Bonewet and Hops	607
Candy, Cough	576
Capping Bottles	623
Carminative, Dalby's	559
" Dawce's	558
Castor Oil Mixture	591
Catarrh Cure	608
" Snuff	608
Cement, Aquarium	551
" for Acid Troughs	549
" " Electrical Machines	553
" " Closing Cracks in Stoves	543
" " Glass	550
" " Iron	550
" " Iron and Stone	550
" " Paper or Rubber	560
" " Rubber	549
" " Hard Rubber	550
" to resist Petroleum	551

MISCELLANEOUS—CONTINUED.

	PAGE.
Cement, Simple.....	551
" Water Proof, No. 1.....	549
" " " No. 2.....	549
Citrate Magnesia, Solution.....	561
" " " No. 2.....	561
Cerate for Bad Sores.....	612
Chalk Mixture, Dry.....	558
" " Convenient.....	616
Chicken Cholera Remedy.....	565
Chewing Gum, Talc.....	609
Chilblain Cream.....	619
" Remedy.....	580
" " 	619
Chlorodyne.....	576
Cholera Cure.....	596
Cleaning Bottles.....	622
Cloth, To fasten on Wood.....	622
Cold Powder.....	628
Cod Liver Oil, Palatable.....	573
Colored Fires.....	542-544
Colors Mixing.....	616
Colors for Show Globes.....	541-542
Cockroach Exterminator.....	566
Coc's Dyspepsia Cure.....	574
Collodion.....	560
Collodion Blister.....	562
Composition Powder.....	555
Consumption Cure.....	580
Copper, To Clean.....	598
Cordial, Blackberry.....	550
" Neutralizing.....	557
Corn Cure, German.....	581
" " Smith's.....	581
Cough Mixture, No. 1.....	583
" " No. 2.....	581
" " No. 3.....	584
" " No. 6.....	584
" Syrup.....	584

Creole Hair Cream.
 Croup Application
 Curry Powder. . . .
 Cutaneous Eruptions
 " Itching
 Diarrhoea Mixture. 8
 Disinfectant, Stormo
 " Ledoyer
 " Siret's.
 Dover's Powder, Impr
 Eczema, Chronic. . . .
 " Infantile. . . .
 Elixir of Life
 Emmenagogue, No. 1..
 " No. 2..
 Epilepsy, Remedy for..
 " " "
 Eruptions, Lotion for...
 Erysipelas, External Appl
 Fly Paper, Sticky, No 1.
 " " No. 2.
 Fly Poison, No. 1. . . .
 " No. 2. . . .
 Gargle
 " " "
 German Syrup
 Glass, Pencils to Write on
 Glue, Marine. . . .
 Godfrey's Cordial. . . .
 Gold Fish

MISCELLANEOUS—CONTINUED.

	PAGE.
Havana Flavor.....	565
Heat and Cold, Effects of.....	529
Hectograph.....	544
Hoffman's Red Drops.....	593
Honey, Artificial.....	615
Hops's Mixture.....	557
Incense Powder.....	594
Inhalant, Carbulated Iodine.....	571
" No. 1.....	571
" No. 2.....	572
Injection.....	589
".....	597
".....	598
" Brou.....	598
" Rutherford's.....	597
Ink, Black.....	545
" Blue.....	545
" " Writing.....	545
" Branding.....	613
" Carmine.....	546
" Copying.....	614
" Diamond.....	614
" Hectograph.....	545
" Indelible.....	547
" Indestructible.....	547
" Red.....	546
" To remove.....	549
" Shoemakers'.....	548
" Stamp, No. 1.....	547
" " No. 2.....	548
" U S Marking.....	602
" Violet Copying.....	547
" White.....	548
Insomania.....	592
Insect Powder.....	595
" Exterminator.....	617
Iodine.....	578
Iron Mixture.....	583

MISCELLANEOUS—CONTINUED.

	PAGE
Japan Dryer	615
Jayne's Expectorant	574
Kidney and Liver Cure, Safe	596
Koumls	574
Laxative	585
Leeches, how to Preserve	606
Liquid Slating	587
Magnesia Mixture	590
Medical Abbreviations and Terms	636, 637, 638
Milk of Camphor	611
Mocking Bird Food	587
Mudlage, for Mineralogical Specimens	601
" Pocket	601
Nervous Prostration	584
Nursing Sore Mouth, Remedy for	586
Oocola Paste	606
Oil, Lantern, or Signal	609
" Origanum, Commercial	572
" Sewing Machine	609
" Spike	573
" Swallow	600
Ointment, Pile	587
Opodeldoc, Steer's	600
Osgood's Cholagogue	581
Paint, to remove	621
Paper, Oiled	631
" Transfer	631
Papier Fayard	604
Paregoric, Quick Method	563
Paste, Adhesive	608
Pastilles, Fumigating	563
Perspiration Powder	601
Phosphorus Paste	606
Piso's Consumption Cure	577
Poison Ivy remedy for	583
Pomade, Dupuytren's	619
Rademacher's Tincture of Copper	589
Removal of Stains, Table	639, 632

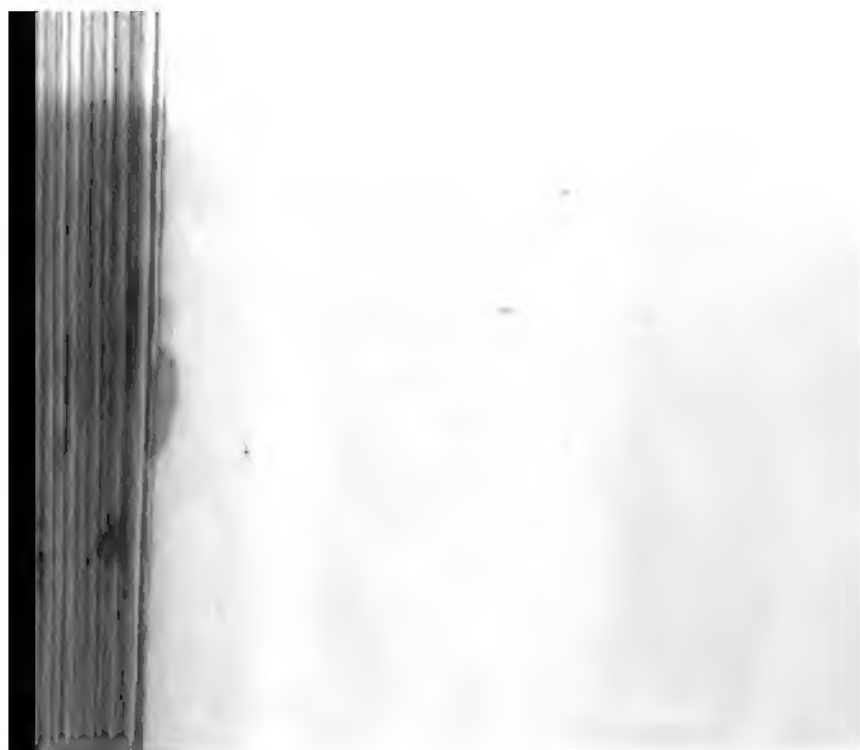
MISCELLANEOUS—CONTINUED

	PAGE.
Rheumatic Remedy, German.....	588
Ringworm.....	590
Salts, Inexhaustible.....	570
" Preston.....	571
" White Smelling.....	570
" of Lemon.....	613
Sealing Wax.....	553
Sedative Powders.....	502
Sedative.....	585
Shirt Polish ..	505
Shoe Dressing, French.....	615
Silvering Mixture.....	568
" ..	603
Silverware, to clean ..	600
" Tarnished.....	568
Smith's Electric Oil.....	573
Snuff Scent, No 1.....	617
" No 2.....	617
Soda Mint.....	608
Solubles, Table of.....	624
Solution for the Breath.....	612
Sore Lips, Powder for.....	611
Sore Nipples, Remedy for ..	579
" ..	586
Sponges, how to bleach ..	667
Stamps, Rubber hand.....	623
Suppositories.....	624, 625
Syrup, Pains' Compound.....	560
Syrup, Table of bulk and density ..	620
Test Paper, benactive.....	612
Thompson's Eye Water.....	583
Tincture Vanilla, Comp.....	566
Tonic, Loomis'.....	540
" Hamilton's.....	509
Tonsils, Remedy for Ulceration of ..	546
Tooth Ache Drops.....	570
Trappers' Secret.....	614
Triz, or Jokes.....	576

MISCELLANEOUS—CONTINUED.

	PAGE
Tropic Fruit Laxative	576
Tully Powders	580
Turlington's Balsam	588
Upham's Pile Ointment	584
Varnish, Black	538
" Crystal	554
" for Picture Frames	554
Vermifuge	588
Warburg's Fever Drops	590
Washing Powder	602
Wax, Bottle, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	553
" Black Sealing	548
" Gold "	553
" Red "	553
Weights of Oils	636
" of Seeds	630
Wistar's Cough Lozenges	620
Wood, Ebonizing	624
Worcestershire Sauce	604











1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, and William Jones. The dates are: 1810, 1811, and 1812. The list is followed by a section of text that is also written in cursive. This text appears to be a description of the names and dates, possibly a list of names and dates of birth or death. The text is written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The text is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, and William Jones. The dates are: 1810, 1811, and 1812. The list is followed by a section of text that is also written in cursive. This text appears to be a description of the names and dates, possibly a list of names and dates of birth or death. The text is written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The text is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, and William Jones. The dates are: 1810, 1811, and 1812.